

SPANISH

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

a. Elementary, Higher (High School and College)

I A l aSPANISH
MEXICAN

Interview: Miss Irene Shea, Spanish Teacher, Bowen H. S.

About 50 Mexicans attend now this school. In the past many graduated, a few went to college. Their behavior is a little troublesome and many are called to the office for different offenses. Compared with other students they lack ambition and are not perseverant in their tasks. This school has three classes in Spanish language and a literary Club that meets every Friday.

I A 1 aSPANISH
MEXICAN

Interview: Mr. George C. Phipps, Principal, J. M. Thorpe School,
8914 Buffalo Ave.

About 450 Mexican children attend this school, ages ranging from 5 to 16 years old. They get schooling up to the 8th grade. The language background handicaps these children a lot but in the average they are alert, artistic, and musically inclined. 5% of the pupils are irregular in attendance. Compared with other national groups as the Polish, they are not below them in their I. Q. The parent-teacher association is in the process of formation and the prospects are it will be a success.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Voz De Mexico Vol. 11. No. 10. Oct. 1936.

NEW CLASSES

The Henry Booth House in its 58th year of service to the community, is offering various classes to the Mexican Colony. The instruction will be extended to fathers, mothers and children. The following classes will be taught: English, Spanish, for men, women and children. Domestic and manual work, such as embroidering and cooking, carpenter and upholstering for boys. Dancing and art for boys and girls. The Henry Booth House is ready to enroll all those seeking education. All the classes are free of charge.

LA DEFENSA, Vol. 2. No.29. July 17, 1936.

EDUCATION.

"LATIN YOUTH GRADUATED FROM HIGHSCHOOL."

As we promised in the last Edition, it is a great pleasure to inform you of the sons and daughters, of the Spanish speaking parents who have received high school diplomas this year. Thirty-one names have been received, of which fourteen of them are boys and seventeen are girls. It is difficult to know how many of them finished a four year term, and how many just a two year term. Graduates! The world is here, the opportunities have not diminished, follow them with all the energy within your soul.



I A 1 a

LA DEFENSA, Vol. 2. No.28. July 11, 1936.

SPANISH

EDUCATION

So far we have received the following information about Mexican boys and girls who have completed primary education, which amounts to 26 boys and 23 girls. We do not believe those to be all of the Spanish American descent who have finished the primary school, however, those are all the names we have received.

In our next edition we shall publish the names of those that have finished High School this year. If you know the name of anyone kindly fill the coupon and send it to us.

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La Alianza Vol. I. No. 1, April 1936.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK

In our introduction, we claimed to have accomplished our purpose. We established classes for children, and at the present moment forty-five Mexican boys and girls attend these classes. Our aim is sincere and we hope it will meet with the approval and cooperation of the Mexican people. Mexican children or those from Spanish-American descent may enroll for these classes. The following subjects are taught, Spanish, Geography, and Mexican History. It would be useless to teach these little ones anything else since they are also attending Public or Parochial Schools.

We have appointed Mr. J. Xavier Mondragon, a well known editor as the official instructor. Mr. Mondragon, is also an honorary member of the Alianza Fraternal Mexicana. The classes take place in our hall 1550 W. Roosevelt Rd., every Thursday from 7 to 9 P. M. Only children from nine to fifteen years of age will be admitted. Under no circumstance shall we permit our children to forget our language. Through this work we can say, we are constructing a country. Books are loaned to the students, or can be bought for twenty-five cents a copy.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

MPA HLL: PRO: 30275

El Nacional Vol VIII. No 739. December 30, 1933.

LEADING MEXICAN GIRL

Miss. Rene Lecointe, a very distinguished girl and who is highly esteemed by our Colony is approaching a very enviable future, she is now finishing her studies at the University of Chicago. We wish Miss Rene Lecointe a continued success in her career.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional Vol VIII. December 23, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

GREER COLLEGE

The Greer College has established a Spanish Department to facilitate the study of the following courses to the Spanish speaking people. Electricity, automobile mechanic, aviation, radio, welding, shop machinist, mathematics and English. With a small deposit you can begin a study on any of the subjects above mentioned. For further information either write or call in person, Spanish Dept., Greer College, 2024-26 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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SPANISH

WPA FILE 1001.30276

El Nacional, June 10, 1933.

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN TO GIRL GRADUATE

A reception was given to Miss Luisa Silva at the Mercy Center on Maxwell and Newberry. This was given in recognition of her recent graduation from High School by the members of the Ignacio Altamirano Educational Club. They presented her with a very modest program in which the Rocha children took part with songs, dances, and some recitations. Miss Silva spoke a few words, thanking the people for their courtesy. After the program a dance took place.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

El Nacional, June 25, 1932.

WPA (111-1980-302)

THE GRADUATION

On the 17th of this month, the lovely and gentle Miss Renee **Lecoïnte** graduated from Hyde Park High School. The adorable Miss is the daughter of our good friend and distinguished gentleman Mr. Don Ernesto Leccointe who lives at 936 E. 42nd. Place. On this occasion the charming Miss received the congratulations and good wishes of her many friends and acquaintances to which we wish to add our own.

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II B l a

SPANISH
MEXICAN

REF ID: A6630275

El Nacional, June 25, 1932.

HER HIGH SCHOOL DAYS ARE OVER

The Banquet and Dance given last Thursday night in honor of Miss Dora Goff was a complete success. The Atlas Feminine Club, of which Miss Goff is secretary, gave the affair as a celebration of her graduation with honors from high school.

The popular Atlas Orchestra added a pleasing effect to the function which was enjoyed by all of those who attended.

We extend our good wishes to gentle Dora.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Oct. 10, 1931.

MEXICAN STUDENTS

PROJ. 30275

The Mexican youngmen Ricardo Ocana, E. Berlanga, and Alejandro Baldereama, arrived from Mexico last week to attend Northwestern University.

These students are friends of Mr. Francisco Pedroza, well known dealer in this city, who introduced them to us.

We give them our welcome.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 3, 1930.

CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT OF NEWSPAPERS

WPA FILE, PRO- 30272

The newspaper has played very important roles in the life of humanity. The history of journalism is replete with records of achievements. When the newspaper first came into being, it appeared as an agent of the controlling powers. It was used as a harbinger of these powers to promulgate religious doctrines, to dictate military movements, subdue the weak, to control production, freedom of thought and defenders of right. The right to express opinions was not permitted, and the public had to be subjected to the caprices of their egoistic rulers.

Time registered its work in the talented brain of those men who feel and think, and thus their ideas triumphed. The dream which the public coveted was realized and the yoke of servitude, which those vested with the so called divine right refused to release from the neck of the public, has vanished.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 3, 1930.

VITA 121 100 0276

Ignorance, naturally, perpetuated control and subjugation of the public. It made land seizure, slave markets, violation of public rights and liberty a matter of course.

However, out of this oppression we have Puttenbergh, who gave us printing. With it came the decline of control of the public by the so called vested interest. The course of humanity changed to that of new concepts of life which called for a free development of culture. The idealists began to promulgate their opinions; the newspapers began to formulate and champion public opinion. They began to publish both sides of questions affecting human rights.

For some it is the mouth that incites; for others inspiration comes from understanding. All new accomplishments have had their reverses, and the newspaper has been no exception. It had to undergo most difficult struggles in its progress. It met obstruction on one hand, and impelling forces on the other. Time passed and the newspaper grew to be a power of the first magnitude, which produced tension on controversial questions each day. The desire to predominate exerts itself in those of the so called power

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 3, 1930.

WPA 101 101 302/1

class and the group which may be classed as hypocrites. They desire to hold the mass in ignorance and thereby strangle its liberty, obstruct justice and decry public rights. But their predominance is fading and the people are throwing off, more and more, their shackles.

The newspaper began to function as a medium of education, carrying from city to city, and nation to nation the idea of liberty.

Marat used it to combat the ignorance of the Bourbons, to kindle the pyre which reduced to ashes the power of the tyrants; Franklin, in order to save the Thirteen Colonies, used it, and thus robbed the English of their laurels; Pi and Margall, Naquens and Ibanez, men of untiring effort and hearts of steel, used it to free fertile Spain from a decaying foreign dynasty, which dominated it and impeded its progress, strangled its liberty, and violated its rights. Thus, the newspaper has been good and bad; in the hands of the unscrupulous, it has done much damage, while in the hands of the righteous, it has been a constructive force.

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II E 3

SPANISH

MEXICAN



Mexico, Mar. 13, 1930.

WE ARE THE VICTIMS OF OUR OWN IGNORANCE

Actually, the Mexican colony of this city, as a whole, is made up of those who are frequently victims of their own ignorance. Now, it might be that our honorableness is taken advantage of, or it might be in the form of insults; then again, it might be that we are incapable of living among a people said to be civilized, - - - - and finally a thousand of defects with which we find ourselves confronted. In all of these faults, of which the majority of the Mexicans are accused, there are some which are, in a way, true; however, we do not fail to recognize all that is just. How are we to respond, when we are treated as assassins? If we look into the past, we will actually see that we have, in times gone by, committed murders (made characteristic of us because our uncalled-for faults are not individualized, Mexicans being spoken of in general).

And what should we do in order to wipe out such hideous generalization? It is a thing apparently impossible, as we see it, but a simple thing, if we place ourselves under the point of scientific investigation. There are two ways open to us:



Mexico, Mar. 13, 1930.

First, man comes into this world bringing with him a sacred duty to fulfill. This consists in guiding his children through the narrow path of right, and seeing that they obtain a good education; in seeing that they do not fall victims of falsehoods and fantasies. In a word, to see that the scheme of education develops a true spirit of friendship and a true spirit of sociability among these sons or daughters who are to correct the evils of our elders.

This offspring, if we make it possible for them to receive a good education, and give them the advantage of our experience, may then be well fitted to fill their place in society. They will not be criminals, because their early life has been set up along the line of honesty and integrity. And, naturally, they will be disinclined to fantasies and the spirit of vice and criminality. This is the first calling of the head of a family; even if there are some who maintain that all men bound with the obligation of family, are not in a position to give an education to their children, because of the lack of funds. This objection may be answered in this manner:

Mexico, Mar. 13, 1930.

The man who desires a good education for his children, and who has no resources with which to give it to them, will find some way to do this job. He will start by sacrificing everything considered of little importance. With this effort, it will be found that the task is not so great as was anticipated, and the results which accrue to the children far exceed the sacrifice.

The second approach, which is considered more convincing is this: If we do not wish to be victims of ourselves, and wish to stop the attack which we encounter at every step from those men of distinct nationalities, and not be victims of brute force, that they, as well as we, have used up to the present time in order to stain one or the other with blood, we should organize to form a union which will stand for the principle of confraternity, a sacred duty which we have to fulfill, one for the other. Likewise, we should put a premium on the up-building of all groups: to seek all means suitable to giving our children the best education possible. We should join every force which seeks to combat crime among our group.

Mexicans! if we wish to have the good name of our dear mother-country respected, let us give effect to our beliefs and form a society which will



Mexico, Mar. 13, 1930.

have for its purpose the intellectual and moral advancement of all groups and other race brothers. Let us put all our efforts into action in order to form this great bond of confraternity and love which may unite all, from the smallest atom to the most gigantic sun.

Only thru unity, will we be able to conquer vice and crime.

I A 1 a
I B 3 z
I D 1 a
II A 1
II A 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4. Dec. 1928.

THE MEXICAN COLONIES IN CHICAGO

The men living here have professions or are employed as clerks in the export departments of Montgomery Ward and Company, Walter Field Company, Bauer & Black, Pepsodent, Wrigley, Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett Company, or A. Stein Company. According to the estimate of the Mexican Consul's office there are more than four hundred young Mexicans employed as clerks and office assistants with Chicago firms. There is also a class of skilled or semiskilled workmen employed in the Stewart Electric, the International Harvester Company, the Victor X-Ray Corporation, and the Western Electric Company. There are two Mexican cartoonists on the staff of the Daily News. There are about ten Mexican doctors and dentists practicing in Chicago. There is a Mexican teaching Spanish in Crane College.

I A 1 a
I B 3 a
I D 1 a
II A 1
II A 2

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4, Dec. 1928.

EMPLOYMENT

With reference to employment it should be said that a great many of the Mexicans who live near Hull-House are recent arrivals and are out of work except at the best season of employment. Many of the Mexican families go to the beet fields of Michigan and Minnesota, and instead of returning to their southern homes at the close of the season, come to Chicago. They seldom have enough for a period of idleness, and work is always scarce in the winter. The first winter here **is a hard one**. Those already established lend a neighborly hand and do all they can to alleviate the suffering. The cold weather adds to the **suffering** for the supply of clothing, bedding, and furniture is very meager. The Mexican Consul tried to prevent this suffering during the winter by inserting a notice in the chief Mexican papers warning the people not to come to Chicago in the winter expecting to get work. Many, however, did not see this notice.

I A 1 a
I B 3 a
I D 1 a
II A 1
II A 2

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4, Dec. 1928.

Most of those who have work are at the Illinois Central Freight house, the beading factories on Roosevelt Road, at the Cracker Jack factory, other candy factories, and at the hotels in the Loop. All this work is irregular, and during periods of depression, many of the Mexicans lose their places.

The Mexicans are establishing accounts at various banks. The Mexicans in the Hull-House neighborhood particularly favor the Atlas State Bank, which opened a Spanish department in October, 1927, with a Mexican from Michoacan in charge. He reports about 600 Mexican depositors, most of whom have savings accounts, and about 400 other Mexican customers who come largely to buy New York drafts to send to Mexico. Depositors are given this service free, but others pay the usual fee for the drafts, and the bank furnishes addressed envelopes in which the drafts may be mailed.

I A 1 a
I B 3 a
I D 1 a
II A 1
II A 2

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4, Dec. 1928.

An employee of the bank reported that one Mexican family returned from the Michigan beet fields last winter and made a deposit of \$800, the amount that the mother, father, and three children cleared by their summer's work. This is believed to be the largest Mexican deposit, for generally the savings from the beet work are much less; but average amount of these bank accounts is \$600. In another Halsted Street bank there is no Spanish department, and the officers do not think that the Mexican business is sufficient to warrant the establishment of one, but there are several Mexicans in the Christmas Club of this bank. They report several Mexican depositors with balance building accounts, but the great number of their Mexican depositors do not build balances. They sell New York drafts to Mexicans, charging the usual fees. Still another bank on Halsted Street has in charge of its Spanish department a man who came from Argentina two years ago, having been educated in Spanish in the schools of Buenos Aires.

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I B 3 a

I D 1 a

II A 1

II A 2

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Social Service Review, Vol II. No. 4, Dec. 1928.

This bank states that the number of Mexican accounts reaches eighty during the summer. Many of the Mexican depositors in this bank live in box cars on railroad sidings. These box cars are moved about as work demands; the Mexicans, therefore, have no permanent mail addresses. The bank has established the custom of supplying their customers with envelopes addressed to the bank. The Mexicans write their names on these envelopes and **inclosed** them when writing to their families and friends in Mexico. These letters are then held at the bank until called for by their owners.

As to the relations of the Mexicans to business enterprises, it may be noted that there are near Hull-House fourteen restaurants, five pool halls, five grocery stores, one barber-shop, one shoemaker, four bakeries, one meat market, one print shop, two sign painter shops, one photograph gallery, one tailor shop, and one music shop, owned and operated by Mexicans.

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I B 3 a

I D 1 a

II A 1

II A 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4, Dec. 1928.

These are all on a small scale. The other neighborhoods have similar business enterprises, but not so numerous as in the Hull-House neighborhoods. South Chicago adds a drug store to the list of business activities.

In the University of Chicago Settlement district the railroads and Packing Companies furnish work for the Mexicans. When any of these industries reduces labor, it is the Mexican who suffers most. They are the last to arrive and the first to be laid off. The Mexicans who have been here more than one winter have learned to save money for the slack time. The Peoples Stockyards Bank reported more than 1,000 Mexican depositors; and the bank across the street, the Depositors State Bank, **reported** 150 Mexican depositors. The packing companies hire their own men, as do most of the railroads in the neighborhood.

I A 1 a
I B 3 a
I D 1 a
II A 1
II A 2

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL) 44-111-1075

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4. Dec. 1928.

There were formerly two labor agencies on Halsted Street, but both went out of business during the industrial depression of the winter of 1928. The South Chicago Mexicans are largely employed by the steel mills. Each mill has its own employment office. Men are employed and given work numbers. The Mexicans have a custom of selling or lending these numbers to other Mexicans when they wish to leave the work. Sometimes they sell the numbers outright, and again they charge a fee for their use while the rightful owner makes a trip to Mexico or tries his luck in other employment. The foremen do not seem to be aware of this practice. Perhaps all the Mexicans look alike to them. When it is necessary to check on the Mexican's work record, his assumed name must be known. When the Mexicans get into trouble, they give the names under which they are employed, and not their own names.

I A 1 a

I B 3 a

I D 1 a

II A 1

II A 2

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4, Dec. 1928.

The hours of work in the steel mills are as follows. In the Illinois Steel Mill, laborers work from seven in the morning to five thirty in the afternoon; others work from eleven at night to seven the next morning, seven in the morning to three in the afternoon, and three in the afternoon to eleven at night. In the Wisconsin Steel Mills all men work eight hours per day. Their shifts are from 2; P. M. to 10: P. M.; 10:P. M. to 6:A.M. and 6: A.M. to 2:P.M. Wages of the Mexicans in the steel industries vary from 42½ cents per hour for a ten-hour day for common laborers to 54 cents per hour for an eight-hour day with a Saturday half-holiday received by molders. When the mills lay off for long periods the men generally ship out for somewhere else. A few who have families provide for unemployment, by saving during employment. Generally the men do not bring their families until they have a regular job.

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I B 3 a
I D 1 a
II A 1
II A 2

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4. Dec. 1928.

The Illinois Steel Mills have what is known as a ~~Good~~ Fellows' Club. The employees pay a small weekly fee which entitles them to borrow money from the club, or to be taken care of in case of necessity..All employees are of course protected by the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Company also fosters a group insurance policy whereby the employees receive a death benefit by the payment of a small weekly premium.

SCHOOLS AND RECREATIONS

Reference has already been made to the schools attended by Mexican children, and Table I shows the enrollment of some of the Mexican children in the schools by grades. Not all the schools report their Mexican enrollment by grades, and the table serves only as a general indication of the grade distributing.

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SPANISH

I B 3 a

MEXICAN

I D 1 a

II A 1

II A 2

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4, Dec. 1928.

Table I shows the locations of the schools enrolling Mexican children and the number of Mexican children enrolled in each. The large number of children in the first grade shows, as has been stated before, that many of the families have only young children and that many others are just beginning their study of English. It is generally the single men or families with one or two children who come to Illinois. The number in the open-window-rooms is possible indication of the poor economic status of the Mexican families here. When pay is low, work irregular, and living quarters poor and crowded with little or no sunshine, it follows that the children's physical condition will suffer. The number of Mexican children in the eighth grade seems quite creditable, since most of these children are well beyond the compulsory educational law requirements as to age, and the economic conditions of many of the families is such that it is a real sacrifice to keep the children in school rather than to allow them to take jobs.

I A 1 a
I B 3 a
I D 1 a
II A 1
II A 2

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Social Service Review, Vol. II. No. 4, Dec. 1928.

The number enrolled in Catholic schools is 162, or 9.8 percent of the total enrollment in elementary schools. While the school enrollment shows concentration in the Hull-House, the University of Chicago Settlement and the South Chicago neighborhoods, it is interesting to note that the families are moving west and north into better houses and more desirable neighborhoods. They are in fact found as far north as the three thousand block on Seminary and as far west as Trumbull Avenue.

Recreation in the Hull-House neighborhood is limited almost entirely to that provided by Hull-House and the Fireman House Settlement.

1. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

a. Elementary, Higher (High
School and College)

I A 2 aSPANISH
MEXICANEl Ideal Mexicano, Oct. 4, 1936.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

By sepcial request from various families, we transcribe the schedule of the classes taught by the Cordi-Marian Sisters. The parents who may wish a real education for their children, and the preservation of the faith in their little hearts, must send them to a wholly Catholic school, and no other. Location: 1100 So. May Street, Chicago.

Kindergarten from 9:00 to 11:30 A.M. Evening from 3:00 to 5:00. Monday: Spanish by Sister Filomena. Tuesday: Music by Sister Ana Maria. Wednesday: Drawing and Religion by Sister Filomena. Thursday: Manual and Carpenter work by R.M. Lara. M.^c.M. For older children - Friday: Spanish by Sister Filomena. Monday: Spanish by Sisters Severa and Angeles. Tuesday: Instruction by Sister Angeles. Wednesday: Instruction by Sisters Severa and Angeles.

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SPANISH
MEXI CANEl Ideal Mexicano Oct. 4, 1936.

Thursday, Crocheting and Gymnastics. Friday, Instruction and Recreation for girls. Monday, Flower making by Sister Lara. Tuesday: Religion and Cooking by, Sister Lara. Wednesday: Embroidering and Sewing by Sister Lara. Thursday: Music and Declamation by Sister Ana Maria. Classes for Miss and Mrs. Monday from 9:30 to 11:00 A.M. Embroidering by Sister Lara Tuesday: Flower making by Sister Lara. Wednesday: Grammar by Sister Filomena; Thursday and Friday: Embroidering and Flower making by Sister Lara. During the evenings: the following is taught. Dress-making, English, Needlework, and Cooking. The young men and adults will be taught the Spanish and English languages.

I A 2 aSPANISH
MEXICANEl Ideal Mexicano, Sept. 6, 1936.

PARENTS

Every Catholic child to a Catholic school. The true ideal education is the Catholic. It means the complete formation of character for men and women whose lives can be dominated through good principles. This type of education can be secured for boys and girls in parochial schools, Catholic colleges and universities. This is the reason why the Church orders the parents to send their children to Catholic schools.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

3. Adult Education

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Mr. James Brydon, Director of Boys, and Mrs. Genevieve Byrne, Director of Girls, Newberry Center, 1335 Newberry Avenue, by Victor Chavez, November 11, 1936.

Both of the interviewed are graduates of Northwestern University and are practicing their professions.

Education: This community is composed of the very low class of Mexicans, mostly of the peon class; so they do not have any interest in higher education and are satisfied with an elementary one.

In this section there is much drinking and no knowledge of blue laws.

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I B 1

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II A 3 a

II E 3

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Interview with Mr. James Brydon, Director of Boys, and Mrs. Genevieve Byrne, Director of Girls, Newberry Center, 1335 Newberry Avenue, by Victor Chavez, November 11, 1936.

The family organization is very unstable, and not very many get married. Girls of 15 are known to become mothers, in other words morality is at low ebb. The Mexican community is pathological, the death and birth rate are among the highest in the city.

The man is always the head of the family. Sometimes he goes to the extreme. Some exercise strong measures to preserve the morals of their children, while others allow their children complete freedom.

Most of the families are on relief.

I A 3
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I C
II A 3 a
II E 3

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Mr. James Brydon, Director of Boys, and Mrs. Genevieve Byrne, Director of Girls, Newberry Center, 1335 Newberry Avenue, by Victor Chavez, November 11, 1936.

In this Center classes are given in Spanish and Mexican Folk tales. They are told in the Spanish languages to the children by Miss Edelin, a student of Northwestern University. Miss Mendoza also gives classes on the same subjects.

Many Mexicans were imported as strike-breakers and although they work for big business, when working they patronize the small stores. They desire to go into business for themselves. It seems that they mistrust unions in general. The Unemployed Workers Alliance meets in the building. This Alliance is mainly interested in seeing that the relief clients are taken care of properly.

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I B 1

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II A 3 a

II E 3

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Mr. James Brydon, Director of Boys, and Mrs. Genevieve Byrne, Director of Girls, Newberry Center, 1335 Newberry Avenue, by Victor Chavez, November 11, 1936.

Social organizations are not very well organized. There are Mexican folk songs and dancing and fiestas and social gatherings but there is not a fixed schedule for them just now.

Politics: Perhaps one in 50 is entitled to vote. They are not interested in local politics.

There is a Communist Society, some where on North Halsted, but the interviewed does not know anything concrete about it.

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II A 3 a
II E 3

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Mr. James Brydon, Director of Boys, and Mrs. Genevieve Byrne,
Director of Girls, Newberry Center, 1335 Newberry Avenue, by Victor Chavez,
November 11, 1936.

The mothers do some Mexican embroidery and bead work and the children pottery,
woodwork, carving, paintings etc. They also take part in sports in the Center.

The delinquency is the second highest in this community. Prostitution is also
very high although not organized and mostly due to economic family conditions.
In the winter this situation seems acute. The Maternity Hospital in the neigh-
borhood attends some cases of illegitimate children, but the midwives take
care of most of them.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

La Voz De Mexico Vol.II No. 9, Sept. 9, 1936.

ENGLISH CLASSES.

Some classes have been arranged where English will be taught to women at the Mercy Center, Monday, Tuesday and Friday of every week at 3:00 o'clock without cost to those who may wish to attend.

I A 3

SPANISH

El Nacional, Mar. 5, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"ADVERTISEMENT"

A Spanish young man wishes to give Spanish lessons to a young American woman in exchange for English lessons. Call A. Bazarra, 561 W. Madison street.

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II B 2 f

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 12, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MEXICANS

You are invited to join Free English Classes which are being held at the Gads Hill Center, 1919 West Cullerton Street, this city. These classes are under the direction of the Board of Education and they are being held Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. These classes are for men and women.

1. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

1. Temperance



El Nacional, Apr. 23, 1932.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ANTI-ALCOHOLIC COMMITTEE

MEXICAN SOCIAL CENTER, 1335 NEWBERRY AVENUE

Since the **organization** of the above mentioned institution, the Anti-Alcoholic Committee has been doing splendid work in Chicago. During the mentioned period we have built up organizations in Chicago as well as in Indiana Harbor.

Credit should be given to Mr. Apolonio Colunga, who is President of the institution and who is highly esteemed in our Colony, for the good **work** done by the Committee.

By means of these lines we invite the Spanish speaking Colony to attend an Anti-Alcoholic meeting which is to be given Monday April 25th at the Mexican Social Center, 1335 Newberry Avenue, at 7:30 P. M. Distinguished artists and speakers from our Colony will take part in the program. The principal speaker will be the President of the organization.



El Nacional, Apr. 23, 1932.

The Anti-Alcoholic Committee has recently received many letters from Mexico and other Latin countries, praising the institution for the fine work it is carrying on among the Spanish speaking people in Chicago, especially the organizing of the Chicago group.

Again may we make a general plea that our Colony cooperate fully in making the above mentioned program a success.

The Spanish American Anti-Alcoholic Committee of Chicago.



SPANISH

El Nacional, Nov. 21, 1931.

INAUGURATION.

The American-Spanish League, having as its aim to oppose the use of alcohol, will be inaugurated at 7:30 p. m. next Saturday, Nov. 28th in the "Mercy Center" building, with a select musical and literary program.

The League wants to spread propaganda among the Spanish speaking people. We know that many distinguished persons will give their support to this worthwhile movement.

On this occasion the executive board will be presented. It is as follows: Mr. Enrique de Luna, president, Mr. Tiburcio Vela, vice-president, Mr. Cruz Vasquez, Secretary, and Mr. Otilio Velasquez, treasurer.

The executive board cordially invites all those who object to the use of alcohol.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



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IV

El Nacional, Sep. 19, 1931.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE AGAINST ALCOHOL IN CHICAGO

The Dr. Eliud Garcia Trevino, representing the Mexican Consul, and by initiative of the Youth Baptist Union of South Chicago, and the cooperation of some persons in the Colony, has established the first committee against alcohol.

This committee will work under the patronage of The Great National Committee of Struggle Against Alcoholism, which will give out all kinds of propaganda.

The representatives of the societies were as follows:

"Sociedad Mutualista de Obreros Libres, Mexicanos"
(Mexican Free Workers Mutual Society)

Rafael G. Guardado, Ines Loera y Antonio Medina.



El Nacional, Sep. 19, 1931.

"Union Bautiste de Javenes:"

(Baptist Youth Union)

Ruben Velasco, Bruno Montemayor and Manuel Barron

"Campo Emilio Carranza, No. 498:"

(Emilio Carranza Field, No. 498.)

Nicolas Barbosa, Jose Nieto and Ramon Diaz.

"Esfuerzo Cristiano:"

(Christian Effort)

Manuel Garcia.

"Club Deportivo Excelsior:"

(Sporting Club Excelsior.)

Luis Cornejo, Fernando Cornejo and Manuel Garay.

" Y. M. C. A."

Lyman Grossman B.



El Nacional, Sep. 19, 1931.

"Union Bautiste de Jovenes de Chicago"
(Baptist Union of Chicago Youth)

Francisco Gonzalez, Jose Lovera and J. Rojas.

The executive board was constituted as follows:

Honorary President, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, Mexican Consul; President, F. Gonzalez;
Vice-President, Mr. Rafael G. Guardado; Advisor, Dr. Eliud Garcia Trevino;
Secretary of interior, Ruben Velasco; Secretary of exterior, Manuel Garcia;
Treasurer, Miguel Nieto; Honorary members: Dr. Eliud Garcia Trevino and Mr.
Carlos M. Gurrola.

The committee invites all Mexican Societies in Chicago and the Mexican people
in general to help to subdue alcoholism.

There will be meetings on the first and third Monday of each month, 7:30 P. M.,
at 90th Street and Houston Avenue, in South Chicago.

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws

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I B 3 a

El Ideal Mexicano, December 13, 1936.

SPANISH
MEXICAN

[THE WORST CALAMITY]

What is the utmost calamity that ever fell yet upon the earth?
Answers: Some say: The Universal Deluge which caused the complete
absortion of mankind. Others say: Protestantism, because it took
away the Catholic faith from millions of people. These people say:
The French Revolution because it germinated the germs to free cor-
ruption. Those people say: The World's War because it filled with
dead the European soil. But the utmost calamity that ever fell up-
on earth yet, is: "The immoral movies". Because they overflowed
the surface, not with water as did the deluge but in mire and moral
putrefaction. Because it breaks asunder the faith and criterion,
the shame and Catholic sentiment of the people. Because the movies
propagate these liberties:



El Mexicano, December 13, 1936.



The infamous liberty to appear naked before civilized people. The impudent liberty to divorce 365 times a year. The liberty children take in going where they want and do as they please. The liberty to execute on scenery certain actions which according to moral standards are reprobative. The liberty to show the youth the ingenious way to steal and scoff at the law.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family

Organization

a. Marriage

El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 9. Dec. 20, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DIVORCE IS A PLAGUE

BY FRAY ESTANISLAO, O. C. D.

Divorce is a dangerous plague of modern society. It occurs in certain nations where the principles of Christianity were eliminated from the laws that govern the people. If we are to judge the gravity of the ill by the exterior we must accept that the present generation is very much contaminated when it shows such corrupted grounds as those subsequently related to the absolution of divorce. This is the most diabolic attempt directed against the divine family institution whose tides tend to be corrupted under the concealed hypothesis of reasonable motives.

This is just a mask of corruption that gradually takes possession of the souls seeing in it a diffusive medium to **satisfy** the carnal appetites. Find out and see if that is not the reality.

El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 9. Dec. 20, 1936.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Three-fourths of those soliciting divorce, are prepared to consummate incestuous (?) unions which within a short period of time reveal, if you please, the sensual thirst which drives them to destruction. But in the end, they will sink as the drug addict, into a living flame and if God does not interfere they may continue their existence in a state of constant frenzy, as those who inhabit the lowest ranks of humanity.

Where are we to stop ? In a **dreadful** chaos. Even Russia seems to acknowledge the disaster caused by the pleasure she took in establishing the divorce law as a soviet concession. In vain has it tried to put a stop to such inconsistent wave that may drown the last vestiges of personal dignity.



El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 8. Dec. 13, 1936.

FOURTEEN KINDS OF PERSONS

There are fourteen different classes of persons a young Miss must not associate with. 1. Those who have very little religion. 2. Those who do not use a decent language. 3. Those who are false. 4. Those who have ill manners and the reckless ones. 5. Those who like to censure and condemn everybody. 6. Those who are worldly and know nothing but styles, theatres, dances etc. 7. Those who are pretentious and friends of luxury. 8. Those who speak only of sweethearts and love affairs. 9. Those who adulate and envy. 10. Those who lie more than a gazette. 11. Those who like to give wrong advice. 12. Those who talk too much, gossip and cannot keep a secret. 13. Those who aren't good to their parents or brothers. 14. Those who are extremely affectionate and constantly wish to neck and pet with girl friends, or shadow-box with other people.

B. Mores

3. Family

Organization

b. Parent-Child Relationship

La Lucha, April 14, 1934.

IN HONOR OF MEXICAN MOTHERS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

La Lucha is preparing a special issue in order to honor the Mexican women on Mother's Day.

It will be published next Sunday, April 13th, and in these editions shall appear tender thoughts of those who feel the desire to dedicate these kindly feelings to their mothers. Consequently, if you are fortunate enough to possess this happiness, that is, the caresses of a mother, or if on the other hand this fortune is no longer yours but you still desire to make mention of fond memories of her, you are invited by La Lucha, to dedicate this memory by wearing a flower in your lapel. Usually a rose.

If you wish La Lucha's staff will help you.

Our idea is not to have a literary assemblage but a public demonstration of our thankfulness to mothers.

We ask those who accept this invitation to write briefly and clearly. You must also, give completely your name and address.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Lucha, April 14, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Contributions will not be returned, even if not published.

The Editorial Staff.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Aug. 6, 1932.

WFO 4111 PROJ 30275

BOY SEPARATED FROM PARENTS

Thru a communication received from the Honorable Mexican Consul, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, we were informed that the Chicago authorities have recently taken charge of Genaro Arias, 15 year old Mexican youth, who was found sleeping in a railroad car.

Since the parents of this boy, Julio and Maria Arias, have not been located in spite of many efforts, it is urgently requested that if anyone should know the whereabouts of these people he should as soon as possible get in touch with the Consulate or this newspaper.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Aug. 8, 1951.

WFA (HLL) PROJ 20275

BABY FOR ADOPTION

A very beautiful and robust Mexican baby is offered for adoption to the family who desires to adopt it, and who can furnish reference.

For information contact department H 2 of El Nacional, 737 South Halsted Street.

1. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

c. Family Economic Organization

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I D 2 c

La Defensa, July 3, 1936.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



MEXICANS INVITED TO DISCUSS THEIR RELIEF PROBLEMS

The Illinois Workers Alliance Local No.6 has informed us that arrangements have been made to open an office at 955 W. Grand Ave. which will be at the service of the Mexican Colony on Monday and Thursday of every week. The principal function of the new office is to attend to families who have difficulties in getting help from the relief administration. We are confident of the service that will be rendered to our people by this office.

La Defensa June 27, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 26

Editorial - "Our Dead"

With frequency we hear that in the County Morgue there is one of our people who due to the lack of funds cannot afford even a modest funeral. The death was either caused by long illness in one of the free institutions or by an accident. If in the first case, when he entered the hospital he was asked whom they should notify in case of death. When this happened we hated to go to see him. In the second case it is hoped that after a certain period has elapsed the interested party will find out and will generally go to the police station some time after they have had no communication from the deceased whos body very kindly was frozen to avoid decomposition while waiting to be claimed for burial. The great majority of the people in the Mexican Colony are single men who come to this country to improve their conditions but whose relatives, reside in Mexico. Many of them make friends but so lightly as they can not even remember the names or the number of the street they live on. When interrogated at the hospital they can not give a correct address. Practically they are along lost among four million people, and fifteen thousands of our own nationals in Chicago.

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SPANISH
(Mexican)

La Defensa, Vol. II, No. 9, Feb. 29, 1936

Editorial

The prolonged industrial depression has made of us who compose the foreign element, the principal victims. The Mexican population is perhaps the most affected. The percentage of Mexicans unemployed is higher if we are to compare it with the other foreign groups in Chicago. The causes which made this occur are numerous, but we prefer not to discuss them at present. More than 25 per cent of the Mexicans in Chicago are found unemployed, some for months, and many of them for years have not worked in private industry. To what means they have resorted to make their living, is something we wish not to comment upon at this moment. The truth is that this great number of men and women without income, have much time at their disposal, and have had it for a long time. How do they employ it? What do they do during many whole days with no obligation to go to the shop, or office, as they use to in normal times? This would be something very interesting to know.

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SPANISH
(Mexican)

La Defensa, Vol. II, No. 3, January 18, 1936.
Editorial
"Cause and Effect"

Extract: The situation of the Mexicans in Chicago is well known to all. There is no doubt that in proportion to the number of their components, the Mexican is the racial group which has suffered most during the financial crisis.

This is an interesting situation which deserves consideration.



El Nacional, May 14, 1932.

A SCENE OF TRAGEDY

A compatriot's attention was attracted by a six weeks old infant's insistent wails. The plaintive cries issued from an old building located in the slum section of this city. When Manuel Casetillo, entered the building, he stood horrified at the sight of the baby making futile efforts to reach its mother's bosom. Her body was motionless. This woman, while alive, was named Conception Guiterrez de Arriga.

Five small unclothed and hungry children were standing around the bed where their lifeless mother was stretched out. The windows of the house were boarded up, leaving the place in complete darkness.



El Nacional, May 14, 1932.

ABANDONED BY FATHER

Through the investigation of the case of the **Arriga** family, it was learned from Santos, who was eleven years old, that the father had not been home for several months. Also that on various occasions they spent days without a piece of bread and that the **sacrificing** mother did not desire to give her children to a charitable institution for fear that they would not have the care which she could give them. She preferred to have them at her side in misery and poor surroundings, doing what she could to give them food, which their heartless father had denied them.

DIED FROM LACK OF NOURISHMENT

By medical examination it was discovered that the mother died from starvation. The family did not receive help from any institution, but only from friends which the devoted mother received through house to house solicitations.



El Nacional, May 14, 1932.

She took this to her children to the old house, called home.

When Mr. Casetillo entered the house, Santos cried in a high voice, saying:
"Mother does not want to wake, she must be sick, very sick".

On the table of that room, practically unfurnished, was a piece of hard bread, probably the last contribution the mother had obtained for her children and which had as yet not been given to them for fear of increasing their hunger.

The children are: Santos 11, Irene 7, Jesus 5, Pedro 1 year and 10 months and the newly born baby.

It also was learned that a sixth child, Carlos, was in one of the near by hospitals, with a broken spine, which resulted from a fall from the second floor of the building in which they live.



El Nacional, May 14, 1932.

The local authorities gave Miss Paubla Martinez, of 1244 West Newberry, custody of the children. She is God-Mother of the little boy, Pedro.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Oct. 10, 1928.

THE VICTIM

Jose Barcenas and his wife arrived here from Mexico full of dreams.

Jose, at first, was very proud. His income was equal to his aspirations and he praised the day on which he had decided to come here --- But during prohibition, his wife got the idea of making beer at home which could be secretly sold to Jose's fellow workers.

Barcenas agreed and in a short while his customers increased and his gains multiplied. But while Jose was making big profits, he became the victim of a bad habit. Barcenas began to drink and soon became a habitual drunkard.

However, because Barcenas had for many years performed his duties well at the places where he had worked, the managers had much sympathy for him and excused his weakness.



Mexico, Oct. 10, 1928.

One morning, some time after the 19th of March, Jose went to work in a half drunken stupor. In celebration of his patron Saint he had gone on one of his customary sprees.

His superintendent assigned him to watch a steam-shovel where shortly after 1 A.M. he was injured. His fellow-workmen rushed to his help and found that he had broken his back. He was taken to the hospital where he had to remain for several months. The hospital, doctor's bill exhausted all his savings.

When he returned home from the hospital he found three hungry small children and a distressed wife. Reverses continued to increase. Finally one day Jose, died at the break of day. This ended his dreams which he had hoped to realize in the United States.

Mexico, June 2, 1928.

FUNERAL NOTICE FROM SOUTH CHICAGO.



The following information was sent to us by our good friend, Jose R. Vega: On May 24, 1928 Refugio Vazquez died at the County Hospital of pneumonia.

Vazquez, our compatriot arrived a few days ago from Montana, San Luis Potosi, Mexico accompanied by his wife and a brother-in-law. His wife and brother-in-law not only suffered the shock of Vazquez's death but, also the misfortune of being without the necessary resources to fulfill their last obligation of burying the deceased. The situation was so bad that the wife was forced to make an appeal to her friends. A collection was taken up among the Mexican colony in that sector with magnificent results.

The generosity of the Mexican people was once more demonstrated on this occasion. The amount collected was \$94.10. Jose R. Vega and Isidro M. Comparan each donated \$20.00. Other donations consisted of five dollars and down to 25 cents.

The family and friends of the deceased, through this newspaper which is the organ of the Mexican colony, wish to express their gratitude for the kind contributions.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious Customs
and Practices



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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 19. Feb. 28, 1937.

A HOLY COMMUNION

Confessions and communions, starting the first Lent Sunday February 14, up to the Holy-Trinity Sunday May 23rd then the commandments of our Holy Mother Church will be fulfilled properly, which means to receive confession and communion at least once a year during Lent.



El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 15. Feb. 7, 1937.

THE HOLY LENT

How to celebrate it? Let us have in mind these words from the Holy Father Pious X: Lent is a period of fast and penitence instituted by the Church as an Apostolic Tradition. It has been set aside to make us understand the obligation of submitting ourselves to a lifetime penitence which Lent symbolizes. Such is the interpretation given by the priests. In order to imitate the severe fasting practiced by Christ in the wilderness for a period of forty days. In preparing ourselves for such holy celebration we must keep very strictly the fast ordeal and if possible the mortification of flesh not only depriving ourselves of illicit things, but of those things that we consider licit as well, by becoming moderate to such attractions as entertainments. To give ourselves more ~~alms~~ giving and to a work of Christian piety toward our fellowmen.



El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 15. Feb. 7, 1937.

Preparing ourselves more diligently to receive the confession so as to make fasting more meritorious and become disposed to receive the Holy Communion. Ash-Wednesday indicates the beginning of Lent, also reminds us that we are dust and to dust we shall return through death. We shall be contrite and through penitence redeem ourselves from sin while the opportunity is at hand.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Ideal Mexicano Vol IV. No 15. Feb 7, 1937.

TO ALL OUR READERS

On Sunday, February 7, will take place the solemn dedication of the precious Altar of Our Lady of Guadalupe in her sanctuary in South Chicago. All those who may wish to be god-fathers may have the privilege to have their names engraved on a golden placard to be placed in the interior of the Tabernacle. This is one of the utmost privileges because the name will be continually read by Jesus who is confined in the sacred Eucharist.

The dedication will take place on the day above mentioned at 7:00 P. M. Anyone wishing to become god-father kindly inform the head Rector priest R. P. A. Catalina, C. M. F. We invite all our readers to witness this solemn act and to attend **promptly in order to obtain** the complete solemnity of our Celebration.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Ideal Mexicano Vol IV. No 12. Jan 10, 1937.

ROSARY DEVOTEES

The rosary devotee must bear in mind the following. According to St. Francis de Sales, the best prayer to be dedicated during the Mass is the rosary, and we claim a double gain. The merit of the Mass and of the rosary. It is **permissible** to announce in a loud **voice** before beginning each tenth, but it is not of an absolute necessity when it is prayed in privacy. It is more valuable to pray with pause, once, than one thousand times in haste. He who wishes to secure his salvation must commend himself to the sacred Mary through the rosary devotion. She has clearly stated: "The soul that is commended through the rosary shall not perish".

I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and
Other National
or Language Groups

La Defensa, Vol 2, No. 34, August 22, 1936

Editorial: "Race"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Since we initiated the "Voice of the People" and "What do you wish to know?" we have been receiving contributions and consultations, to which we have given the attention they deserve, by publishing them and making an effort to answer the questions with clarity and exactness as nearly as possible. We believe we have discharged our duty as servants of the people. We shall make an effort to continue and thereby improve in every way.

Last week we received a note that contained eight questions, which the author, as we believe, expected the answer in the "What do you wish to know?" column, within a reasonable time. The character of the questions, nevertheless prevented us from satisfying the desire of the questioner due to the small space allotted to the section already mentioned. These are questions that cannot be answered with a monosyllable or a phrase. The character of one of the questions is so important and of such interest to all the people, that we have decided to dedicate our entire editorial section, not to satisfy the curiosity of the author but in order to study a series of serious problems which pertain to all of us. The first question asked by the author of this note under the pseudonym, T. A. Tornillo, is the following: "Why are the great majority of the corpses of our

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SPANISH

La Defensa, Vo. 2, No. 34, August 22, 1936

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

people in the Hull House district buried by negro undertakers?" This is a question which has occupied our own minds. It is a delicate social question, deserving a profound study. From the material point of view the only reason we can give to explain the case is that the only undertaking establishment conducted by people of the negro race is situated in the center of our people and has an employee that speaks Spanish. We are not antagonistic, nor have we any prejudice against the negro. The white resident, native or foreign, has a very low opinion of the negro. He despises his standards and his mercantile and social activities. Concomitantly are despised those who associate with the negro in any way and then are considered morally inferior to a human being of ebony anatomy and they are despised more than the negro. The negro himself experiences a feeling of superiority toward his white employees and clients, the number of which, let us repeat is rather small. The economy of the price paid to a negro undertaker for a modest funeral, is not sufficient to pay for the bad name we acquire and the demerit suffered by our social standards from the point of view of those who consider that the negro race should be forced to live entirely isolated. The fact that there is a person who speaks our language and

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La Defensa, Vol 2, No. 34, August 22, 1936

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

is used as an interpreter in the arrangements of funerals is not, nor will ever be, a reason of sufficient weight to explain satisfactorily that a negro agency be engaged for the majority of the funerals of our people, in a neighborhood where our group is so numerous.

I CSPANISHLa Defensa, Aug. 22, 1936.

RACE!

(Editorial)

An honest and efficient interpreter can be obtained with facility and without cost in case of death of a member of one of our families. To bury the dead, is one of the deeds of mercy; if they are from our families, it **is** the last offering we can make to them. The last duty we should perform. Placing their corpses in the hands of undertakers who are not well accepted in the social system of the country we live in, is to make them unworthy of a better funeral. The fact that we decide to save a five or ten dollar bill shows that we hate to make the last offering and **sacrifice** for our people. For respect, dignity or egotism, let us place our dead in the hands of our own people, the white race. Let us make an effort to elevate our social position as a colony.



La Lucha, Apr. 28, 1934.

ACT OF BARBARISM

Nicolas Gonzalez and Pedro Pena, well known young men in the Torrence suburb, were assulted last Wednesday, April 25th, at about 7:30 P. M., in front of Mr. Hernandez' store at 108th Street and Torrence Avenue, by two European drunkards, who insulted everybody without consideration.

Mr. Gonzalez was thrown against a window of Mr. Hernandez' store, and miraculously was uninjured, because the glass broke.

One of the two drunkards was seized and perhaps he will pay for the broken glass. This vagrant was fined \$5.00. The offenders were summoned April 26th at 9.00 P. M.

Among the Mexican residents in South Deering there is some uneasiness, because there is an atmosphere of ill will against the Mexicans. The Mexican people must be prudent and present their complaints to the authorities, in order to avoid more trouble.

La Lucha, Apr. 28, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275'

ASSAULTED MEXICAN

On April 20th, Mr. Luis Vargas, was assaulted by an enraged mob of Polish people, at the crossing of 108th Street and Torrence Avenue. The mob tore Mr. Vargas' passport and also stole \$2.00 from him.

Mr. Vargas says that he knows some of his assailants and thinks he will prosecute them.

We hope the authorities will give this victim justice.

El Nacional, Feb. 10, 1934.

FESTIVAL AT THE MARYLAND HOTEL



This festival is under the auspices of the Pan-American Club and will take place tonight at the Maryland Hotel where a very excellent dinner will be served to the attendants. The large number of people which are expected to attend will receive the benefits usually offered in a hall of such magnitude, artistically decorated for the occasion. The orchestra, being one of the best, will be ready to fulfill the demands of the audience. The second floor will be turned into a reception room where people from the various Spanish-speaking countries and Americans as well, will enjoy a real Spanish evening.

Mrs. Hanna Ohman Barr, chairman of the Club, will introduce the guest of honor Mr. Chas. S. Peterson, who will speak about his last trip to Mexico. L. Alba Cejudo and Josi Puente will attend as representatives of the Mexican Consul. And, as a part of this interesting program there will be some Mexican films to be exhibited under the direction of Mr. Guillermo Hawly, an official from the Nacional Railways of Mexico.

El Nacional, Feb. 10, 1934.



These films are of extreme importance and no doubt will make you feel for a moment as though you were in the land of the 'Aztecs'. Miss Dolores Garcia and Miss Iris Houck have been preparing a very selected artistic and literary program. Many articles of valuable art will be exhibited by Senoe Cortes, **a distinguished** merchant of the colony.

The principal object of these reunions which have been arranged by this club, is to bring together the people of this continent and create among them better understanding and closer friendship.

El Nacional, Vol. VIII. No. 742, Jan. 20, 1934.

FAULT FINDING

By Leon Lira

(Editorial)



Our social leaders in action. And I say in action, because they are going to defile on this column now. I promised to write of them, (or about them) and I shall do it with all impartiality that it is possible. Not even I shall be excused from it, for I have acted as a leader on some occasions. No fooling! Of the many types that I am going to speak of, **there is one in whom I can be identified.** I cannot say which one, **because** that would be too much self exposure for whoever unveils his soul is in danger of being scoffed at, lapidated and even exploited. I am not ready to suffer the consequences, (why should I?) as one of my cousins would say. (A Mexican usually calls the American, a cousin).



El Nacional, Vol. VIII. No. 742. Jan, 20, 1934.

In a psychological study as the one we are treating at this moment, no exceptions should be made, if truth is the torch to illuminate our guiding path. In the course of this study we may speak of ironical things if **necessary**, but, it shall be truth as I understand it. By the way, let me say that my intention has been and shall be to speak plain, so I can be understood. It wouldn't be my fault if what I say is mal-intrepreted, for we know that a lack of comprehension is one of the greatest ailments afflicting us most severely. May I say, that my attitude has been toward constructive things and if it has not produced the effects desired, it is due to the arid soil I have tried to cultivate. As social leaders, we may consider them, (even though they are not) all those who take an active part in the guidance of a social group, **thus** it is necessary to have some term to designate them.

There is a variation of types, even though in appearance they may look the same. They have come to the scenery of our social life, and precisely to this variety is due the lamentable failure in the accomplishment of a social work.



El Nacional, Vol. VIII. No. 742. Jan. 20, 1934.

The different characters of our leaders have been manifested in the methods they have **employed** upon the same undertaking. We have had dreamers, idealists, **ill-intentioned**, selfish, true patriots and mouth piece patriots, but the ignorant elements have predominated, having been characterized by one or more of the afore said qualities, have figured prominently, but unjustly. And specially to these people is due the **disorganization** of the colony. It is because them that has always existed the enmity amongst our social groups particularly when something is being done for the unification of the colony. It is because them, also, that those who have intended the confederation of Mexican societies, have failed completely in bringing mutual understanding, proper orientation and a more coordinated work. And if we add to these, newspaper editors who have a lack of civil courage, who from time to time have come to enlighten us, we complete then the group really responsible for the disorganization we are now lamenting. The newspaper men that I speak of are responsible, because they have tried to evade their responsibility, they have not been concrete when they should, that is to say when we tried to cure the ailment which caused the decay in our social organism.



El Nacional, Vol. VIII. No. 742, Jan. 20, 1934.

The masses cannot be blamed because of their unconsciousness, we must take into consideration that mental development is a slow process. Very frequently we have heard that the colony does not respond to the call when something beneficial is intended, but that is a false affirmation. During my stay in Chicago, I have noticed the large contributions made by our colony for different purposes. The colony has been defrauded of such contributions by unscrupulous individuals, in other words, pickpockets and thieves who appropriate to themselves that which is entrusted into their care. Many cases of these nature have occurred, that is why the colony within its unconsciousness refuses to support our leaders. The story shall be different the day when a sound and well directed group may be formed, and above all with well-intentioned aims. The unification of the colony, in order to be effective, must be conscious, intelligent, and honestly directed.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Aug. 13, 1932.

We have just been informed by our Consul, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, that hereafter Mexicans will not be molested any longer on our beaches.

This decision is the result of a protest lodged by all the Mexicans against an ordinance refusing them admission to the Twelfth Street beach. Such an ordinance was an insult to the people of our race as well as to the Colored and the Filipino people, who also were denied admission.

The company which had exploited the beach illegally has now lost its concession. The beaches belong to the public and not to any individual, who has the audacity to charge a ten cent admission fee.

We have now free beaches and there is no further discrimination against any race. At last the matter has been settled.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Mar. 12, 1932.

STUDENT GROUP VISITS MEXICAN COLONY

A group of students from Northwestern University, interested in the study of the customs and culture of the Mexicans, has planned an observation tour of the commercial and social centers of our colony in Chicago. This tour has been planned for March 12.

Without doubt some of our readers will remember that in years past this same group has visited us, having been much impressed by our educational, social and artistic progress.

Dr. Frank Beck, in cooperation with Reverend William O'Neill has prepared a magnificent cultural program which has excellent features. Some of the numbers are:

A discussion concerning ~~the~~ Mexicans in Chicago, by Mr. Robert Jones and Mr. A. Wilson. A moving picture of the Archaeology and the Architecture of Mexico, explained in detail by Mr. Joseph O. Valesco.

El Nacional, Mar. 12, 1932.

Well known artists of our Colony will take part in the affair. Outstanding among them are Salvador Mendoza, Leopoldo Escobarete, and the famous Tipica Morales.

Reverend William O'Neill will function as master of ceremonies. He will also deliver a constructive lecture. The dinner which will be served has been prepared by the women of the Good Pastor Society, and will take place in the Mexican Social Center located on the corner of Maxwell and Newberry Streets, at 6 p.m.

The Honorable Consul of Mexico, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, will give a lecture in which he will discuss affairs of great interest.

There can be no doubt that Dr. Beck's idea of organizing events of this character is commendable. In this way foreigners will come to know and understand us better and be able to appreciate the importance of a people still so little known. The admittance fee is seventy five cents.





El Nacional, Dec. 5, 1931.

WILLIAN RANDOLPH HEARST.

William Randolph Hearst, famous North-American journalist, has demonstrated once more his regard for fair play and justice, in an article of last Sunday's Herald and Examiner. In this article he speaks about two Mexican students, who were murdered at Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Mr. Hearst's article is harsh but true and is appreciated by all honest people.

Excelsior published in Mexico City, commented in the editorial of its issue of November 30th, as follows: "We have not read for a long time in the newspapers of any country such an energetic condemnation as that pronounced by Mr. W. R. Hearst, regarding the killing of two Mexican students, Emilio Cortez Rubio and Manuel Garcia Gomez, by some murderous sheriffs."

Mr. Hearst on this occasion, has shown his independence and his opposition to violence and to lawlessness.

El Nacional, Dec. 5, 1931.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

We think that there is some hope for the future in a country where public opinion is a power and where a man of such prominence as Mr. Hearst, raises his voice in condemnation.

"Behold in Mr. Hearst a man who abhors injustice and crime. Not all men's lips are sealed. There are still honest men who tread the path of justice and fairness. Mr. Hearst has broken his lance for Mexico."

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II E 2 (Polish)

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, May 27, 1931.

COMPATRIOT ASSAULTED IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Mr. Luis Mendez, Mexican citizen, 8737 Burley Avenue, was robbed of \$100, and injured last Sunday evening, at Burley Avenue.

Mr. Mendez, was taken to the South Chicago Hospital, but was not seriously injured.

Mr. Mendez is sure that the bandit was one of the Polish gang, who live in that Ward, who are always fighting against Mexicans.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Apr. 18, 1931.

SOCIAL NOTES: FESTIVAL

On April 24th, there will be given a literary-musical in the Chicago Boys' Club at 1300 Newberry Avenue. This affair will be presented by the members of the Club to the Mexican Colony in general. The admission will be free.

The Chicago Boys' Club takes pleasure in welcoming our young fellows to its home where they may use free of charge, many facilities; such as shower baths, etc. There is a small fee for towels.

Here the young Mexicans find a friendly air, very cordial surroundings, and many conveniences.





El Nacional. Vol. VII, No. 581. Jan. 7, 1931.

IMPUDENCE OF POLICEMEN.

Every day the attitude of local policemen is more intolerable. Sometimes they imprison honest Mexicans who are not guilty of any law violation.

The local police who are afraid to catch criminals and who are not able to combat them, persecute honest people who have had no conflicts with the law.

Sometimes the policemen display their authority and stupidity among our countrymen.

Last Friday, several policemen came into the billiard parlor "El Gato Negro," guns in hand and abusing those of our compatriots who were peacefully playing billiards and those who were watching them.

The policemen after using profane language and without any explanation, took with them innocent Mexicans. These Mexican people had not offended anyone.



El Nacional, Vol. VII, No. 581, Jan. 7, 1931.

This abuse caused great resentment among the persons present because it is not just to arrest honest people.

The Mexican Consulate must take note of this case and make some energetic protests to the chief of police.

It is funny that the policemen do not persecute the genuine criminals, but cowardly beat and insult our defenseless compatriots.



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Mexico, June 3, 1930.

DISTINGUISHED MEXICAN NEWSPAPER MAN IN CHICAGO

Miguel Angel Peral, well known newspaper editor stopped in our city, while on his way to New York, for pleasure and study and from where he probably will make a trip to the Old Continent.

Peral, will act today as editor of our newspaper Mexico. Last Saturday afternoon we had the pleasure of receiving this distinguished guest in our office. Miguel Angel Peral, editor of El Dictamen (The Opinion) honored us by remembering Mexico. He delighted us with his pleasant conversation and his many impressions concerning the long distance he has travelled to different cities of the United States. The work of Peral, as Chief- Editor of El-Dictamen, has been very effective and praiseworthy, having increased the circulation of that publication since our beloved colleague took charge of that office. The readers of Mexico may have the opportunity to read many of Peral's writings and in deference we shall publish his first article entitled "The Reality of a Dream" which will appear in our next edition.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, June 3, 1930.

A warm welcome and very pleasing stay to him are the good wishes of those who toil under the banner of Mexico.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, May 1, 1930.

NEWSPAPERS FIGHT VICE

Much has been said and will continue to be said before the Mexican wakes up to the real situation with which he is confronted. He will sooner or later be forced by circumstances to seek his advancement in personal and collective action.

I rejoice in the fact that there are individuals who work indefatigably for the advancement of their race. However, there are too many who practice low methods in order to sit in soft chairs, while acquiring wealth. Why do we make no effort to correct this evil?

The answer is simple. It is because we do not know ourselves nor what material values we possess. We take too much stock in things fostered by those who take advantage of our ignorance to exploit us. As C. Espinosa has said, we all should know what constitute true patriotism and what makes real citizen. Each one of us is a force for our own advancement. What difficulties and problems we now face are only incidental.

Mexico, May 1, 1930.

But unfortunately, fellowmen, the true idealistics, the ones who desire grandeur, who are not selfish, and not necessarily a countryman, those who are sympathetic towards those who struck with misfortune, may be counted with the fingers of one hand. In spite of their efforts, their words are lost in hope, and what is more, they soon acquire the title of "Locos" (Fools). They are scoffed at without any effort to distinguish them from those who are really fools.

What can these spiritual forces accomplish in this troubled society of mankind? Are they no more than a drop of water in the sea?

I should like to say that these human sympathizers, because of their venerable character, are superficially set off from the main body of humanity. However, we should follow their leadership to the end that all our vice and imperfection may be brought vividly before our eyes.



Mexico, May 1, 1930.

How many Mexicans read the newspapers with more or less regularity? How many take up a book, even by chance? How many of us get together for the purpose of working out plans to promote cultural and financial advancement? From what we have been able to see, five or less out of each hundred are active in the advancement of our society. What, then, can we do about it? The approach is easy. Let us start by investigating billiard parlors, drinking, and other vice dens where we will find the other 95 per cent.

In my desire for my personal advancement, and later for that of my fellow-citizens, I tried to push the cause of the Cruz Azul Mexicana de Chicago (Mexican Blue Cross of Chicago) and the Confederacion de Sociedades Mexicanas (Confederation of Mexican Societies).

I do not wish to refer to detail, but simply mention that on this occasion I made pointed reference to the terrible moral and intellectual situation in which we find ourselves.



Mexico, May 1, 1930.

The newspaper Mexico and other local papers have been giving publicity to the work of the Cruz Azul and the C. of S. M. In the face of our effort to get at the root of the evils which affect our society, we have been critized by many of our colony, who feel that we are treating the matter as if to indicate ridicule, when as a matter of fact our motive is only for social advancement.

We hope that some good may come from our effort to build up the morale of the members of our colony and further its social advancement.

Rodolfo R. Benavides
So. Chicago, April 24, 1930.



Mexico, Apr. 5, 1930.

LEADER PASSES AWAY

The death of Mr. Victor Lapiana, according to information which came to us yesterday, occurred last Wednesday after a severe illness. He was a well liked and highly esteemed member of our colony.

The deceased was one of the founders of the most worthy Sociedad Mutualista Obreros Libres Mexicanos de South Chicago (Mutual Society of Free Mexican Workers of South Chicago) in which unit he distinguished himself by his untiring efforts in the work of improving our position here in industry.

His body was taken to the mortuary at 8944 Commercial Avenue, it was buried in Sainte Mary's Cemetery, after the impressive ceremony at St. Patrick Church, 95th and Commercial.

The death of Mr. Lapiano took away from the Mexican Colony of Chicago a good and sincere friend. We cannot do more than express our grief for the loss of this fellowman who was Italian by birth.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Apr. 5, 1930.

AN OPEN LETTER

Mexico
1218 West Madison Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Very timely Mexico has defended through its columns, the Mexican newspaper El Tringuete. This is especially true since in the case which you have defended not only all the interests of Mr. Romero involved, but also those of the whole Chicago Mexican Colony.

It is already known that Mr. Francisco Betancourt has tried to ruin several Mexican merchants of Chicago by means of his paper La Raza. God knows who this gentleman might pick out next if the Mexican newspapers had not taken the opportunity to defend the Chicago Mexican Colony.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Apr. 5, 1930.

It is left to you the authority of making what use you may see fit of this letter.

Your faithful servant,
(Signed) Carlos Budach.



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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Mar. 11, 1930.

MEXICANS RESENT YANKEE SLUR

The spirit of ridicule and sarcasm so peculiar to Yankees in connection with things which might have a Latin aspect, and particularly Mexican, is manifest.

This situation came to light in a review made by the Chicago Daily News of the operetta "Marina," in which it published photographs of some of the players on the leading roles of this operetta, written by the composer, Emilio Arrieta.

This paper goes on to say that it was the first time that a work such as the one referred to, had been presented in Chicago by elements from "tamaletown," local Mexican colony on So. Halsted St.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mexico, Mar. 1, 1930.

MEXICAN ACCUSED OF MURDER

As we mentioned in one of our earlier issues on the 23rd of last month there occurred, at 84 St. and Buffalo Ave., a serious encounter between Mexicans and Poles.

Amplifying our previous information, the police captain of the South Chicago Station, told our reporter, Mr. R. R. Benavides, that he was of the opinion that when Apolonio Castellanos returned to the scene of the fight, he met several other Mexicans to whom he mentioned his having been assaulted, and that he invited them to aid him in getting revenge, which invitation they accepted.

The police captain said further that when this group of Mexicans arrived at the corner of 84 St. and Buffalo Avenue, they met two Poles. They were sure that these were the same ones who had shortly before been looking for trouble, and immediately attacked them. The result was that one was killed and the other seriously wounded.

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SPANISH

WPA MEXICAN 1275

Mexico, Mar. 1, 1930.

The fact that two Mexicans were wounded, and that there was a real horde of Poles on the corner, seems to indicate that the Mexicans were the ones attacked, and not the ones who made the attack.

It is believed, according to the chief of police, that Jose Torres, who was accused of the murder, will be tried in the So. Chicago Court, and that A. Castellanos, together with Maximo Garcia, Jose Garcia, and Alfonso Rayes, will be brought before a grand jury.

The wounded Pole, whose name is Kulick, declared that Torres was the one who assaulted him, and killed his companion.

Castellanos, on being questioned, said that when he returned from the hospital, he and his companions were reattacked. This new fight, he contends, was in self-defense, and resulted in the wounding of Kulick and the death of his companion.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 1, 1930.

WPA (ILL 1960 5075)

Of the twenty-four arrested, twenty-two were allowed their freedom, Mr. Castellanos and Jose Torres remaining in the hands of the authorities.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Nov. 23, 1929.

HANDLING OF FUNDS FROM FESTIVALS QUESTIONED



It would be well to find out why the Comité Pro-Fiestas Patrias (Pro-Homeland Committee) took so long to publish a financial report on the recent Homeland Festivities.

The famous report is nothing more than indisputable proof of the mismanagement of funds collected from these festivities. In order to protect the good name of the Mexican Consulate of this city, the Honorable Vice-Consul should name a commission of honorable and competent men to make a thorough investigation of the handling of all funds collected and spent in connection with the last Homeland Festivities. It is truly ridiculous that the profit from a festival in which a group of a little less than 6,000 persons took part is only \$175. The Honorable Vice-Consul should not only name this Commission to protect the good name of the Consulate, but also to protect his own reputation, since he sanctioned the festivities by his presence. For the reasons mentioned he

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Mexico, Nov. 23, 1929.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



should, therefore, avail himself of all means possible to see that the money invested in these festivities by members of the Colony is not diverted to gratuities and other expenditures not fully justified. The Honorable Vice-Consul should take into account, above everything, that if the people co-operated as a group, it was because these festivities were sponsored by the Consulate. If for no other reason than this, it is his duty to immediately name the Commission to which I have referred.

Now is the time to act so as to prevent the funds collected in these official festivities from being diverted to the use of an "endless little group" and so that they may be turned over to the worthy Cruz Azul (Blue Cross) rather than have them go to the pockets of the sharks of our Colony.

F. P. Miranda
6321 So. Ingleside Ave.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

(Editorial)

A few months ago Mr. Javier Mondragon announced in the Mexico newspaper that a Mexican Center would be established in Chicago soon. The object of said institution was to give a mutual and collective aid to the Mexican people in the field of culture and education and to offer an opportunity to the Mexican children to express themselves in sports, art and in other phases of education. This, however, gave us the impression that we would soon see the Mexican colony occupying a place of honor among the other foreign colonies in this modern 'Babylon' called Chicago. The time passed and we heard of this project no more, so, we thought that this talk was just a momentary flame, which lasted only while being discussed. During all this time we were wondering as to the reason for remaining inactive and defenseless amidst a fearful misery affecting many of our homes and outrages suffered by many of our people.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

We had almost forgotten such project and its solution. But, now the Committee is announcing its first public appearance on the night of December 1st. An effort will be made to convince the Mexican of the increasing necessity which compels us to build our own shelter, since we have to suffer in private some racial discrimination. Due to our own negligence, either willingly or forcibly we are compelled to join the public charities. Therefore, we say that only through a strong organization we can, to a certain extent, overthrow the hostile propaganda voiced in some of the newspapers who accuse us of being a burden to the Relief institutions, a menace to the public health, and a hindrance to the stability and advancement of the life of the native worker. One other reason adduced by the organizing committee, is the development of our social life, of which we feel happy because they thought of so important part. After the presentation of this project by the committee, there will be a dance and a real moment of expansion for all. Dear countrymen: Let us form the Centro Mexicano.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Nov. 10, 1928.

A NATION OF HYPOCRITES.



(Editorial)

No matter if there is a reason or not, the North-Americans assume an air of superiority toward the other nationalities, but in particular toward the Mexicans.

Such stupid manifestation of self-esteem evoke only laughter from us.

Among the Mexican immigrants we are referring to some of the working class people, there are certain individuals whose pedantry is most obvious.

They affect an air of superiority, because they can read, and possess a certain amount of money, or because they wear expensive clothes, though they may not have a bit of decency.

They may want you to believe that in their home town they were persons of influence; that they once possessed a large capital which they lost during the revolution.



Mexico, Nov. 10, 1928.

They will recite a litany of absurdities, to give themselves an air of superiority.

It may seem strange, but this is characteristic of the Mexicans,—I am still referring to some of the working classes here. They do not behave like that in their own country. In crossing the United States boundary they acquire talents and an importance that exist only in their feverish imagination.

But their pretensions crumble as soon as they begin to speak. They will say: "truje," instead of "traje," "estogamo" for "estomago"; etc.

But let us come back to the North-American gentlemen who are the object of this article. They also suffer from this extravagant affliction which exposes one to ridicule.

Every one knows that the sons of "Uncle Sam," consider themselves superior to the whole world; and they do not waste any opportunity to voice their belief.



Mexico, Nov. 10, 1928.

They do not realize that they make themselves the butt of ridicule. Even among themselves they look down on each other because each one considers himself superior.

"In every community, -"Quillen" tells us in one of his recent articles- there is a family which considers its self to be better than common clay. "Whether this be on account of wealth or because of distinguished ancestry this family treats every other human being with contempt."

Some years ago family superiority was recognized, but not so at the present time; today that superiority has become a sham and family lineage has lost its brilliancy. Either a son has been convicted of robbery, or a daughter has become a habitue of billiard rooms and taverns.

Thus, in no way the members of this family are superior to those they scorn.

These considerations apply also to those individuals, who look down on us with such contempt, because they consider us inferior.



Mexico, Nov. 10, 1928.

They believe that we are still uncivilized beings and because their color is white, they classify us as "colored people." They are proud because they are rich, and because in their country there is so much freedom. But they forget, that freedom has turned into license and that as a result the youth of this country are turning to crime.

They forget that this license is the cause of prostitution and of the many divorces.

"They forget, that the native Mexican as a "Saturday Evening Post" writer says- has a history of which any one could be proud. The 'Aztecs,' 'Joltees,' and 'Mayas' were powerful races in their time. The 'Mayas,' whose empires covered great parts of Mexico and Central America, have built the most majestic cities which are now being discovered.

"These people were agriculturists, astronomers, artists and architects.



Mexico, Nov. 10, 1928.

"Their civilization as proved by discoveries lasted two thousand years. We would not dare to say that our British ancestors were superior. The cultural past of Mexico and of Central America, is an object of pride for the entire human race. An appreciation of such facts, should help to establish good relationship. Even if the Latin-American countries are poorer than we, they have so much to offer us that we should not dare to underestimate them." But, unfortunately, persons who hold such opinions of the Mexicans are few, many treat us as slaves and do not realize that their conduct labels them as hypocrites and puts them on the level of the clowns of any circus.

They also reproach us for our illiteracy. This certainly is an undeniable fact. But, besides that, in this country illiterate people also abound; those who have some education use their knowledge to indulge in crimes.

Of what good is knowledge to them, if they use it to commit crimes, instead of helping humanity?



Mexico, Nov. 10, 1928.

Is it not preferable to have illiterate honest workers, rather than to have a phalanx of "cultured" people who worry the authorities and are a bane to society? They call us bandits, and forget that this species is more abundant here. A comparison of the criminal records of both countries will bear us out.

"Quillen," the above mentioned writer says: "The people violate the laws knowingly, and justify their actions by claiming that such violations are not illegal, because they consider themselves superior to the ordinary bandit."

"This is not sinful- "Beecher" said to one of his victims-because I am a preacher, and you are a good virtuous woman."

"This is not robbery-says the son of a good family-because I shall pay it back when my ship comes home."

We do as we please, even though it may be dishonorable, and we believe that such acts are righted through our social standing. We are becoming a nation of hypocrites, paying lip tribute to decency in order to conceal our corruption.

J. Jesus E. Mord.

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SPANISH
Mexican

Mexico, Oct. 24, 1928.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

From reliable sources we are informed that the Sociedad Fraternal Mexicana Logia 170, of the Alianza Hispano-America is organizing a series of festivals.

The exclusive object is to raise funds to buy clothes, toys, candy, and to distribute them among the Mexican children on Christmas.

El Arte Infantil (Infant Art), the well known group of youngsters who have played on the stage so well, has seconded the idea and placed its artistic contingent at their disposal.

The Mexican consul has also approved the idea in order to realize such a laudable object.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mexico, Oct. 20, 1928.

A DOCTOR MAKES INSOLENT DECLARATIONS

Articles such as the one published in the Chicago Tribune, do not foster good relations between Mexico and the United States. This article is a summary of insults by Dr. Goldberg. Such writings inspired by hate and malice and so contrary to truth, jeopardize the good relations between the Mexican and the American people. The quack selects the already ill-treated Mexican as the target of his insults. He said nothing of other nationalities. Here is the article:

"The Mexican emigrants who cross the Rio Grande in numbers and who multiply very rapidly are not only undesirable but they also constitute a menace to the health of the American people."

The Tribune said this is a "warning" given yesterday by Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, chief physician of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, to the health authorities.

"Considered from the sanitary point of view, the American industrialists who

Mexico, Oct. 20, 1928.

import 'cheap labor' from Mexico, saddle on the people of this nation a burden that will not only impair the health but also deplete the pocket-books of the American people unless immigration is promptly restricted."

Notice that this doctor does not speak of Gypsies, Italians, or Polish. It is the Mexican who comes here to infect them and to steal their money. It is a pity that this quack cannot see further than his nose. When the industrialist and agriculturist of the West and Southwest import Mexican workers he imports at the same time people who are full of susceptibilities. The profit the industrialists make by paying cheap wages is more than counter-balanced by the taxes they have to pay for charitable purposes. The Indian within the confines of the United States soon became infected with the vices of the white man. He was not adaptable to urban life. His race died out without any serious repercussion upon the white man. Dr. Goldberg believes that all the Mexicans are uncivilized Indians and that they still carry bows and arrows. This doctor should be better informed before making such a blunder.

"Last year out of 7,000 Mexicans who are in Chicago, 68 died of tuberculosis. In 1907, 91 Mexicans came into this country; in 1908, 5,000; in 1911, 18,000;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mexico, Oct. 20, 1928.

in 1919, 29,000; and in 1924, 87,000. After that time the regulations of 1924 came into effect but in spite of that, 42,000 entered this country in 1926, and 66,000 in 1927. The number of Mexicans who died of tuberculosis in 1927 was 97.1 per 100,000 against 87.7 per 100,000 which is the average in Chicago."

The sanitary and social agencies as well as the municipal executives should compile statistics relative to the Mexican immigrants. It is regrettable that Dr. Goldberg should have insulted the Mexican people because many of them have died of tuberculosis.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20276

Mexico, Oct. 13, 1928.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Pan-American Club informs the Mexican colony of the inauguration of its new social center where Americans and Spanish-Americans will participate in various activities. The object of this club is to cultivate good relations between the Mexican colony and a large number of Americans who sympathize with the Mexican custom and language. The nature and disposition of this group makes it necessary to admit only persons whose integrity and assets are recognized in the social sphere. Being aware of the great number of respectable persons of which the Mexican colony is composed, we have no doubt of being supported by the majority of the Mexican colony in our great project.

For details you may communicate with Manuel Garcia, Room 300, 160 N. La Salle street, who will be glad to inform you of the future activities of our club.

Chicago Tribune, July 23, 1891.

SPANISH-AMERICAN CLUB TROUBLE

The Spanish-American Club, which during a short existence has become favorably known as accomplishing a valuable but unique work, had a stormy time of it at the Grand Pacific last night. Before it had been long in session the President August E. Gans, left the chair and tendered his resignation, which was promptly and unanimously accepted. Resolutions of censure upon Mr. Gans and the absent Secretary, Leonde Gats Kofsky, for having insulted members in open meeting were laid upon the table in order to give the two officers an opportunity to explain should they so desire. The matters leading to this serious disagreement appear to have been trivial. Mr. Gans is said to have thought the Vice-President B. F. Thomas, assumed too much authority, while Mr. Thomas and Mr. A. M. L. Coleson, one of the clubs enthusiasts thought the President should give them some consideration for having done work for which they allowed him to receive the credit.



Chicago Tribune, July 23, 1891.

Mr. Gats Kofsky is said to have changed the date of meetings to suit his own convenience and with having insulted various members. After the departure of Mr. Gans last night the club appointed numerous committees to continue the proposed work, and all expressed themselves as convinced that a period of renewed prosperity was assured. Mr. Thomas will fill Mr. Gans' unexpired term.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

b. Small Business

I D 1 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Interview with Ancieto Cedano, Proprietor Tailor Shop,
8954 Burley Ave.

I have been in Chicago many years, but in So. Chicago, only 10 months. I am too old to be hired for hard work. I have a son that works at the Illinois Steel Company. He is married and has a child 16 months old. My wife is living. I am about 60 years old.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Interview with Eduardo Hidalgo, Proprietor, El Esfuerzo Mexicano Grocery Store, 8839 Burley Avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Nicolas M. Hernandez, Dec. 16, 1936.

I have been in business 2 years and four months, and a resident in Chicago for 14 years. I am working for the Illinois Steel Company, because business is not profitable. If it were not for what I invest from my check I would not be able to support the business. I have been about 26 years in the United States. When I am at work my family attends the store. My store is worth about \$200.00.

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II A 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Interview with Julia Flores, Proprietor La Estrella Candy Store, 9052 Brandon Avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Nicolas M. Hernandez, Dec. 16, 1936.

I have been here one year and two months. My business is worth about two hundred dollars. I pay fifteen dollars a year for license and eighteen dollars a month rent. Business is very slow. I am just barely existing. I have been in Chicago 12 years, and lived in the State of Texas, about 15 years. I have two sons in San Antonio, Texas and a married daughter.

I D 1 b
I B 3 c
II A 2



SPANISH
MEXICAN

Interview with Theodoro Lomeli and Pedro Gutierrez, Billiard Room, Proprietors, 8955 Buffalo Ave., Chicago, Ill., by Nicolas M. Hernandez, Dec. 15, 1936.

I have run this Billiard Parlor for the last three years. I value the business at seven hundred dollars. I pay \$30.00 for the license of four pool tables. My brother and I work here "Pedro Gutierrez", half brother. We pay \$60.00 a month, rent and business gives us barely enough to live on. I am not married and have been 14 years in the United States, in Chicago about 9 years. I was in the State of Texas before. Since we started in business we have not had any trouble in our place.

We also own this Restaurant. It is worth about four hundred dollars. We hire two helpers to run the restaurant. We pay \$15.00 a year for the license. Before we entered in business, my brother and I worked for the Illinois Steel Corporation for several years. We do not belong to any society. About 40 to 50 Mexicans gather here every day. The restaurant has about 20 regular clients.

I D 1 b

I D 3 c

II A 2

I D 2 a (1)



SPANISH

Interview: Mauro Esquivel, Proprietor Restaurant "El Rancho Grande",
8820 Buffalo Ave. By N. M. Hernandez, 12-15-36.

I have been in business since June 1935. My wife attends to it. We pay fifteen dollars for the license and twenty-five dollars rent. We live upstairs. Some times my wife hires a lady to help her in the kitchen. The business is not so profitable. We have 3 children and need little help in order to get along better financially. I have been in Chicago since April 1923, and have worked since that time **for** the Illinois Steel Co. I do not belong to any society, but I do belong to a Union.

I D 1 b

II A 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Dec. 8, 1928.

WPA (ILL, PROJ 30275

ARTE MEXICANO MUSIC HOUSE

The Vocalion records are made through the process of electricity. Their sound is plain and strong. You may order them directly from the Arte Mexicano for the price of 75¢ each. We send orders to all parts of the United States to be paid when you receive them, that is, C. O. D. We do not charge for transportation. We only accept orders of three records or more. Send for our Vocalion Catalogue free of charge. El Arte Mexicano is the only real Mexican House of Music in Chicago.

El Arte Mexicano
(Music Repertoire)
837 South Halsted Street
Ignacio M. Valle, Proprietor.

1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization
and Activities

a. Unions

(2) Craft

La Defensa, Vol. 2. No. 52. May 30, 1936.

LABOR LEADERS GIVE AN INTERESTING CONFERENCE

A delegation representing the Confederation de Trabajadores Mexicanos of Mexico, gave a conference under the auspices of El Frente Popular Mexicano, at Union Hall 777 West Adams St. About two hundred persons attended the meeting; it was presided over by Leon Lira, general secretary. The delegates were Dr. Manuel Villasenor, Eduardo Inez, and Dr. Rafael Carrillo, who spoke concerning the progress made in the labor movement and the conditions prevailing now in Mexico. Several questions were asked and answered satisfactorily to the listeners. The Mexican Consul Antonio Schmidt and the Vice-Consul Manuel Aguilar were among those present.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial

I D 2 a (3)SPANISH
MEXICAN

Interview with Mr. John V. Riffe, Director and Office Manager of the Steel Workers Organizers Committee, 9235 Houston Ave., Chicago, Ill., by Nicolas M. Hernandez, Dec. 14, 1936.

We have from 150 to 200 Mexican workers in our Union. Four months ago we did not have one in it. It was a hard group to start. We have one Mexican a full **time** paid organizer, and about 35 to 40 active helpers.

Our Union aims to raise the standard of living of the worker through better wages, safety and sanitary conditions for all. We also have classes for our members they are taught not only what the Union means to them, but also **educate** them to become better citizens so they can be of real value to the community where they live, and to the country. They receive that without cost.

On **this** organization drive, we take in members and for three months they do not have to pay a cent. This is the C. I. O. and I am in **charge** of the Calumet region.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

b. Cooperatives

I D 2 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN



La Defensa Sept. 16, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 38

"Important Institution being organized in Chicago".

With the purpose to better the economic conditions of Mexican residents of Chicago, and vicinity, an important cooperative has just been organized, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, it is known as: "Cooperativas Aliadas Mexicanas Inc." ("Allied Cooperatives Inc.") The directive body of this institution considers it a high honor to offer this organization to the Mexican Colony of Chicago, and nearby regions. It is proposed to publish a series of articles in order to have a complete knowledge of aims, and plans of concrete functioning, since we have accepted the benevolent cooperation from the Editors of La Defensa. We judge opportune to declare in advance, that these cooperative societies have been formed not to benefit the organizers or any other group. The directors are persons who have been dedicated to social work for a good number of years, and in their pursuit to better the cultural, and economic standard of the Mexican people in the United States. The idea "Cooperative" has been founded as a medium, which if utilized and properly directed, is called to produce the unification of the Mexicans, upon mighty solid bases of mutual assistance and economic

SPANISH
MEXICAN



protection. Hoping to publish more information in the future so as to enlighten the colony upon the plans of this institution we now invite all persons who may be really interested in the betterment of the conditions of the Mexican in the United States. Information may be solicited from the president either by mail in person or by an appointment. On 47th and Ashland Ave., Mr. Jose Rosales has been commissioned as organizer.

I D 2 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN



La Defensa Oct. 10, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 40

"What are the Mexican Cooperatives?"

In the last issue we promised to publish a series of articles to enlighten the colony upon the work of this institution, and we initiate with pleasure this undertaking, asking from the readers to follow the series in order to have a perfect idea, and benefit by the practical results offered by the Cooperatives. It is to lament the lack of economic organization among those who reside not only in Chicago, but in the United States. Until this date, little or nothing has been done to better these conditions, that makes us feel the enormous necessity for unification. Such a need produces the shaking, precipitation of the Mexican **ideal** that without a real Institution to foment the coalition of its members, or raise the economic benefits and high honesty, it is embraced by the local atmosphere which is diametrical to our nature and idealism as a race. To remedy these conditions there can not be a medium more adequated and practical than that which may produce the creation of the common interest. The organizers of the Mexican cooperatives are convinced of the limited benefits that any other institution may produce and for that reason we have turned to a medium that is in accordance with the present day needs, to improve the conditions of the Mexicans

SPANISH
MEXICAN



in the United States. The persons interested enough to obtain a complete information either verbally or by mail concerning the cooperatives, kindly communicate with:

Mr. Gregorio Perez P., chairman, 3140 W. Carlisle Place.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization &
Activities

c. Unemployment

I D 2 c
II D 8

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Feb. 17, 1934.

THE CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN WILL EMPLOY MANY MEXICAN WORKERS

This Railway Company will carry out new work. According to indications made by the officials of this company the railway construction work probably will commence in the early part of this month. Many hundreds of Mexicans will find employment there, for it is a well known fact that this company has given preference in employment to Mexican workers.

Senor Enrique Rosas R, and Luis Rincon, are now making the necessary preparations to notify the Mexican workers who may wish to obtain employment with this company. They must be ready by the time the first orders get to the office. They have asked us to make this announcement to the public. These two gentlemen have been known as agents for this company for the last ten years and have an office at 661 West Madison Street, of which Mr. John Generalla is the manager.

El Nacional, Apr. 29, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MAY FIRST LABOR ACTIVITIES

The local organizations of the Chicago Workers Committee on unemployment, locals 32 and 36 have been requested to get together all the other locals of the above mentioned Committee. The purpose of this move is to have the full Committee, 72 locals in all, meet at Roosevelt Road and Jefferson Street on the first of May at 12:00 noon to make an unemployment demonstration. The parade will begin at Michigan Boulevard and Washington Street, and proceed from there to the City Hall passing thru various streets until it is disbanded.

All the Mexicans are invited to take part in this May First demonstration. Scenes and pictures will be taken of the parade as well as of the persons who will make speeches during the celebration.

The main object of this demonstration is to persuade the Illinois State Legislature as well as the Federal Government to begin the work projects which they have planned for the unemployed and also to bring pressure on the State of Illinois to approve the compensation law which is now being debated at Springfield.

El Nacional, Apr. 29, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The said law will guarantee a certain unemployment compensation in accordance with the salary or wages which each individual earns.

We hope that the Colony will respond to the invitation which has been made by means of the columns of this paper. The invitation originated with Mr. Borders, president of the Committee who is always actively interested in the welfare of all those Mexicans who find themselves without work in the City of Chicago.

El Nacional, May 7, 1932.

WPA (ILL) 2801 20275

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED MEXICANS

The Illinois Central Railroad announced yesterday that it has given orders to employ 1500 day laborers who will be used in repairing its track-lines. These will be in addition to the 1100 Maintenance of way men who have been working only three days per week up to this time, and who will now work full time. By this order 2600 men will be affected. This order which goes into effect immediately, covering as it does the entire system of the company, means that more than 300 men in the Chicago area will receive employment.

The purpose of the order is to double the Maintenance of way force in May as compared with that working in the month of April which has just passed.

Ninety-nine percent of the day laborers employed by this Railroad Company are of Mexican nationality, therefore this announced plan will benefit many of our countrymen who are now actually without work.

Mexico, Nov. 13, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Herbert Hoover's accession to the Presidency according to the press, will herald a period of prosperity. It is forecast that the delicate problem of giving employment to those who actually need it will be relatively easy. This notice is of paramount importance to those who day after day, ~~week~~ after week, go from place to place in search of employment.

The problem of finding work is to-day a most ungrateful task for those millions of foreigners who live in the United States. Thousands have come to this country in the belief that here it was only necessary to stoop in order to obtain money. Contact with reality has been disastrous for them.

During the last few years the number of people unemployed has increased considerably. Only the most skilled and able people have succeeded in finding work, and this not without much difficulty. The weak and old persons find no employment. They walk the streets in search of employment that they cannot obtain in the shops.

Mexico, Nov. 13, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PP01 30275

In this city, for example, there is a multitude of men whose sole occupation is to walk the streets from day to day waiting for the uncertain time when some one might give them a nickel with which to buy a cup of coffee. These men, in the majority of cases, are good workers and they are tired of being told by the superintendents of factories "no jobs today".

Chicago, because of this state of things, is famous for its crimes. And in the principal cities of the United States the same situation prevails. One robbery succeeds another and the exploitation of the poor and weak continues on a large scale with no apparent move being made to remedy the situation.

If Hoover has the power to eliminate this suffering, his accession to the Presidency will be a blessing for our countrymen who have come here to barter their labor for an honest living.

I. ATTITUDES

E. Social

Organization



I E
III H

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 11. Jan. 3, 1937.

LONG LIVE CHRIST THE KING

Long live the Virgin Mary of Guadalupe! The bi-weekly paper Restauracion of Feb. 21st, said: The President of Guatemala is confronted with the soviet agents whose activities aim to invade America. He has raised the voice of "Patriotic Alarm" calling the Latin American nations to the formation of a "bloc" in order to confront with zeal the Mexican sovietism which is menacing the destruction of nationalism, society and religion. President Ubico accuses President Cardenas of being the leader of a Communistic movement in America whose main collaborators are the officials in his administration.

I E
III H

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Ideal Mexicano Vol IV. No 5. Nov 8, 1936.

THE STRUGGLE IN SPAIN

The latest happenings related through the cable, inform us that the march of the nationalists upon Madrid is rather slow, but to a great extent very firm. The desperate efforts made by the Reds have resulted in a complete failure. The Azana government feeling the temper of the sword, has offered to enter a parley towards an armistice of peace. But the Generalissimo Franco has decidedly rejected Azana's proposal, which if granted would mean the violation of the great aspirations of all the Spanish people, who have gladly accepted the greatest of sacrifices. The Spanish people wish to see themselves liberated from the Bolsheviks degradation, which is aided by the powerful soviet dictator, and the ridiculous help from the "Chicharronero". "One who prepares fried pork". meaning (Cardenas.)



SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 4. Nov. 1, 1936.

MSGR. FULTON SHEEN

Msgr. Fulton Sheen, a notable professor in sociology of the Catholic University in Washington, said: "We must go to the poor, the unemployed and form a Christian Proletariat as they (the Communists) have formed the Communist Proletariat. "Contraria Contrariis Curantur," a Latin adage says, that the contrary things can be cured with those which are contrary also. Christianity and Communism are in itself antagonistic to each other, thus where **one exists**, the other cannot exist. The Christian Proletarian should be a group whose members have acknowledged through rational analyses that it is impossible to have an economic and material equality. Since all the people cannot produce the same, they can not possess the same. Even though the impossible should occur at a given moment, not all the people would be able to keep it.



El Ideal Mexicano, Vol. IV. No. 4. Nov. 1, 1936.

Some because of larger families, others due to a free expenditure on vice, or ill administration. However, there are many inevitable differences in production. Therefore, the Communist equality is not only an awkward chimera, but also an unjustified system. The Communist Proletariat is, in the contrary, the conglomeration of workers who have been seduced and deceived through false promises, which is an unjust impossibility as we have demonstrated above.

To reach that stage, they do not stop before any kind of crimes, robberies, assassinations etc. Under such circumstances peace and tranquillity become impossible, and thereby also the study to progress and happiness. Communism, far from being the welfare of the people, breeds misfortune instead of progress; standstill or retrospection; and instead of morality, corruption and crime.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

1. Voting
as Blocs

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Nov. 19, 1932.

FRIEND OF MEXICANS ELECTED JUDGE

We announce with the greatest pleasure that Judge Nuncio J. Bonelli, at present Judge of the Probate Court, has rolled up a substantial majority over his republican opponent in the primary election last Tuesday, thereby becoming Judge of the Municipal Court. Our friend, Judge Bonelli, was warmly supported by the **Spanish-American** element of Cook County on account of his past kindness for different members of our various colonies. His triumph will benefit us because he is able to speak Spanish and is at the same time a friend of all those who speak this language. Thus this facilitates the handling of our cases in the court over which he will preside.

El Nacional, by means of these lines, congratulates the distinguished Judge.

I F 1
I F 2 (ITALIAN)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, May 26, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF MEXICANS

John Lord, the young politician of the South Side, who is running as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, is adding many new adherents to his cause each day judging by the good returns which have come in up to this time from his workers in the south part of the city.

The Italian and Spanish element of the suburb are supporting Lord, because he has been known to take a constructive interest in the affairs of the people and has never failed to aid them in times of need. Lord is being given wonderful support and his triumph in the primaries is taken as a matter of fact, since 99 percent of the Italians and Spaniards, by whom his political ambitions are well known, have faith in him.

In addition to the above mentioned support Lord can count on the aid of the republican leaders of the "Ward" who see in him a young man who can be a constructive force in the future activities of the party.

El Nacional, May 26, 1932.

WPA (U.S. PRO) 30275

The group which is supporting Lord in his political aspirations are well organized and in a position to cooperate to the end that his triumph may be assured.

In order to obtain funds with which to defray part of the expenses of this political campaign, the Pro-Lord group has just planned, in all details, an elaborate dance which will take place April 2, in the Lithuanian Hall, 3133 South Halsted Street. This dance promises to be one of the most brilliant and most agreeable affairs which has been witnessed on the South Side for years, because of the splendid publicity which has been given it and the purpose for which it was organized.

Among our Spanish speaking colony Lord can count many adherents and sympathizers who will not cease in their effort to make his campaign a success. Lord has obtained the good will of these people thru his good work, being the type of man who never refused aid in time of need. For this reason he is entitled to the support of the Spanish speaking people, since it is more beneficial to support a friend than one who is not known.



El Nacional, Apr. 9, 1932.

RUSSEL ALVAREZ FOR JUDGE

Attorney Russell J. Alvarez, democratic candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court, was born in Chicago in 1898 of a Spanish father and a German mother. After he finished his legal studies he took up the practice of law. He was admitted to the Bar Association in June 1924. Alvarez is a congenial and highly respected politician and his nomination in the next primaries on April 12th will assure his election to office in the coming general election.

His experiences in all phases of the law over which the Municipal Court has jurisdiction makes him the logical candidate for the office he is seeking. He is a member of the American Legion and Veteran of Foreign Wars.

The Spanish American Colony of Chicago and Suburbs do not have a representative in a political office of the State and for this reason special effort should be made on the part of the Latins who are eligible to vote for a candidate who is familiar with our customs and who will be able to impart justice to our race with less prejudice than any other judge.



El Nacional, Apr. 9, 1932.

Do not forget, then, all who are eligible to vote cast your ballot for Alvarez if you wish to put a good man in office who merits the aid of all.

Attorney Alvarez, by means of these lines, takes the opportunity to commend Honorable Michael L. Igoe, who is in the political race with him, for governor of Illinois. Mr. Igoe has been a member of the lower house of the Illinois Assembly for 20 years. He is a great friend of the poor and is always fighting for their interests.

Those who are friends of Mr. Alvarez are friends of the Colony so go to the polls and cast your vote for him.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

El Nacional, Mar. 28, 1931.

SOCIAL NOTES:- BANQUET

Last Thursday at 2 P. M. a royal banquet was given at the Sherman Hotel, in honor of Anton C. Cermak, democratic candidate for Mayor of Chicago, to which all the representatives of the local Press, and high personalities of commerce and banking, were invited.

The **representation** of El Nacional, was trusted to the distinguished journalist and writer, Mr. J. Xavier Mondragon, who was treated gallantly.



Mexico, Oct. 13, 1928.

WPA (ILL. PROJ) 30275

CANDIDATE SEEKS MEXICAN VOTE

John W. Jaranowski writes this open letter to the Chicago Mexicans:

Dear friends:

Permit to write to you regarding some administrative conditions in Cook County.

Since my candidacy for office as Civil Service Examiner has been attacked by Americans who do not have any relations with the office of Examiner I ask you to consider the following points.

It is true that I consider myself handicapped for having been born from poor parents in the Calumet district. I also feel handicapped because my parents are of foreign extraction. I also consider myself at a disadvantage for having to work for a living. But I am not ashamed to confess that every cent I possess in this world I have earned through hard labor.

Mexico, Oct. 13, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I am proud of my friends and neighbors and of the community in which I live and was born. This community made me what I am, and I will remain loyal to it the rest of my life. I have contributed to its development in every way I could.

My community elected me County Commissioner. While in office I have done every thing possible to help the poor taxpayers. As a candidate for Examiner I am the only one who has declared that all public employees should be in the Civil Service. I am the only candidate who has openly advocated the reduction of taxes.

I promise on my word of honor that when elected Examiner, the Civil Service Office will be administered on the basis of efficiency, economy and courtesy to the public. With this platform I beg that you vote for me as Civil Service Examiner.

John W. Jaranowski.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

I F 5
I F 4

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Mar. 5, 1932.

EL NACIONAL A FORCE IN POLITICS

In a courteous letter sent to our editorial staff the republican candidates in the next political campaign have extended to the Mexican Colony a cordial invitation to attend their sixth annual ball which according to an old custom, will be held on the 2nd of April in the Lithuanian Auditorium at 3133 South Halsted Street.

The occasion of this ball is the celebration of Mr. John Lord a well known political and social leader as a candidate to the Republican National Convention. Another whose honor will be welcomed at the affair is a Ward Committeeman of the City, Mr. William Finucane. The dance will begin at 8 p.m. promptly.

Mexico, Oct. 17, 1929.

PUBLIC AID TO IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS

"If you have a friend or neighbor who is in need of assistance in adjusting some legal or other problem in Washington, do not feel dismayed," said Congresswoman Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick to several leaders of different nationalities last week. "When I was still very young, my occupation in Washington was as private secretary to my father, Mr. Mark Hanna, who was an intimate friend and advisor of President McKinley. My father then organized a department, putting me at the head of it, to care for all the needs of the inhabitants of the State of Illinois.

The experience which I acquired then was very useful to me in later years when I became the wife of Senator McCormick, under whom I had charge of a similar department.

When I was elected Congresswoman for Illinois last year (Mrs. McCormick is still a member of Congress) the first thing which I did was to form a department similar



SPANISH

Mexico, Oct. 17, 1929.

to those I had formerly been in charge of, where each and every citizen of Illinois will be able to adjust satisfactorily any type of government problem with which they may be confronted. There are many persons who need small favors which are truly just, such as temporary permission for immigrants to leave home, extension of passports, arranging of taxes and remittances, and many other little things which to mention would be impertinent.

The claims of those who served in the last war will be given special attention. It has also been possible for us to aid various veterans to secure pensions to which they were entitled or increase those which they already had.

I have put Mr. Orrin Farr in charge of this department. It is the duty of Mr. Farr to aid you in whatever business you might present to him. This department is for you and you should make use of it. I, personally will see that all problems are duly cared for. Send all your communications to Congresswoman Ruth Hanna McCormick, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C."

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and
Corruption

I F 6

I F 5

IV (Bohemian)

SPANISH



El Nacional, Apr. 11, 1931.

THE ELECTION OF CERMAK AS MAYOR

The popular vote, powerful weapon of free people, redeemed Chicago, last Tuesday from one of the worst administrations which the great City of the Middle West has had since the time of its founding.

The election of Anton J. Cermak as mayor of the city assures us an administration which will guard the interests of the people and make war on the wretched criminal organizations which, being entangled with politics, have terrified us during the past four years of Thompsonism.

This newspaper, whose impartial and news policy prevents it from giving opinions and making commentaries on municipal and federal government affairs, other than those of an informative character, feels that the ascension of Anton J. Cermak to the post of Mayor of this city is an advantage for both the people and their city.



El Nacional, Apr. 11, 1931.

We expect improvements in the general welfare of the honest working citizen, our children and their care in public places and the community as a whole.

Upon taking office, Mayor Cermak will come face to ~~face~~ with the most trying and difficult problems of his administration; namely: cleaning the city of its criminal elements.

According to his promises, as soon as he takes the oath of office the work of bringing the city back to order will begin. This will be done by setting up a completely new working organization which will be fearless in carrying out his policies for the city's betterment.

I F 6
I C

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Feb. 25, 1930.

CHICAGO IN BANKRUPTCY

The City of Chicago, this great modern city, pride number two of the United States, is broke, and therefore without a cent to pay its teachers. It is asking for loans and reaching with both hands for it, so as to quiet the swarm of municipal employees who have sent their clamorous cry to the sky and become submissive, what a sacrifice! to continue being tied to a small slice until they see a change in the air. Among us Latin people it is not a novelty to be broke, for, we have never bragged of being rich and potential, thus, our way of thinking is that we have to taste a little of everything, even though if such a taste at times may have the savour of honey mixed with vinegar. The lack of money to pay the teachers, especially those on pension, is so common in our countries that the teachers there have grown callous and learned how to combat hunger, with air.



Mexico, Feb. 25, 1930.

To smuggle one's hand into the Municipal or State funds, that also is not new among us. We are used to that and recognize it. The sad part, the unpardonable is, what is happening to this haughty city of Yankee-land, The land of those who never failed as administrators." In our countries they stick their hands up to the wrist, but in Chicago, they have stuck theirs up to the shoulder. At last we are avenged. The title of, "thiefs" that our rulers retained, has been won in a knock-out by our good friends of the North. This time you really have won. I bet you say that, this is a lie. This fits very marvelously into some of those coat-changers of our race who are sold to the idea that every great thing that exists is in the United States. Let them take this pill and if they cannot stand it, let them spit it out.

Chicago is in a greater ruin than the writer of this and its debts are larger than those that Germany placed upon herself in because of reparations. The evil is attributed to three or four long-handed persons who opened the money bag and stuck their hands into the armpit. That is natural.



Mexico, Feb. 25, 1930.

Everywhere those who are on the top get fat. These thieves who wore "spats" and hats seven story high are not from Chicago, the municipalities complain, as much as saying that it is too bad it was not done by Chicago individuals. This is getting complicated and the most practical thing is to let those who **entangled** this matter straighten it out. If the example of good government is Chicago, let the package remain closed.

Better than that we have at home, even if no one wishes to believe it.

I. ATTITUDES
G. War

I. ATTITUDES

J. Inter-
pretation of American History

El Nacional, April 25, 1931.

THE NEW POLICY OF HOOVER

The situation created by the attitude of President Hoover regarding more protection for American citizens who venture into foreign countries in search of wealth, has provoked considerable consternation in Wall Street circles. This policy is destined to ruin many American companies engaged in the growth of bananas and other products.

These interventions, in the guise of protecting foreign subjects, are only designed to disrupt international relationship which exist among civilized countries. Latin-America cannot see any good reason for sending United States marines to her countries as a means of protecting Americans, since such an act is in violation of the sovereignty of any nation.

The policy observed by ex-president Coolidge during his administration was disastrous for Pan-Americanism, and gave rise to criticisms and accusations against the high-handed methods used by the United States marines, in their dealings with the small and defenseless nations of the Western Hemisphere.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, April 25, 1931.

There is no excuse to justify the presence of a foreign army in a free and sovereign nation. This, more than anything else, should have been called to the attention of the United States before this time. The intervention, which the United States has exercised in Nicaragua and other Central American Countries, presents many difficulties. This not only humiliates a race or nation so interfered with, but also serves as a basis for politicians to sell themselves for Yankee gold. It also causes tyrants and dictators to be set up as protection against whatever movement the marines of Uncle Sam might make.

People who do not have their absolute sovereignty cannot govern themselves adequately. A good example of this is Cuba, a beautiful nation which is under the bayonets of the marines and the will of the reformer Platt, which is arbitrary and supreme.

Hoover has set a good example and should continue it. The adoption of a policy of strict neutrality with respect to the business and internal character of the Spanish American nations, will benefit commercially both Saxon and Latin-America, and will strengthen their good relationship.

I. ATTITUDES

K. Position

of Women and Feminism

La Lucha, Vol. 1 No. 8, April 7, 1934.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



THE FEMININE CLUB- IBIS-

Josefina Cerda, ex-president; Maria Barragan, ex-treasurer, and Concepcion Vasquez, ex-secretary, informs us that they no longer belong to the executive board of the Feminine Club "Ibis."

These girls told us that they wish great success for the society.

Pertaining to the dance which this club intends to present, some of the young ladies would like to know just what the purpose of the event is.

Someone else said that since the club has no by-laws, it is a dead group.



La Lucha, Feb. 24, 1934.

FEMININE CLUB IBIS

8826 BUFFALO AVENUE, SOUTH CHICAGO

The executive board of this club is formed by the following beautiful girls:

President,-----Miss Josefina Cerda.

Secretary,-----Miss Concepcion Jasquez.

Treasurer,-----Miss Maria Barragan.

This club is planning a feast. It is said that this social event will be very brilliant, according to the notices from our good friend Mr. Alfredo R. Quintero.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927.

MEXICAN FIESTA

Air of Mexico Marks Fiesta in Poole Home.

By Gwendolyn Hart.

Thousands of invitations out for event Friday evening. The Women's Chicago Beautiful Association has issued several thousand invitations for a gala fiesta. "A Night in Old Mexico", to be held in old home of Abraham Poole, 645 North Michigan Avenue, on Friday evening March 12. The entire first floor of the house is to be transformed into a quaint Mexican village and there will be Mexican music, games and entertainers. Mexican food will be served by the junior members of the association.

WPA 111 1 PM 11 2007

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927.

The Mexican Consul-General, Rafael Aveleyra, and Mrs. Aveleyra will be guests of honor. Assisting Mrs. George Gordon Martin with the arrangements are the Mesdames William Westerlund, Frederick C. Justice, Juan B. Medina, H. Howard Haylett, C. H. Gilliam and Sydney Wanzer. Proceeds from the affair will be used to carry on the civic program of the association.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3007

M. Health
and Sanitation

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional Vol VIII. No 738. December 23, 1933.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The campaign which is conducted every year in this city, by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute is now in progress. The purpose of this campaign is to collect funds to aid the unfortunate people who are suffering with this terrible sickness. We urge you to buy "Christmas Seals", and in this manner you will be helping to combat the disastrous effects of a plague which is causing so many deaths every year.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, May 15, 1930.

TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE IN SESSION

The Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of Chicago, held a meeting before a large gathering last Sunday in the Hall in South Chicago Park.

The Committee was represented by the Chicago Mexican Consul, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra assisted by Drs. Meixueiro, Carreras and Garcia Trevino. Drs. Goldberg and Stanford, and Miss Johns of Hull House were invited guests of the Committee.

Mr. Aveleyra explained to the crowd the tangible work which had been and was being done for the conservation and betterment of Mexican health. He paid tribute to Dr. Goldberg for his accomplishment in reducing tuberculosis in the great colony from the Motherland of Juarez.

He also explained that this conference was the beginning of the third series of such meetings and that the enthusiasm shown by the large attendance indicates that those to be held on the 18th and 25th and June 1st may be well attended.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, May 15, 1930.

Our well known Dr. Eluid Garcia Trevino gave adequate treatment to the subject "La Higiene General" (General Hygiene).

As usual our leading artists and other outstanding persons and social units cooperated with the committee in making the meeting a success. Among these were the Avila brothers, gifted interpreters of Mexican music, and the leading members of the Cruz Azul de South Chicago (South Chicago Blue Cross).

The eminent physician, Dr. Oscar Carreras will be in charge of the session to be held May 18th.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

MEXICANS GET FACTS ABOUT HEALTH CARE

Dr. J. B. Medina lectured to the Mexicans living in and around Chicago on March 23rd, 1930 as follows:

For many years there has existed a certain difference between the Medical and Dental professions with respect to infection and disorder set up in the human body because of teeth decay. However, during the last four or five years a firm alliance and "practice arrangement" has been worked between the two professions, and today they are working jointly in promoting good health.

The medical profession admit that 70 percent of rheumatism, 50 percent of heart disease, 50 percent of neuralgia and disturbances of the liver and kidneys, many of these maladies proving fatal, are caused by disorder or infection of the oral cavity; that is, the mouth.



Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

In the mouth, we not only find the teeth, the decay of which is the cause of suffering and systematic infection, as has been indicated, but besides Gin-givitis is set up; that is to say, inflammation of and wasting away of the gums, having the same effect of distruction as pyorrhea. This wasting away of tissue continues into the mucous membrane lining of the mouth, which is susceptible to infections. Then, there is the tongue so important and so liable to cancer in the presence of decayed and broken teeth. Again, the salivary glands whose secretion is so necessary to proper digestion may be effected by disorder in the mouth. A disordered condition in the mouth may and usually does cause infection of the pharynx, called Pharyngitis, an adenoids, the infection of which may cause serious consequences.

The exercise of the jawbones in the proper mastication of our food is very essential to good digestion. Another essential is that the food remain in the mouth long enough to stimulate the salivary glands and fully absorbe sufficient saliva so that good digestion may take place.



Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

From these facts it is clear that sound and perfect teeth are absolutely necessary. A lacking of these means that our food cannot be properly broken up in the mouth. Then when this insufficiently masticated food enters the stomach this organ is upset, in that it has to ~~secrete~~ more than a normal amount of gastric juice to prepare the food for further digestion. The net result is, that in time this most essential organ is damaged causing serious consequences to the body as a whole.

The formation of a set of teeth begins in the prenatal age. Then in order to assure the unborn baby properly developed and formed teeth, much attention should be given to the diet of the future mother. This means that the diet should be made up of fresh and natural foods, pure water, exercise in pure air, and daily walks outdoors, exposing as much of the body as possible to the sun. The irremissible decalcification of the enamel of a woman's teeth at this important stage should receive the best of care. This can be effected by proper hygienic care of the mouth. There is no reason why so noble a Being should be brought into this world handicapped in its most tender age and suffer conditions which could have been avoided.



Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

If one is ignorant of proper prenatal care proper advice should be sought in the early stage of pregnancy and before danger becomes serious.

Children should receive special attention due to the delicate condition of their bodies and to their inability to care for themselves. Proper care to the needs of children in their most tender age will make it possible for them to avoid such maladies as typhoid and scarlet fever, small-pox, meningitis, bronchitis, measles and others generally called childrens diseases. Any one of these may prove fatal or leave the child crippled or otherwise handicapped throughout life. If the child is given proper hygienic care all of these maladies may be avoided. The adult should also see that he himself be well informed on the ways and means of conserving health and with this his happiness and well being in this life is assured.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 4, 1930.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

As we have pointed out in previous issues of the paper, it is desirable that the Mexican colony heed the campaign of those who are aware of the value of public health. In accordance with our views, we are pleased to announce that the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, which is composed of several representative individuals, has planned to hold a series of lectures to instruct the public in the prevention of the dread disease tuberculosis.

Their first meeting took place Sunday night at Hull House, and began promptly at 7:00 P.M.

It was a very successful meeting and we saw many people from the Mexican colony, which indicated that they felt the need for acquiring the facts necessary for the prevention and treatment of the disease. They also were told how to avoid passing the highly contagious germ to others. Without fear of exaggeration we can say that the audience was composed of more than three

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Mexico, Mar. 4, 1930.

hundred and fifty persons. Among them were a large number of girls who were eager to learn the practical method of combating tuberculosis.

Dr. [S. G.] Meixueiro, active member of the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee opened the meeting by introducing the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Rafael Avelevra, Mexican consul in Chicago, and chairman of this committee. It is to Mr. Avelevra's initiative and benevolence that the success of the brilliant idea is due. Mr. Avelevra spoke, among other things, about the local health authorities who are attempting to protect the health of the Mexican residents of Chicago. Having realized the value of this campaign, he decided to offer his co-operation; for a program of such humanitarian purposes could not fail to derive some benefits. He also said that he felt complimented by the large audience, and that he was very satisfied to see that the efforts of the committee were being crowned with success.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 1, 1930.

ANTI-TUBERCULOUS CONFERENCE

A meeting has been called for Sunday, March 2, 7 P. M., to which the whole colony has been invited.

The purpose of this gathering is to instruct the citizens on ways of guarding themselves against tuberculosis, a disease which has caused havoc in Chicago.

Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, Chicago Mexican Consul, will talk on the urgent need of the public for greater health protection and valuation.

Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, director of the Chicago Anti-Tuberculous Sanatorium, has instituted an intensive educational campaign against this dangerous malady. The Chicago Mexican Consul, whose interest for the betterment of the colony has been put forth in relief roles repeatedly, has willingly offered to cooperate to the fullest in order that this campaign may be a

Mexico, Mar. 1, 1930.

complete success and that it may produce the desired results.

All presidents and leaders of various groups, whether social or religious, have been cordially requested to aid in this campaign. Among these we are able to refer to Rev. O'Neill, a gentleman highly esteemed for his cultural activities; Rev. Lacy Simms, a religious leader who has gained much prestige among the members of the colony; Rev. J. Fernández, a person very much loved by our colony for his cooperative efforts, and many others. Mr. Sam Fraga, president of Mexico, and Mr. Betancourt, editor of La Raza have also willingly offered to cooperate with Dr. Goldberg.

Admission to this meeting is absolutely free.



Mexico, Feb. 22, 1930.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The educational campaign to aid our people in the matter of health, is reaching a sound organic base. Prominent Mexican doctors will be in charge of lectures, on subjects of vital importance to the Mexican. Furthermore, we have obtained some interesting slides to illustrate the various lectures, so that every person may get a clear understanding of the subject. Although these pictures deal with problems of health, nevertheless, they have been arranged in such interesting manner, that besides being educational they also are entertaining and intended to be enjoyed by those who see them. The committee conducting this campaign, took into consideration the needs of the colony and has added to the membership valuable elements who, with their prestige and influence, will contribute to the success of this work. The committee is as follows: Dr. E. Garcia Trevino, Rev. Lucy Simms, Mr. Sam Fraga, Francisco Betancourt, Rev. C. m. Gurrola, Rev. Guillermo C'Neil, Jose Gonzalez, Miss Mary McDowell, of the University of Chicago Settlement, Miss Anita Jones, Dr. Meixuerio, Dr. A. de L. Guevara, Father F. Saboide, Jose O. Velasco, Antonio Acosta, and Jose Fernandez.

Mexico, Feb. 22, 1930.



Translators' Note:

Miss Mary McDowell made a great contribution to the social welfare of the Mexican people, especially among those residing around the Settlement. Her abnegation was recognized by many outstanding Mexicans and she certainly was better understood and appreciated by those who suffered most the evil of unemployment. Miss Mary McDowell received an honorary medal from the Mexican Government in appreciation of services rendered to the Mexican people in the Stock Yards District. The loss of Miss McDowell was a great loss to the Mexican people of Chicago. The Mexican will remember for some time to come the noble needs of this great American Woman!

Nicholas M. Hernandez.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES
A. Vocational
1. Professional

II A 1

SPANISH
PERUVIAN



Interview: Dr. Guzman Barron, Ass. Prof., Billings Hosp. U. of C.

EDUCATION

The Peruvians in Chicago number about fifty and came seeking higher education. Due to reverses of economical conditions at home some of them got jobs and entered industry. He states that most of them go back to Peru after they obtain their purpose. The majority come from the better class of their **respective** communities.

The Peruvian is individualist does not love **music**, singing or sports, so they do not have clubs, societies etc. A club was formed and dissolved the day it was formed.

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SPANISH
GUATEMALIAN

Interview with Hon. Octavio Barrios,

Consul for Guatemala, 507 Michigan Ave. Dearborn 2902.

Mr. Barrios said: There are about 25 Guatemalians in Chicago and 20 years ago there were none. The majority came to study but all of them are working people now. I know of Jose Garcia, export manager for the Continental Products Co., 21st St. and Michigan Ave. and of Garcia Murera, 2135 N. Racine; Dona Julia De Figuerro is a midwife.

I remember of two marimba bands that played in Chicago, Don Carlos in the Morrison Hotel in 1933-34 and the Hurtado Brothers in the Drake Hotel in 1921.

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SPANISH
PERUVIA

Interview, with Dr. E. S. Guzman Barron, 5466 Woodlawn Avenue,
Chicago, Ill., by Victor Chavez, Mar. 11, 1937.

[A PERUVIAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIST]

Born in Huari, Peru, in 1896. Graduated from San Marco University, Lima, as M. D. In 1925 went to the University of Strasbourg, France, on an endowment fellowship for two years and to the Courtauld Institute of London for two years also. During these four years he was in the bio-chemistry department. At the termination of his work in Europe came to America on the Rockefeller Foundation to the Johns Hopkins University. Was a fellow in 1927 and 1928. In 1929 was instructor in medicine at the same University. In 1930 came to the University of Chicago as a research associate in the Department of Medicine. In 1931 was made assistant professor of bio-chemistry.

In 1932 attended the Physiological Congress in Rome, Italy. In 1935 went to study the physiological effects of higher altitude in Chile. He has worked in jaundice, cell metabolism, and biological oxidation.

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SPANISH
PERUVIAN

Interview, with Dr. E. S. Guzman Barron, Mar. 11, 1937.

Member of the American Society of Biological Chemists, American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the American Society for Clinical Investigation.

Married in 1930 to Cora Durkin. Hobbies, reading French classics and social science literature.

Addresses Delivered by Dr. Guzman

In Montreal, 1931. Subject: "Relations between Free Energy and Rate of Reactions."

In Philadelphia, 1933. Subject: "The Oxidation of Lactic Acid."

In New York, 1934. Subject: "The Oxidation Reduction Potentials of Lactoflosin."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview, with Dr. E. S. Guzman Barron, Mar. 11, 1937.

In Chicago, 1934; before the American Chemical Society. Subject: Oxidation Reduction Potential of Biological Importance."

In Detroit, 1935. Subject: "The Oxidation Reduction Potential of Cyanide Hemochromogen."

In Boston, 1935, at the Harvard Medical School. Subject: "Biological Oxidation."

In Baltimore, 1936. At the Summer School of Bio-Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University. Subject: "Cellular Respiration."

In Chicago, 1936, at the National Academy of Sciences. Subject: "The Oxidation Reduction Potential of Hemen and Hemochromogens."

In Lima, Peru, 1934. Three lectures in the Academia Nacional de Medicina on jaundice and cell respiration.

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- 4 -

SPANISH
PURVIAN

Interview, with Dr. E. S. Guzman Barron, Mar. 11, 1937.

In Santiago, Chile, 1935. Subject: "Biological Oxidation."

Has published papers in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, Journal of General Physiology, Biological Bulletin, American Journal of Physiology, Journal of Clinical Investigation, Journal of Experimental Medicine, Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, Science, Medicine, Cronica Medica (Lima, Peru), Actualidad Medica (Lima, Peru), Revista de la Sociedad Medica Carrim (Lima, Peru), and Boletin de la Sociedad Quimica (Lima, Peru).

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SPANISH
BRAZILIAN

Interview with Mr. Alfred Saboya,
Consul for Brazil, 900 N. Michigan.
By Victor Unavez, Dec. 2, 1938

Mr. Saboya estimates the number of Brazilians in Chicago at five. He came here fourteen months ago and before taking charge of the office there were no records in the office.

Mr. De Moreas is export manager for the Belmont Radio Corporation; Mr. Henly C. Hill is secretary of the Rotary Club and lives at 636 Addison street; his office telephone number is State 4020.

These are the only Brazilians that are known to the Consulate.



Interview with Mr. Mm. Rodriguez, 150 N. La Salle St.
by Victor Chavez, Dec. 3, 1936.

He was born in Illinois of Spanish and German parentage and worked as a painter and paper hanger from 1896 to 1913. During this time he was active in labor movements being business agent of the Brotherhood of Painters affiliated with the A. F. of L. and delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor from 1904 to 1912.

In 1913 he began practicing law in general and served in the city council from 1915 to 1918. He is a graduate of the Marshall School of Law and organizer of the Civil Liberty Committee with offices in the same building.

This committee is very much criticized by the conservatives of Chicago on account of its radical attitude.

He belongs to the Masonic Society, Shrine of Mystics, Medinah Temple; Medinah Country Club, Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago Bar Association, and Illinois Bar Association.



Interview with Mr. Am. Rodriguez, 160 N. La Salle St.

Dec. 3, 1936

Served during the Spanish-American War. Married twice present wife in Russia taking part in educational work there.



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II A 2

SPANISH
COSTA RICA

Interview: Mr. Rocavado, Costa Rican Consul, 818 S. May. By Victor Chavez, Nov. 17, 1936.

There are about 15 Costa Ricans in Chicago. All of them are either professional men or in business for themselves. Dr. Brenes Mesen professor of language in the University of Northwestern is one, another is Dr. Fernandez in the Marshall-Field Building. There are a couple of brothers running a restaurant and a importer of coffee.



La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 4, January 25, 1935

MEXICAN AVIATOR

Mr. Guillermo Jara, the only Mexican pilot in Chicago with license and plane of his own, offers his services to any person that may be interested in aviation. He may be interviewed every Sunday at Harlem Air Port, 87th Street and Harlem Avenue, and from 7 to 8 P.M. at his residence, 1142 South Ashland Blvd. Chicago.

El Nacional, May 21, 1932.

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DR. TREVINO ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE C.H.M.S.

Dr. Eliud Garcia Trevino, was elected president of the Chicago **Homeopathic** Medical Society, for the 1932-33 term and will immediately take charge of the Medical Society's work in connection with the 1933 Worlds Fair.

The Mexican Colony **feels** proud each time that a fellowman contributes more and more to the prestige of Mexicans in this country.

Our friend Dr. Trevino will leave Chicago, **this week on** his **vacation** and will be back in his office by the first of June or a little later.



El Nacional, Mar. 5, 1932.

LIVELY PARTY

A very lively and well attended party was given last Saturday, March 27th, at the residence of Mr. Rafael Diaz, 2517 West Jackson Boulevard. The purpose of the function was to celebrate the daring Mexican aviators Rafael Diaz and Luis Herrera for their successful return flight from Arizona to Chicago.

Because the flight was full of danger, as is the case with most flights our mentioned "aces" of aviation in Chicago are entitled to much praise for the manner in which they carried it out.

The party, which was enlivened by a very good orchestra, lasted until the early hours of the morning. Mr. F. Rayes Mata, well known in our colony, amused us with his sleight of hand and juggling tricks.

Mrs. Diaz, wife of our illustrious aviator, entertained the guests with beautiful native songs. She was accompanied at the piano by our distinguished and good friend Professor Justino Sanchez.

El Nacional, Apr. 15, 1931.

WPA FILE # 901.30275

DISTINGUISHED COMPATRIOT

From the Mid-West Homoeopathic News Journal, we have received the following report of interest to our colony.

The Hahnemann Institute takes pleasure in pointing out the splendid work which has been done in its Homeopathic Clinic, located in Jefferson Park Hospital, 1410 West Monroe Street. This work was done by one of its staff members, the distinguished Dr. E. Garcia Trevino.

Dr. Trevino, is one of the best and at times, the most active practitioners of Homeopathy in the city. His work in this Clinic has given, unmeasured relief to many of his countrymen. Profit by this opportunity as often as you might desire. The Hahnemann Institute of Chicago."

El Nacional, Apr. 15, 1931.

WPA FILE # 100274

The activities of Dr. Trevino in the Homeopathic Clinic of Jefferson Hospital are well known and this report from the Hahnemann Institution comes in corroboration of the general opinion that our countryman has the ability for which he is known. It is with much pleasure that we call attention to this accomplishment, to touch upon the success of one of our own.

Mexico, Nov. 24, 1928.

SPANISH
MEXICAN

LETTER OF GRATITUDE



Editor of "Mexico," Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

As a member of the Mexican colony of this city, and as I appreciate all those who do something in its behalf I am writing these few lines which I beg you to publish in your newspaper. This is to make known my deep gratitude to Doctor Jose Leo, who was the only doctor, capable of getting my son well. In order that all my countrymen take notice as to where they may find a doctor deserving them confidence, I take pleasure in writing this letter. This is not to benefit the man who with his wisdom saved the life of my son, but simply as a sign of my gratitude which he deserves.

I beg you to accept my expression of thanks for publishing this letter, and I shall remain,

Yours faithfull,
Signed: Luis G. Romero.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

II A 2
IV

SPANISH
CUBAN

Interview with Manuel Pando, President of the Brazilian
and Colombian Coffee Co. Inc. 190 N. State Street.

Our company imports green coffee, olive oil, olives, paprika, anchovies, etc., from Spain, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico.

I founded this company in October, 1922. I am a Cuban citizen and I have been a resident of Chicago since 1917.

We do business with the principal commercial houses of the United States.

In 1935 I founded the Spanish Wine Company, of which I am also president. We import the finest wines produced in Spain; Muscatel, Claret, Burgundy, Corona, etc.

In the last few months, due to the civil war in Spain, our business is at a stand-still and we are meeting orders from our warehouses only.

Interview, with Victor Iglesias,
Manager Costa Rican Coffee House, 1113 E. Clark Street.

"This is a restaurant and importing coffee business. About one thousand persons eat every day here at the present time.

"During the two and one half years we have been in business we have served close to half a million persons.

"In the coffee business in 1934 we sold 35,000 lbs. of coffee; in 1935 we sold the same amount; in 1936, 500,000 lbs., and in the month of January in this year of 1937 we have sold 42,500 lbs. of coffee valued at \$55,257.50. We expect that by the end of 1936 we may reach the million dollar mark annually.

"Our customers ask us about conditions in the tropical countries. Questions concerning the climate, commerce, intellectual activities and touring facilities.

"We answer all these questions, incidentally promoting good will between the American public and our friends of Latin-America.

Interview with Victor Iglesias,
Manager Costa Rican Coffee House, 1113 N. Clark Street.

"Many now go to South America instead of to Europe when they go abroad.

"I am the president, manager, and treasurer; my brother Lionel is the vice-president of our company."

Interview, with Manuel Cuervo, Owner of Cuervo Cigar
Mfg., Co., 180 N. Wacker Drive.

Born in Oviedo, Spain, in 1835. He came to the United States in 1903 and to Chicago in 1905 to work for the Celestino Vega Cigar Mfg. Co. In 1907 he started his own cigar manufacturing company with Celestino Puento as a partner. In 1922 Puento died and he assumed sole ownership of the company. The trade mark of the cigars he manufactures are La Flor de Puento, Marca del Noble, and Clear Havana. He employs twenty expert Spanish tobacco workers, occupies 500 square feet of space and has an output of one-half million cigars annually.

These cigars retail from 5 cents to three for half a dollar. All the tobacco is imported from Cuba.

Mr. Cuervo is one of the founders of the Sociedad Espanola and the Cosmopolitan. He is a former president of the Sociedad Espanola (Spanish Society).

II A 2
IVSPANISH

Interview, with Mr. Ramon Shiva, 433 Hein Place,
Chicago, by Mr. V. Chavez, Mar. 5, 1937.

Mr. Shiva was born in Santander, Spain, in 1892. He came to Chicago in 1910 and worked for different lithographic establishments, among them the Edward Dodge Lithographing Company, 2330 S. Wabash. He studied art in the Art Institute from 1913-17. At his home, 1311 N. Dearborn St., in 1912 he started to manufacture artist colors. In 1932 he formed the Laketine Corporation, manufacturers of lithographic inks and artist colors. They furnished the scheme of colors and the paints for A Century of Progress buildings. This company does business with the biggest printing companies, such as the R.R. Donnelly, Pictorial Review, etc., all over the country.

The company uses 9,000 sq. ft. of space, has an equipment of 25,000 dollars in machinery and inventory, and an output of from 8 to 12 thousand dollars worth of business monthly. Mr. Shiva is the president of the company. For two years he was a lecturer at the Art Institute on the subject of color permanency.

II A 2
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SPANISH

Interview, with Mr. Ramon Shiva, 433 Hein Place,
Chicago, by Mr. V. Chavez, Mar. 5, 1937.

In the Junior colleges of Chicago he gave lectures on the same subject and on color psychology. At the American Chemical Society he gave also similar lectures.

SPANISHII A 2

IV Interview, with Mr. Valeriano Lopez, Owner of the Lopez Wood Carving Company, 2520 S. Western Avenue, by Victor Chavez, March 4, 1937.

Born in Lugo, Spain, he came to the United States in 1913 and to Chicago in 1920. Started the wood carving manufacturing in 1926 in partnership with another man, but in 1932 bought him out. He does business with (?) Milwaukee, Wis., besides the state of Illinois.

He uses 2500 sq. ft. of space for his business.

Former vice-president of the Spanish Club in 1936.

II A 2
IVSPANISH

Interview, with Modesto Alonso, President of the Modesto Alonso Tobacco Importers, 1466 W. Madison, by Victor Chavez, March 3, 1937.

This company was founded three years ago and imports its tobacco from Cuba. The other partner of the company is Mr. Modesto Cortina. Besides the Chicago area, the company does business with Wisconsin and Michigan. Mr. Alonso estimates the number of Spaniards engaged in the manufacturing of cigars in the city of Chicago at one hundred.

II A 2
IV

SPANISH

Interview, with Antonio D. Rodriguez, Acting President of the Lucius Cigar Mfg. Co. 1466 W. Madison St., by Victor Chavez, March 3, 1937.

This manufacturing company was founded thirty years ago and has changed hands a couple of times. The president of the company now is Mr. Modesto Cortina; Jose Lumia, vice-president, Modesto Alonso, treasurer.

The company imports tobacco from Cuba. It employs twelve persons, uses 800 sq. ft. of space and manufactures 300,000 cigars annually. All are sold in Chicago. The name of the cigars is Lucius and sell from 5 cents to three for one dollar.



Interview with Mr. Victor Iglesias, coffee importer and restaurateur, 111 S. Clark St., Chicago, by V. Chavez, Feb. 4, 1937.

Born in San Jose, Costa Rica, August 4, 1900. Educated in Costa Rica and Bordeaux, France; B. A. degree. In 1908 came to United States and worked for the Quaker Oat Company in New York for two years. Back to France for a short period to see the havoc after the war. In 1921 started to work in the coffee business. A business of the family for several generations. In 1933 came to Chicago as a representative of the Costa Rican Coffee Industry, the Coffee Institute and as attache to the Costa Rican Legation in Washington.

In 1935 talked over WCFL about Costa Rica in general and over WAAF about the coffee industry. In November of the same year was invited to answer questions about coffee put by the International Chef's Association.

President of the Costa Rican Coffee House since 1934.

Chicago Daily News, January 27, 1937.

DINING OUT IN CHICAGO.

In 1502 Christopher Columbus, sailing along the Caribbean Sea on his fourth and last trip to the new world, discovered a "rich coast," which he named Costa Rica.

Women planted the first coffee seeds in Costa Rica, seeds which had come from Arabia a century ago, at the time when Costa Rica was negotiating to secure the independence of this land from Spain.

In 1933 Victor Iglesias came as guest to the Century of Progress exposition. He came as an official Costa Rican to introduce the famous coffee of his native land and in the spirit of Columbus, discovered he liked Chicago and stayed here.

Iglesias' success as a super salesman of coffee and as a restaurateur at the Fair resulted in a permanent Chicago establishment, the Costa Rican Coffee House, at 111 South Clark Street.

Chicago Daily News, January 27, 1937.

The Iglesias establishment has now inaugurated a new fiesta room of Spanish colonial design, which for its color is as interesting as the Spanish dishes served therein. The vivid colors of the tropics, as well as the easy tropical friendliness also are to be found therein. In a tiny recess in one wall is an ancient carved statue of a saint with glowing vigil lights.

On another wall is a plaque with the Aztec calendar, colored in the same hues that give the room its vividness.

Nowhere in Chicago can one find the Spanish dishes as served at this coffee house. The Taquita Mexicano, for instance, is a dish of chili pepper and taco, which consists of highly seasoned meats and cabbage rolled in tortillas.

Black bean soup, new in Chicago, is made from whole black beans rich in iron and grown only in the soil of Costa Rica volcanoes. The soup is a tasty tonic.

Chicago Daily News, January 27, 1937.

Tostada and Spanish rice (a salad on a tortilla), and many other dishes comprise a unique menu. Prices are reasonable and the Costa Rican dinner is an enjoyable dinnertime adventure.

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Interview with Mr. Ignacio M. Valle, Manager Art Store,
39 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. by Victor Chavez,
December 22, 1936.



Mr. Valle has the most interesting array of art I have ever seen. He expresses his work as follows: "There we have exclusively Mexican art in clay, wood, leather, feathers, glass, cloth, rugs, hats, furniture, etc. For instance we have these silhouettes much of different kinds of cloth portraying Mexican types, cowboys, girls in national costume, bull fights, etc. Rugs of intricate Maya and Aztec designs. Hand blown blue glass work. Pottery made so as to resemble blue steel as you can see you can not tell it is clay; the meticulous design does not leave any details untouched so it will look like steel. We have leather works, cigarette cases with Aztec and Maya motives. The wood carvings are exceptional pieces of art because of the careful and detailed patterns. We have been commended by the press of Chicago in the beautiful feather work we have. We make birds in their original colors and with their own feathers in different sizes; as pictures, also calling cards. In pottery work we have cooking dishes, table sets, exotic Mexican motives and animal designs; they are grotesque but very amusing and artistic. The Mexican girls are dressed in native costumes.

"We are trying to make the public anxious of the Mexican art because very few people know the artistic talent of the Mexicans."

II A 2
III H



SPANISH

Interview with Mr. Maximilian Olay, Spanish Translator
and Lecturer, 431 S. Dearborn St. by Victor Chavez, Dec. 22, 1936.

Mr. Olay expressed himself as follows: "I was born in Oviedo, Spain in 1893. Came to the United States when I was eleven years old. My education was only elementary. I worked in New York and in Tampa, Florida as a lecturer in the tobacco factories.

"I will explain this custom to you. While the workers manufactured the cigars I read to them and informed them of current events.

"I am and have been always interested in what happens around me, in other words, sociology, etc. interests me.

"Some years ago I wrote a book "Recovery Through Revolution" in 1933.

"In 1920 I arrived in Chicago as translator for the Export Magazine of the National Manufacturers Association.

Interview with Mr. Maximilian Olay, Dec. 22, 1936.



"This company went under during the depression of 1921 so I started my own "Bureau." At first I translated Spanish but now I translate any language because I have native translators working under me who are very capable and specialize in this work.

"I lecture in Spanish affairs and labor problems. Since the Civil war in Spain I am chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Spanish Liberties. I believe in the democratic attitude of the government of Madrid and I have tried to help them with my personal contribution as a lecturer and with funds derived from our dues.

"Because "Edward" loves "Wally" the newspapers are full of headlines; but it takes a Civil war to bring Spanish news to the newspapers; that will explain why I have always tried to inform my audience of what happens there."

El Nacional, Feb. 10, 1934.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

COMMERCIAL

We send money to Mexico by cable, cash checks, and get automobile licences, issue Insurance of all kinds, rent security vaults, take care of all kinds of commercial documents and we have a notary public at your service. In any of these matters we shall be glad to take care of you with courtesy and promptly. We speak Spanish. Juan de Geraldo 4801 South Ashland Avenue.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Mr. Juan de Geraldo is a former vice president of the People's Bank located at 47th and Ashland Avenue. He speaks four or five different languages, one being the Spanish language which he commands proficiently. During his connection with the People's Bank, there were over two thousand Mexicans with saving accounts. Many Mexicans patronize this bank because they could transact their business in Spanish.

II A 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional Vol VIII. No 738. December 23, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

S. ESTEIRO AND COMPANY

Importers and distributors of Mexican and Spanish products in particular, and **Spanish-American** in general, we take this opportunity to greet our numerous **cliente** wishing them a 'Merry Christmas' and a 'Happy New Year.

Esteiro and Company,
1024 So. Halsted Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

El Nacional Vol VIII. No 736. December 2, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

LA ESTRELLA TAILOR SHOP

We have the pleasure to inform to the Mexican Colony that we have moved from 841 So. Halsted Street, to 1345 So. Peoria Street, where we shall continue serving our clientele in general. Suits and overcoats made to order from \$10.00 and up. We alter and clean all kinds of garments and hats. Service to your door, don't forget to visit us. B. Enciso and Son's, 1345 So. Peoria Street, Chicago, Illinois.



El Nacional, June 4, 1932.

HAPPY JOURNEY

The distinguished business and prominent clubman, Mr. S.A. Saura, will journey on a trip to Mexico.

The object of the trip is to develop business enterprises for the Mercantile Import House of Chicago, known as The Overseas Specialties Company, of which Mr. Saura is General Director.

He will be gone for two or three weeks. We wish our friend much success and a happy return.

El Nacional, Feb. 27, 1932.

RETURN

Last Saturday, at 10 P.M. our esteemed friend, Mr. Francisco Pedroza, a well known merchant of this colony returned to the city.

We extend to him a hearty welcome and wish him a long stay among us.



El Nacional, Jan. 9, 1932.

THE RECOVERY

It pleases us to announce that Mr. D. Salvador Esteiro, outstanding export merchant of **this city**, has just about recovered from illness which confined him to bed during last week.

SPANISH
MEXI CAN



El Nacional, April 4, 1931.

THE BIRTHDAY PARTY

The young people of our society gave a very lively party at the elegant residence of Mr. Salvador Esteiro, an outstanding business man, who in this manner celebrated his birthday.

At the pleasing reunion at which they danced and played, many of his close friends were present.

Mr. Esteiro, who is well liked in the Latin-American colony, and especially by the Mexicans, was taken by surprise. The reunion was a social event, for this reason we have reviewed it.

We are adding to the many greetings which he received on this day, our sincere wishes.

El Nacional, April 4, 1931.

SOCIAL NOTES: THE RETURN

The return of the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Francisco Pedroza is welcomed.

This gentleman is the proprietor of Mexican Jces's. He spent his vacation in Guadalajara, where his parents reside.

Many of his friends went to greet him when he arrived.





SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Mar. 11, 1931.

THE NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO ESTABLISHES A NEW OFFICE IN CHICAGO.

According to good authority the Mexican National Railroad has decided to establish an office in Chicago, where thousands and thousands of fellow-citizens live. The expansion is part of a plan formulated recently in order to stimulate business between the two nations and also to facilitate the traveling of tourists to Mexico.

Mexico, May 25, 1929

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

RIALTO MUSIC HOUSE

(Advertisement)

We have the pleasure to inform our customers that our new Mexican department, "Salon Azteca," has definitely been installed on the second floor of our musical store. This new department has been beautifully decorated and it will make you remember our distant country. A distinguished Mexican artist has been engaged to decorate this new department, of which we may be proud and very sure that this will be the first of its kind in the United States. Come to visit us and we shall make your visit a very pleasant one. At the head of this department is Mr. Angel Pimentel, well known to all our Mexican customers because of the courtesy which characterizes him. As usual, we have a large supply of portable phonographs and victrolas of the most accredited makes in the market, such as "Columbia," "Victor," "Brunswick," "Harmony," "J.R.S.," "Lark," "Carryola," "Rialto," and others. We have over 50,000 Mexican records of the most famous makes, which will guarantee that the most fastidious taste will be pleased by us. We always have the latest in music, also the native Mexican

Mexico, May 25, 1929.

MEXICAN
WPA (H) 11-1-1901. 20275

songs best known to all by their successes. It makes no difference what songs or musical composition you wish to obtain, if they have been engraved, we have them. Annexed to our New Mexican Department, we have at your disposal a complete assortment of radios of all makes, such as Majestic, Sparton, Columbia, Kolster and others. We have all sizes and prices. Our liberal terms place us at the head on this line of business. In our department you will also find a great supply of books, magazines, newspapers, reviews, and the most important publications of Mexico City, San Antonio, and Los Angeles.

Rialto Music House
330 S. State St.,
Chicago, Illinois

Mexico, May 16, 1929.

THERE WILL BE A MEXICAN COMMERCIAL CENTER IN CHICAGO

Let us hope that this is not a delusion! A rumor is circulated about the formation of a Mexican Commercial Center in Chicago. The organization of such a center is greatly desired by the merchants of our colony, as it would afford protection to our commerce which is exposed to competition and to many other difficulties. Many merchants whose names we do not wish to mention are anxious to see such a center created.

To accomplish this the cooperation of all is needed. Otherwise the plan will be a complete failure and we shall be as before with very little influence. The Mexican merchants should realize that cooperation is a needed factor in the success of any business.

An organization of this kind, besides protecting the interests of all, will give a greater impetus to Mexican business in the colony. In our next issue we shall inform you as to the time and place where the first meeting will be held.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Apr. 27, 1929.

IMPORTERS MOVE BUSINESS

The highly credited and well known commercial firm of S. **Esteiro** and Company, which has occupied the location at 813 South Halsted Street, for some time has moved to 1024 South Halsted Street. We have been informed that this new move was for the purpose of giving better service to the many customers of the Company.

The store of Mr. Esteiro is fully stocked with diversified Mexican products which are of the highest grade.

This firm is one of the principal importing and distributing houses in the Colony. We wish this outstanding business much success in its new location.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts

El Nacional, Feb. 10, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ARTISTIC PIECE OF WORK BY A MEXICAN

J. Velasquez Arteaga is a laborious worker who embodies the prototype of **the race** imagination and **will-power**. By employing his time on ingenious craft, he has found the solution to unemployment. The Tribune Tower, that superb architectonic structure which rises high on Michigan Avenue, has been reproduced in miniature. It is made of feather-grass, and cuts of walnut beautifully carved. Velasquez, with studious and intelligent eye reproduced even the most **insignificant** details. The first floor with its luxurious entrance, its departments and the articles there on, are made of carved wood, as well as the fifty or more stories including the 'cupola' of the edifice which were minutely depicted in the tiny replica from the multi-facetious imagination of this ingenious Mexican. Now he is planning to go out and sell more than twenty dramatic and comedy plays for motion picture purposes.

El Nacional, Feb. 10, 1934.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Three months ago the crisis deprived him of the means to earn his daily bread for him and his family. It was then that he began his masterpiece, **unprovided** and without any previous experience on craftsmanship, without any aid but his calm persistence. He worked for twelve hours every day, having at his command the most rudimentary implements which consisted of kitchen-knives, razor-blades, wires, files and scissors etc. In this manner and under such circumstances J. Velasquez Arteaga has accomplished many interesting pieces of valuable art.

II A 3 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Feb. 27, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

A NEW WOMAN'S CLUB

On the 20th of this month a group of progressive women agreed to organize the Femenil Excelsior Club in this locality. The purpose of this new organization is to promote different phases of manual work such as making artificial flowers, needle-work, painting, woodwork and others, and to make an exhibit of these some time in the future.

The women who make up the Directorate of this Club are: Mrs. P. M. de Cornejo, President; Mrs. H.R. de Cornejo, Vice-president; Miss Elvira Ramirez, secretary; Mrs. Felipe de la Rosa, treasurer.

We wish this new organization a complete success.

El Nacional, June 27, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

REWARDED COMPATRIOTS

Three young Mexicans, Pascual Servin, Gilberto Jaime and Antonio Ojeda, who are members of The Old Town Boys' Club, 1300 Newberry Avenue, received the first prize in Brass Hammering, during a competition which was held at Washington, D. C.

More than 250 "Boys' Clubs" resident in the United States, competed in this contest.

Two Mexican teachers, Mr. Emeterio Mendoza, 1313 Newberry Avenue, and Antonio Servin, 1236 Newberry Avenue who have a great interest in these boys, supervised their work.

II A 3 a
II D 6
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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, May 20, 1931.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION

The exhibition of handicraft which was held last Saturday, by "The Old Town Boys' Club", is a great testimony of the Mexican boys' talent.

Among the 400 members who form this club, there are 125 Mexicans, and among the 22 rewarded members, 11 were Mexicans. The prizes were given as follows:

Paper handicraft. First prize, Augustin Vasquez. Second, Fillmore Schiller and third, David Espinosa.

Brass works. First prize, Antonio Ojeda; Second, Gilberto Jaime; and third, Pascual Servin.

Modelling in soap. First prize, James Kendzior; second, Edward Casper; and third, Isadore Rossof.

Tin-plate works. First prize, Abe Rossof; Second, Francisco Nunez; and third W. Levinowitz.





El Nacional, May 20, 1951.

Drawing. First prize., Delfino Guerrero; Second, Concepcion Moreno and third, Rosendo Mendoza.

Stamps Collectors. First prize, Jerome Schwartz; Second, John Reindhl and third. Mike Levinowitz.

Modelling of aeroplanes. First and only prize, Isadore Spector.

Binding of paper. First prize, Jose Ventura; Second, Mike Nikonsuk and third Jose Toledo.

The prizes were medals of gold, silver and brass for the first, second and third places, respectively.

These works are on exhibition at L. Klien's department store windows, 14th and Halsted Street, and at the 12th Street Store, 12th and Halsted.



El Nacional, May 20, 1931.

Mr. Jose Ibarra, a Mexican, is the teacher of soap modelling and wood carving. The following persons were invited in order to obtain the best results:

Mr. Paco Perafan, Mr. Silvano R. Ramos, Mr. Garza, Mrs. Lupe Plaza and Miss Alicia Villalvaso. All these artists acted according to their art and talent.

Mr. Guillermo Ortiz presented a interesting collection of linoleum engraving. This kind of work is little known in this country.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

b. Music

SPANISH
MEXICAN



La Lucha, Sep. 1. 1934.

BIRTHDAY

Mr. Esteban Varela, well known musician and director of the orchestra "Los Cubanos" will be honored on September 2nd, his birthday , with a dance, at The Linnea Hall.

We printed in this issue a picture of the "Cubanos Orchestra". It is hoped that this dance will be a great success.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional Vol VIII. No 738. December 23, 1933.

GRAND DANCE

The orchestra "Los Mayas" is offering an evening of enjoyment for Christmas Eve, December 24th, at the West Side Auditorium, Racine Avenue and Taylor Street. The dance will begin at 8:00 P. M/ and will continue until 2:00 next morning. Everybody is invited to attend this dance and celebrate "Christmas Eve."

El Nacional, Sep. 10, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROC 30275

THE LATIN ARTISTS

On Saturday, September 10, the orchestra "Musas Latinas," made up wholly of women, will make its debut at the Auditorium Hotel. This orchestra is under the direction of Belinsky and the names of the artists are as follows:

Beatriz Macias Paulina Ortiz, Juanita Martinez, Maria Guadalupe, Martinez, Tula Rios, Anita Munoz and Maria Luisa Martinez.

II A 3 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Apr. 2, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RETURN

We find the worthy professor Antonio Ruggino back in our Colony again. He was at one time the leader of the now disorganized Mexican Brass Band.

We received the distinguished master with a hearty welcome.

II A 3 b
II A 3 a
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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Correspondence, of Mr. Robert C. Jones, 5337 Ellis Avenue,
Mexican Consulate (Administrative Department) Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23, 1932.

Old Town Boy's Club,
1300 Newberry Avenue,
Mr. Robert C. Jones,

Dear Sir:

In reply to your kind favor dated the 2nd instant, I hereby mention some of the Mexican nationals who have achieved distinction in this city and which are: Milla Dominguez, in private life Mrs. Adolfo G. Dominguez, Vice-Consul of Mexico. Outstanding operatic singer, identified as one of the best interpreters of Mexican and Spanish music. She is a dramatic **soprano**. Her residence is 6055 Kenwood Avenue, Phone: Midway 0702.

II - 3 b
II A 3 a
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-2-

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Correspondence, of Mr. Robert C. Jones, 5537 Ellis Avenue,
Mexican Consulate (Administrative Department) Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23, 1932.

Jose Mojica, former tenor of the Chicago Civic Opera who is at the present living at Los Angeles, California; Federico Canessi and Enrique Alferez (sculptors) co-authors of the artistic wood carved panels of the Palmolive Building. Mr. Alferez designed also the model of Maya Ruins for the Chicago World's Fair, 1933. He has moved his residence to New Orleans, and Mr. Canessi is now teaching wood carving at the National Academy of Art in Mexico City.

Hoping that this is the information that you desire, I beg to be,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Rafael Aveleyra,
Consul of Mexico.

II A 3 b

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II B 1 c (3)

SPANISH

MEXICAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

El Nacional, May 16, 1931.

FESTIVAL FOR TO-DAY

The International Composers Society, will hold to-day, at Debs Hall in this city, a musical festival commemorating the final consecration of an American-centre, also to pay homage to a young composer, who after a long and hard struggle amidst strange environments has completed his course in art.

This artist is Gerardo Castillo, who for many years has been a brilliant figure in the principal musical centres of the Mexican Colony, and now he has published "The Ideal Valse" and the beautiful "Cancion de la Vida" (Song of Life) which was so generously acclaimed by the Spanish element.

The International Composers Society, is well acquainted with Castillo's great musical work and has determined to publish the "Ideal Valse" and to hold this musical festival to-night.

II A 3 b

-2-

SPANISH

IV

MEXICAN

II B 1 c (3)

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El Nacional, May 16, 1931.

"Cancion de la Vida" is a delightful creation, which has pleased everyone that has had an opportunity of hearing it.

The Mexican Colony is greatly interested and plans to attend this festival. The American-Spanish Consuls and other prominent personalities will be there.



El Nacional, Mar. 25, 1931.

ARRIVAL

Mr. Francisco Tortolero, noted Mexican tenor of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, has been in the midst of our colony for several days. The distinguished artist was absent for several months by reason of artistic engagements which the Civic Opera made in the principal cities of this country.

In making this announcement the chronicler is pleased to extend his welcome to the distinguished gentleman and good friend.

El Nacional, Apr. 25, 1931.

WPA (ILL. PROJ) 30275

OUTSTANDING TRIUMPH OF MILLA DOMINGUEZ

The concert which Mrs. Milla Dominguez gave at the Civic Theatre, has again endeared to us an outstanding soprano and a great singer. Her voice was clear and gave evidence of the best talent and training.

The Civic Theatre, subsidiary of the Chicago Civic Opera, was a beautiful sight. All seats were occupied by the elite of American and Latin-American society. Among those were the Consular bodies and outstanding Latin-American and American business men.

Mrs. Dominguez gave special attention to the make up of the program. It was composed of three parts: the first consisted of Spanish songs among which we mention especially "La Gitana" and the operatic aria "La Vida Breve". Mrs. Dominguez was called to sing several encores.

El Nacional, Apr. 25, 1931.

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The second part was made up of a group of Mexican song classics. The third group was Mexican folk songs. In connection with the last group we should like to make special mention of one number. It was our beautiful song "Estrellita" which Mrs. Dominguez is a genuine interpreter, and who sang it as we have never heard it sung before.

The dancing was done by Clarita Martin and was splendid. In fact after seeing this gentle and beautiful American dancer it is hard to believe that she is not a daughter of old Andalusia.

II A 3 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, May 3, 1930.

WIFE OF VICE-CONSUL AN ARTIST

The beautiful and genial interpreter of art, Mrs. Milla Dominguez, wife of the Chicago Mexican Vice-Consul, has been the leader in bringing to the Mexico de afuera (Mexico abroad) memories of the far away homeland. Her interpretation of the songs of our home firesides is art of merit.

In the rendition of her beautiful songs, her emotional and poetic soul reflects an overflow of vitality and sentiment.

II A 3 b
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II D 1

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Nov. 7, 1929.

CRUZ AZUL MEXICANA



Mr. Enrique Islas, outstanding Mexican singer, will appear at the festival organized by the Cruz Azul Mexicana of Chicago. Although he has been only a short time in the colony, he is called, - and with a just reason - the "non plus ultra" of the Mexican tenors that have visited us. His voice, that has conquered many applauders in our country, is now in the land of Uncle Sam and may be heard at the Wilson Park Pavilion, 26th St. and Albany Ave., on Nov. 9, 1929. There will be a monumental program presented under the auspices of the Cruz Azul Mexicana, of which Mrs. Milla Dominguez, wife of the Mexican vice-consul, is the executive director. Mr. Enrique Islas is master of his art. The audiences that have heard him sing are of the opinion that our countryman was born with the natural gift for which the public admires him so much.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a
IV

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Dec. 19, 1928.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE MEXICAN BEANS OF SOUTH CHICAGO

Do Our Artists Sleep

by J. Xavier Mondragon

Decidely, the Mexicans who live in the United States, and specially the young blood, are not asleep. Away from our country, some out of our own volition and others by personal reasons we live in this swarm of human bees, mixed in a conglomeration that proceeds from every part of the world and before whom we must show that the Mexican is not what many have imagined; a turbulent, illiterate and an indolent who is astrayed in the suburbs and in the so-called "Poolrooms", who are simply Winter-quarters of crime, real fomenters of vagrancy and of ill habits.



Mexico, Dec. 19, 1928.

Chicago and nearby towns shelters a considerable number of Mexican people and if I dare make these calculations, there must be over sixty thousand Mexicans, mostly from the States of Michoacan, Jalisco, and Guanajuato, which in fact form the mass unity of our race. And is due to this fact, perhaps, that the local sentimental artistic elements possesses such a clean cut principle.

An evident proof of this is the Mexican Band of South Chicago, which is conducted by the well known and studious professor and composer, my good friend Cirilo Rodriguez. He is a natural product from one of the States that I have already mentioned, whose worthiness have been manifested in the organization of his modest but studious band of South Chicago.

When we asked them to what was due such traditional inclination to the musical art among the people from Jalisco, Michoacan and Guanajuato, their answer came foward immediately;



Mexico, Dec. 19, 1928.

Perhaps it is because our masses liberated themselves from the shameful oppression during that **admin**stration so immoral and corrupt which culminated with Madero's revolution, and who tried to keep the people in the most opprobrious ignorance without giving them an opportunity to education. It is well known that a cultured and educated people, well prepared for its civic functions will not tolerate oppression nor tyrannies. Thence being already away from darkness our people have endeavoured to develop its artistic faculties".

Without going very far, let us briefly, mention the musical organization formed by Professor Gumaro Ortiz who with his thirty-six musicians has given very good concerts which have deserved favorable comments from the American public and foreigners as well. Gumaro Ortiz has built a musical organization that now constitutes a Banda **beginning** with a very small group.



Mexico, Dec. 19, 1928.

So when, a few days ago we had the pleasure to attend the formal presentation of the Mexican Band of Chicago, which in doing so placed a high mark in the composition of music, we listened to a beautiful concert under the very skillful leadership of Professor Cirilo Rodriguez who recently composed the march "Captain Carranza" and added a victory to those already deservedly won. The formal presentation took place at Hull House, there, we were able to appreciate once more his artistic faculties.

On that memorable night our artists executed very difficult, selections that only great professors have been able to execute. The applauses abounded in excess and to that Cirilo Rodriguez must be proud because, he has been able to climb one more step in the difficult musical art. Our astonishment, speaking therefore in accordance with the various opinions of the attending public, consisted precisely in that Maestro Rodriguez' Band is composed mostly of young people averaging 20 years of age which is a guarantee for us that our young blood is marching forward.



Mexico, Dec. 19, 1928.

Probably, the most acclaimed musician of the group was a cornet-player who is thirteen years of age. A more beautiful and deserving act cannot be found anywhere. Music, as well as many other arts is a tonic that fortifies the people, injecting the noble and positive feelings among those who cultivate it and amongst these are our young people who form the various Mexican musical organizations of Chicago and vicinities.

In this populous ham city as some **humorists** have denominated Chicago we count with another musical organization which is the sprout of Maestro Francisco Calderon. This great group was formed in not less than three years and its results manifested; in many concerts we have been astonished for they have turned to be real musicians in spite of the fact that they are just beginners in the difficult art of music. But a misfortune made the director slacken and thereby certain economic upsets which I do not wish to mention because of respect I have for Francisco Calderon and his intelligent boys who form the Mexican band of Chicago.



Mexico, Dec. 19, 1928.

It has been spoken of defalcation, a suit was filed and the logic result was the separation of the organizer who worked so hard only to see his hopes failed. Besides these bands, we have also some orchestras who are formed by Mexican elements, among them are Jose Reyes, Ignacio M. Valle, Simon Atilano and Ricardo Valle A, the last one besides being a composer, is also a **good photographer**. He is the author of that sentimental Waltz, Dolores Del Rio, nothing less than the name of our Lolita, honor and distinction of our country who is honoring us in a foreign land.

Why should I continue mentioning further, when I already said that our colony is composed of sentimental artists? It would be useless since the whole world is perfectly informed of it.

II A 3 b
II B 2 e

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Scrapbook of Robert C. Jones, 1927, 5337 S. Ellis, Chicago, Ill.

PROGRAM FOR MEXICAN FINEST AT CLOISTER CLUB TONIGHT

(Monday) 1. Mexican dinner, 5:30 to 6:45 - 50¢ complete. Enchiladas (you will have to guess the contents), tortillas, Mexican rice, frijoles (Mexican bean dish), Mexican slaw, guayaba paste (a very rich pastry dessert), Mexican cheese. Also hot tamales, 5¢; for those who do not care for Mexican food there will be such good American dishes as roasted sirloin of beef, ham and eggs, a variety of vegetables, etc. 2. String trio during dinner hour. 3. Senorita Concha Martinez from the cast "Flying Down to Rio" accompanied by Mr. Ruben. 4. Mr. Manuel Contreras, also from the same cast, with his cornet. 5. Motion pictures of Mexico with intimate scenes from the daily lives of the Mexicans; panoramic views of lakes, valleys, and mountains - from ox-carts to Ford automobiles and back to wheelbarrows.

These four reels record a trip through Mexico within the past three months. The native Mexican manufacturing scenes and the six donkeys herded in front

II A 3 b
II B 2 e

- 2 -

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Scrapbook of Robert C. Jones, 1927. 5337 S. Ellis, Chicago, Ill.

of the street car to provide locomotion will fascinate you. 6. Drawings for the Mexican pottery, favors given in person by Mr. Guillermo Hawley of the Mexican National Railways. Mr. Hawley and his wife will be in native costume. There is no charge other than for your evening meal. We urge that you come early for the better tables. Make reservations today for parties of four or more by calling the Cloister Club. A few less than a hundred have already made such reservations. We'll see you this evening at 5:30 at the Cloister Club.

II A 3 b

II A 3 d (2)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927. 5537 S. Ellis.

7:45 P.M. Grandiosa Fiesta Espanola del "Circulo Espanol" de la Universidad de Chicago. Srita Velia Garcia, Presidente. The Reconciliation group will participate in this Fiesta. Rate for our group 35¢ payable at the door. Each one will be presented with a flower in true Spanish style. All announcements will be made in Spanish and English and all actors will be dressed in typical costumes of the countries they represent - Spain, Mexico, Argentine, Costa Rica, etc.

Fiesta Program

1. Baile Espanol - Nina Gloria Felis. 2. Cancion - Sta. Victoria Gallegos. 3. El Garrotin Sta. Marina Iglesias. 4. La Violetera - Sta. Isolina Flores. 5. Baile Acrobatico Nina Gloria Felis. 6. Solo de Acordeon - Sr. Paul Miners. 7. Bulerias - Sta. Marina Iglesias. 8. Donde Estas Corazon - Sra. Isolina Flores. 9. Solo de Acordeon - Sr. Paul Miners. 10. Cancion Sta. Victoria Gallegos. 11. La Rhumba Sta. Marina Iglesias. After the program our group is invited to participate in the dancing until the close at 11:45.

11. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

c. Painting and Sculpture

II A 3 c
IV

SPANISH

Interview, with Mr. Julie de Diego, Spanish Painter,
508 Grant Place, by Victor Chavez, Dec. 16, 1936.

Julie de Diego gives his biography in the following terms:

"I never went to anything that you may call a school. I have learned painting by painting and looking at paintings.

"The works are very insignificant, but I have ambition. I am always trying to be a painter. I do not know if I am one. People have been, and are, kind in their criticism.

"I have been in Madrid, Spain, since May, 1900. From the time I was born until, I became 15 years old, nothing eventful happened. I never studied art in any school because my father was absolutely opposed to my painting and drawing. Finally, in 1915, after seeing the Ballet Russe (the Diaghilev, Pawlova, Niejinoki, etc. Company) I ran away from home and became the apprentice of a theatrical scenery painter. From that time, on and off, I worked at this kind of painting and interior decoration sometimes without getting paid for it. In 1919 I enlisted in the Spanish army and lost three years

Interview, with Mr. Julie de Diege, Spanish Painter,
508 Grant Place, by Victor Chavez, Dec. 16, 1936.

of my life. I was a sub-lieutenant. In 1921 I made my first trip to Paris. I worked at different trades.

"In 1924 I inherited some money from my father and made my first trip to the United States. A few months later I threw the last quarter from my inheritance from the Woolworth Tower in New York, and the moment I set foot in the street I started to look for a job.

"I worked in New York doing fashion designs, illustrations, cartoons and decorating churches and cabarets. In 1928 I went back to Spain and studied etching and lithography in the Escuela de Artes Graficas (School of Graphic Arts) in Madrid.

"I exhibited my work in Madrid, Paris, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Dallas and other cities west and east of Chicago.

"In 1935 I received the Martin B. Cahn prize and also honorable mention at the Art Institute of Chicago at the last American Painting and Scul-

Interview, with Mr. Julio de Diego, Spanish Painter,
508 Grant Place, by Victor Chavez, Dec. 13, 1936.

ature Show. As may be seen, my life has not been very brilliant as an artist, and I can't give brilliant names as teachers. In fact, I never had a teacher. All I know I have learned from books and by looking over the shoulders of artist friends.

"In Chicago there is not yet a single art critic. All are just reviewers. No one gives you constructive criticism. They say it is good, it is bad, it is too high, too low. Madre de Dios!

"When I exhibited in Grant Park the people just looked as if I were a rare specimen and very few bought paintings. You see, I have to make a living and many times I have been hungry. Artists do not fill any need. You have to be an artist to buy an artistic object. The world is interested now in fascism, communism, high wages, low wages, consumption and production. In the meantime, you know we must live and eat every day. Now I have to retouch one of my paintings that belong to the Art Institute. This one has been exhibited in

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- 4 -

SPANISH

Interview, with Mr. Julio de Diego, Spanish Painter,
508 Grant Place, by Victor Chavez, Dec. 16, 1936.

several cities in the United States, and they want it retouched because it has been mishandled very much."

Daily News, Nov. 4, 1932. Scrap Book 1927, of Robert C. Jones.

MEXICAN ARTIST PROVIDES AN INNOVATION

Exhibits Paintings Done on Tile Blocks

By Anthony Gaumer

It is a rare treat to see a departure from either the conservative or the radical schools of painting that is unusual enough to be called an artistic innovation which at the same time the average man can understand and appreciate it without the aid of an interpreter. The exhibit by the eminent Mexican artist Enrique Dusolier Laureola, of painting on tile, at Fred Leighton's Indian Trading Post, 619 North Michigan Avenue, is as different from the academic and modern school as the materials and textures of its presentation. It is an artistic innovation of beauty as to execution and design.

WPA (11.1) PROJ 20271

Daily News, Nov 4, 1932. Scrap Book 1927, of Robert C. Jonec.

RAPHAEL - LIKE TECHNIQUE

There is a Raphael-like technique combined with the bolder methods of later artists in his "Crucified Christ" as conceived by the Indians of Mexico. It is presented on the blocks that have been fitted into a frame for hanging or easel showing. Each tile is about 4x4 inches. The paintings are done by a secret process that was achieved after years of research by the artist, who also is professor of the history of art in the University of Mexico.

The finest and most delicate shades of coloring are applied to the tile in a manner that fixes the colors so securely that they will be preserved for all time. Taureola has presented in this manner the image of Christ that the Indians were supposed to have been shown by the Christian fathers who came to the Aztec empire as missionaries four centuries ago. The legend says that the image was on a medal, an image so realistic and human of the agony of Christ that his expression thus portrayed accounted for the miracle of conversion.

Daily News, Nov. 4, 1932. Scrap Book 1927, of Robert C. Jones.

OTHER FINE WORKS

In addition to this masterpiece of color and workmanship there are others as finely done as miniatures in the old art galleries of Europe. Among them are "The Assault" in soft colors, a medieval street fight in a latin land; a reproduction of "Picador", the original of which is in the Del Prado, Madrid Spain; "The Convent of Churubuso", in a lovely lavender sepiashade, a drawing with pastelike crayon that also was fixed by fire like the major works; "The Patio Colonial", an example of one of the beautiful houses of the period when Mexico was a Spanish colony. As to the secret process: **each** color and shade given in the painting proper implies determined degree of cooking by fire. The sketch is done first and then each tile is **individually** painted and burnt for preservation. The work is guaranteed against all discoloration and deterioration by the elements. The artist has gone far beyond the ordinary Mexican tile and pottery craftsmen for whom Mexico is justly famous. There are also on exhibit at the Trading Post some fine works of Awa-Se-Day, the Pueblo Indian artist whose colors have become noted for their pictorial art of the aborigines.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

Mexico, Sep. 13, 1930.

THEATRICAL FUNCTION

We have been informed by a representative of the Theatrical Company, in which Isabelita Reyna, (La **Joyita**) plays a prominent part as a soprano singer, that on Sunday evening September 14th, another theatrical function will be given at the Hull House, at 8:00 o'clock sharp.

The renowned Mexican Review "Locuras Del Siglo" (Century Follies) will be presented in which the whole artistic contingent of the company, Isabelita Reyna; the Reyna youngsters Lupe Murrieta, Mary Van, etc., will take part and who on other occasions have shown their artistic ability.

They will also stage, for the first time, a witty comedy from the sparkling play entitled "Los Incasables" (The Unmarriageable). At the conclusion of this performance, "Grandes Mosaicos" (Great Mosaics) will be presented by the whole company.

Chicago Daily News, March 7, 1930. Scrap Book 1927, of Robert C. Jones.

MEXICANS STAGE OWN OPERA.

Senorita Gonzalez Lavallo, as Mariana, and Senor Silvano R. Ramos rehearse. Closeup of the Senorita. The first opera ever to be performed by the inhabitants of "Tamale Town", Chicago's local Mexican Colony in South Halsted Street, will take place tomorrow evening in the Westside auditorium, West Taylor Street and South Racine Avenue. It is called "Mariana" and is what they call in Spanish a "rarezuela" or, in other words a light operetta. The opera will be in costume and the cast is made up of Mexicans in the colony. The opera is being presented under the directorship of Senor Silvano Ramos, noted tenor of Mexico City, who is living in Chicago temporarily.

For the past weeks the group have been using the piano and practicing in the rooms of Senor William L. Ortiz, an artist living in Hull House. Another active member of the group is Senor Francisco Bustamante, a pianist and composer also from Mexico City, who recently composed the "President Ortiz Rubio March" in honor of the newly elected president of the republic of Mexico. This march number was written at the solicitation of the government officials in Mexico City.

II A 3 d (1)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 27, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROC 30275

MUSICAL ART COMPANY

March 2nd, at 8:00 P.M. **The** Musical Art Company, which was such a great success on Friday the 15th, in the drama of the "Passion of Christ," will give a second presentation at Lillian Hall located at 8143 Buffalo Avenue, and dramatize the historical scenes of, "Pancho Villa," in four acts.

Every Mexican should assist at this function, which is purely Mexican, written for the Mexicans.

Do not forget to come, Saturday night, March 2nd, at 8:00 P.M. to Lillian Hall, 8743 Buffalo Avenue in South Chicago.

11. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

La Defensa, December 28, 1935. Vol I. No 3.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ARTISTS

Mrs. Maria Luisa Juarez de Rangel, (Chiquita) a noted Mexican singer of Chicago has just returned from a touring trip through the State of Missouri.

The young artists Efren and Eva Rocha, just returned from St. Louis, Missouri, and are now getting ready to leave for Detroit where they will work in different theatres. Within a few days Beto Feralta will leave for Florida to present in some theatres his vaudeville acts. It seems that Miss Laurita Lopez, will accompany him on this trip.

Hugo Espionza, and his dancing mate had bad luck recently. The cafe in which they **were acting caught** on fire, and their costumes were destroyed.

Editor: We feel sorry indeed.



La Defensa, Vol. I, No.2, December 21, 1935

[CHICAGO'S MEXICAN DANCERS]

The theatrical element of the Mexican colony has improved notably. The young dancers Tina and Nacho Vallarta are products of our colony. Both are touring in the Southern states of the Union. We are informed they are attracting admiration in many of the large cities of the south.

We are informed that Paco Perafan, Instructor of International Dances, besides his studio work downtown, is obtaining enormous success in different theatres and cabarets in Chicago.

Winnetka Talk, April 12, 1934.

JOSE ALVAREZ, SPANISH LANCER.

Jose Alvarez and Mira Soriano are presenting a program of Spanish dances at the Haven School, Evanston, Monday evening, April 23, at 8:30 o'clock.

Spain's concert dancers will appear in a program of Spanish dances.

As the chorographic map of the peninsula is particularly diversified, each province and each town has its own ancestral tradition of the dance, such as the picturesque gypsy dance and the joy of the Aragonese Iota.

The further the dancers go, the more their manner divests itself of all that is accessory and tends towards the pure dance.

It is not always realized by the critic that Spanish dancing has two distinct types and that, although there are dances embodying elements of both styles, the two differ sharply not only in character but in technique as well.

Winnetka Talk, April 12, 1934.

Senor Alvarez with his beautiful partner, Senorita Mira Soriano, will present the characteristics of Spanish dances and the colorful costumes of his native land.

He will be accompanied at the piano by Senorita Maria Soriano, who will also play classical selections from the works of Spanish composers.

Senor alvarez is also a well known teacher. He creates all the dances for his partner and himself and last year taught many of the movie stars in Hollywood.

He has danced in the movies as well as in the best theaters of America and Europe.

II A 3 d (2)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Feb. 17, 1934.

WPA (CC) PROJ. 30278

MEXICAN ARTIST

Maria Alvarez, is the young woman who conquered the sympathy of the colony with her tangos' and cuban rhumbas which caused so much fury with her group "Old Mexico" at the World's Fair in 1933. Let us hope we ~~will~~ be able to see her again during the present year.

II A 3 d (2)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional Dec. 25, 1933.

SOCIAL NOTES

Spanish Fiesta in the Maryland Hotel.

The Spanish Festival recently celebrated in the Maryland Hotel, which was organized by a group of students of languages, customs and Spanish art under the direction of Mrs. Barr and Dolores Garcia, was a complete success. It gave the anticipated results in regards to the attendance and the artistic element who took part in the program as well. The entire second floor of the Maryland Hotel was artistically decorated for the occasion.

Among the many attendants we were able to take note of the following: The Hon. Charles Peterson, vice-president of the World's Fair, Jose Alba Cejudo and Jose Puente from the Mexican Consulate, E. Brille, B. D. Taylor, Edelmiro Rodriguez, Jose Gonzalez Perez, and A. Smith. There were some representatives from schools of Chicago such as Miss Anna Schueler, teacher of

El Nacional Dec. 23, 1933.

Spanish in the Lewis Institute, Miss Margaret Huling, Rose Miller, June Heintz and Ruth Hettinger.

In representation of the great local industries; there were, Mr. J. Jayme, Mr. P. Jonderek, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ahrensburg from the Foreign Department of General Electric. Likewise, it is worth mentioning Mrs. Estelle Coffey and her daughter, and Mr. R. Davenport and many others we could add to the great number of personalities that we cannot mention due to a lack of space.

The dinner was typically Mexican and Spanish supplemented with Mexican beer, from Orizaba, which was one of the principal delights of the participants. It was prepared recently and one could notice that every person there present rendered good judgement. There were some exhibitions which were presented by the Hull House, under the direction of Miss French of the Art Institute, and also some Mexican products in charge of La Perla Stove of

El Nacional Dec. 23, 1933.

Chicago. The "Clarita School" of dancing was also well represented by its most advanced pupils. This reunion was the first of its kind to be effected with the purpose of bringing together the Spanish speaking who have eagerly cooperated toward the unity and understanding of the Mexican and American people.



Mexico, May 3, 1930.

MEXICAN ARTISTS IN CHICAGO

Today we give this whole page to the presentation of portraits of a group of eloquent and well known Mexican artists of our colony. These artists are the ones who have given an admirable interpretation of our theatre and who have not curtailed their efforts to entertain us constructively by means of the stage and the radio.

All honest effort is worthy of praise and applause, and because of this, apart from their meritorious work, they have been well received by the public.

The Mexican colony of Chicago feel proud of having in its midst artists of such standing. The central and populous city of the Middlewest has come to be the Mecca of lovers of art who, as in the endless Odyssey, come and go in search of an understanding and appreciation of its wonders.

They come and go like the swallow, but always return to our midst, because the Chicago Mexican colony is enthusiastic about it and lends its support to the national art.



Mexico, May 3, 1930.

Every week, either at the theatre or over the radio, our artistic talent exhibit their ability, thus doing honor to Motherland.

The names of the artists follow: Ana Maria Gonzalez, Miss Esther Gonzalez Lavallo, Florence Joyce, Enrique Islas, Paco Perafan, Silvano R. Ramos, Antonio Lopez Chavez, Linda Rodriguez, and the De la Vega Sisters.



Mexico, Apr. 26, 1930.

ARTISTIC PROGRAM.

Our Editorial Department has received a leaflet which presents the good news announcing a fine artistic presentation by our dear much applauded artist, Paco Perafan, which will take place at the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel, in the heart of the city.

According to the information on hand, the program will consist of a Spanish-Mexican Nite staged with the quality Paco is accustomed to. The program contains our best artistic talent, such as the Misses Herlinda and Maria de la Vega, Esther Gonzalez LaValle, Florencia Joyce, Linda Rodriguez, Victoria Griffith, Lupe Plaza, Lola Maria Santro and Victoria Rodriguez, as well as the distinguished singers, Enrique Islas, Pedro Espino, Silvano Ramos and the famous orchestra of Antonio Arroyo and his "Jazz Tigers."

The applauded pianist, Francisco Bustamante, will be in charge of one of the principal numbers in the program with the debut of one of his recent compositions, a Mexican Rhapsody. Because of the whole artistic composition and wise direction of the spectacle, we dare to predict a real victory for the elegant artist, Paco Perafan, and for all his collaborators.



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MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 22, 1930.

MARIA ALVAREZ AND THE ART OF DANCING- By Alfonso Gallegos

Maria Alvarez, the **incomparable** Spanish dancer, will make her debut tonight with Paco Perafan, at the West Side Auditorium in a series of classical dances.

Miss Alvarez is a beauty, she is gentile, gracious and pleasant in a high degree, in such aptitude I found Miss Alvarez, the other day on the occasion of being introduced to her by the popular artist Paco Perafan. Her sculptural body was reclined on a sofa when she acceded to permit me an interview, which left a grateful impression on me. Paco's dancing partner, besides being beautiful is amiable, such attributes are not very often found in many a person. Maria Alvarez is going to dance with Paco Perafan at the West Side Auditorium on the occasion of a **spring dance** which is being announced to honor the winsome soprano Miss Esther Gonzalez Lavallo. Miss Alvarez is 18 years of age and during her artistic career, she has travelled through most of the largest cities of the globe, having had clamorous successes in New York, where she acted for a considerable length of time before coming to Chicago.



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MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 22, 1930.

She dances like a nymph, and is as beautiful as one can be and she is gifted with personal gracefulness which has caused admiration and helped her to win numerous sympathizers. She was born in Santander, of very wealthy parents. When she was only 15 years old, she joined a vaudeville show, travelled through Spain, and then went to Cuba, where she departed after having conquered an enormous success in Mexico and in Central America. After nearly four years of her stage career, Miss Alvarez wishes to return to Spain next year. While in Chicago she stays amongst her countrymen and always ready to continue her career with more tenacity than ever. She and Paco make an ideal team. There is not one dance which these ~~two~~ luminaries of the stage cannot perform, from the Mexican Jarabe tapatio, (Tap Dance) our beautiful national dance, to the "Tetabe," a Bedoine dance which she learned with such a mastery while she was in Moroccan.

Mexico, Dec. 1st, 1928.

OUR ARTISTS

We were informed by telephone that the famous Mexican Artist Pedro Rubin had arrived in Chicago. Being always interested in the triumphs of our dear countrymen, we went to the New **Bismark** Hotel with the object of paying him, a visit of courtesy. We reached the hotel about 11:00 o'clock in the morning and were courteously received by him. It is necessary for us to mention part of his life's career, which has been a path of thorns and at times one of flowers.

Rubin's life is like a poem. He is a very affable youth, distinguished, and of extreme amiability. Nothing in his person indicates arrogance or haughtiness. He answered with pleasure our interrogations and calmly relates many episodes of his life. Pedro Rubin is a Mexican, he was born in the year of 1900 at San Luis Potosi, from a modest **family**. His first and only vocation was that of a dancer, that is why, when he was very young dedicated himself to the study of it. He made his debut at the "Salon Mexicano" in Mexico City in 1913.



Mexico, Dec. 1st, 1928.

Lydia, his sister was his partner for three years until she got married in Guadalajara. In that same city Pedro Rubin established his first dancing school, then he moved into Mexico City, where he became the favorite of the Mexican Society. In 1918 he worked in the "Teatro Principal" with the famous dancer Fernandita Areu, who at that **time** was considered as the first dancer in the republic. In a dancing **contest** held at the "Trianon Palace in the city of Mexico they won the first prize as the best dancers of the epoch. This was his first real victory. In the year of 1924, Pedro Rubin inaugurated the aristocratic "Winter Garden" in San Antonio, Texas at the termination of his contract, he came to Chicago and worked at the Chez Paree Cabaret, Monin Club, Rouge Cafe and the Little Club. Then he formed a company of Spanish artists and traveled through the United States and Canada with the Keith Albee Orpheum group. In January 1926, his contract expired and he signed up with Fortune Gallo, the owner of the great San Carlo Opera House. Here, he became a leading figure in the Ballet and as **character** dancer obtained many triumphs.





Mexico, Dec. 1st, 1928.

In November of 1926, he signed a contract with the king of the Follies in United States, the famous Florenz Siegfeld. He acted as a first class dancer and director of the "Rio Rita Review". Later on he worked at the Roxy **Theatre** of New York, the largest and most beautiful theatre in the World. Pedro Rubin became a producer and director of 110 artists.

Rubin's victories are innumerable to mention, a lack of space forbids us to make known every detail relative to his person. Now he is at the Palace Theatre where he is warmly applauded by the public. His manager tells us that Rubin will soon leave Chicago and that at his return will work at the State and Lake **Theatre**, performing some of his Mexican dances.

II A 3 d (2)

SPANISH



Interview with Jose Alvarez,
Spanish Dancer, 421 S. Wabash.

Mr. Alvarez gave the following information: "I was born in Asturias in 1903 and learned to dance in Madrid; while there I danced in the theater Maravillas and in the cabaret Alcazar in the park of El Retiro. Came to the U. S. in the latter part of 1925 and I have danced in the principal cities of the U. S.

"During my stay on the West Coast I worked in some pictures for Paramount in 1929. My work is mostly classical Spanish dancing. I work alone and with a team.

"I also have regional dances, typical of the different parts of Spain. During the last five years I have resided in Chicago. Here I am a dancing instructor. I live in the Lakeshire Apartment Hotel, 4128 Clarendon Avenue."

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

II B 1 a
II B 1 c (2)
II A 3 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN



La Defensa June 20, 1935 Vol. 2 No. 25

"Echoes of the Centenary Celebration of So. Chicago."

During the celebration of the centenary foundation of So. Chicago last week it was possible for us to present a series of typical artistic numbers which were liked and applauded very much by the listeners. It would be too extensive to explain in detail the complete program; in consequence we shall just mention that which awaked the most interest. The third day of the celebration a number of Mexican amateur boys presented artistic series, among whom the Rocha brothers, acted as dancers, Rivera and Rodarte as players. Manuel Guardado, a boy, sang two American songs, and were much liked by the numerous attendance. Miss Angelina Ascencion delighted the audience too with her Spanish dances. Mr. Federico Castellanos, and Miss Margarita Hernandez danced the typical "Jarabe Tapatio" (Mexican tap-dance) which was one of the numbers best liked and repeated to satisfy the demands of the public who after its repetition wanted it again to be presented. On the Day for all Nations we had the pleasure to see Maria Luisa Rangel with a group of her "Mexican Review" in a series

SPANISH
MEXICAN



of Artistic presentations, among which the outstanding were the songs by Chiquita. The music was sponsored by the orchestras "Los Cubanos" and "Los Charros" both well known among our people who also received great ovations from the numerous spectators; special mention must be accorded to Fernando Castellanos for his artists qualities as a violinist and dancer.

La Defensa, Dec. 28, 1935.

SPANISH
(Mexican)



[MEXICAN SINGERS BUSY]

The Mexican tenor, Escobaret, is singing in various cafes in Chicago with considerable success.

Lupita Plaza, a soprano singer has no contract at the present, but has sung among her friends on different occasions.

A few days ago Miss Maria de La Vega a singer, celebrated her birthday with many friends. Miss de LaVega, is now on an artistic tour in the state of Ohio.

Manuel Contreras with his famous Tango and Rumba orchestra left the city after having completed a contract at the Granada Cafe. Miss Conchita Martinez is accompanying the orchestra delighting the public with her melodies.

Speaking of musicians we can say that Avalos, who is an orchestra conductor is keeping up and with him are, Carlos Rodriguez, as a drummer, and Octaviano Zuniga as Banjoist. With success?! Who knows!

II B 1 a
III B 3 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN



La Lucha, May 12, 1934.

THE MONTECARLO ORCHESTRA WAS TRIUMPHANT

A dance was held on May 6, at 9041 Burley Avenue, second flat, to commemorate the 5th of May.

At this event the "Montecarlo" orchestra was applauded for its artistic music.

All musicians belonging to this orchestra are noted artists.

II B 1 a
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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, June 3, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW ORCHESTRA ORGANIZED

The new orchestra Tipica Mexicana was organized to-day at the Chicago University Settlement. It is made up of distinguished young women who are lovers of music. The orchestra was organized by the well known artist Pablo Baquero under the auspices of the University of Chicago Settlement.

Among the artists who are members of the orchestra we wish to mention, Misses Anita Munoz, Maria La Garibay, Manuelita Franco, Carmen Flores, Magarita Guzman and Juanita Martinez.

II B 1 a
II B 2 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Nov. 19, 1932.

NEW BRASS BAND ORGANIZED

We wish to thank several Mexican musicians of the City of Chicago for the organization of a Brass Band. One of these musicians mostly responsible for it is the well known Mexican guitar player, Mr. Rodolfo Hernandez. He has secured for the new organization the most outstanding and accomplished artists of the city. Young Hernandez has received the most complete cooperation from our Colony, which sees in this move the nucleus of a native Mexican band.

On Sunday, November 13, at 2 P.M. there will be a meeting regarding the organizing of an orchestra which would be a subsidiary of the Banda Mexicana de Chicago. This meeting will take place on the third floor of the building at 618 Blue Island Avenue. The organizers have requested all music lovers, be they experts or not, to attend this meeting. The first meeting is for the purpose of getting the views of those who see the need of promoting cultural musical programs.

El Nacional, Nov. 19, 1932.

We hope much success will come to our friend Mr. Hernandez and to all those with whom he will be working.

Classes have already been started and they will continue daily from 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P. M.

Those who might be interested may get details from Professor Juan Hernandez.



El National, May 14, 1932.

BENEFIT FUNCTION

Our distinguished friend, pianist and music composer, Pablo Baquero, will be the object of a benefit function, taking place Saturday, June the fourth in the Recital Hall of the University of Chicago Settlement, situated at 4600 Gross Avenue. Various societies and the Spanish-American groups of Chicago are cooperating.

This ceremony, no doubt, will give a great pleasure to the well known and highly talented pianist, Mr. Baquero, because innumerable friends of his and of our colony are taking part. It is anticipated that the affair will be a complete financial success.

We take pleasure in telling our readers, that a program will be distributed. This will no doubt be of great help to those who attend the function.

Much success to our friend, Mr. Baquero.

II B 1 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Jan. 9, 1932.

TRIUMPH

The Morales sisters, members of the Characteristic Mexican Orchestra, continues to receive a great deal of applause at the popular Cafe de Alex, located at 80 West. Randolph Street, where they play daily for the delight of those who go there to have a good time.

We trust that their successes might continue.

II B 1 a
II A 3 d (2)
IV

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, May 27, 1931.

INVITATION

The Morales Mexican Typical Orchestra, formed of beautiful girls of the Mexican colony, cordially invites the Latin colony of Chicago to attend the dinner dance and concert next Saturday, May 30th, at 7:30 P. M. at the Auditorium Hall, 430 South Michigan Boulevard.

The program for this gathering is of Spanish-American atmosphere. Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, Mexican Consul, will present the typical orchestra in a brief address. This orchestra will play the following pieces of music: "Espana", "El Manicero", "Holaya Herrera", "Anita" the waltz, "Ideal" and others.

Misses Navano will sing some Cuban and Panaman songs. Mrs. Milla Dominguez, Mexican soprano, will sing some selections. Miss Mercedes Figueroa, competent violinist in the orchestra, will play some Egyptian musical compositions of Pablo De Zarazate.



El Nacional, May 27. 1931.

Paco Perafin and Amelita Morales will execute El Jarabe Tapatio. Misses Vega will sing Mexican songs. There will be a general dance at the conclusion for the public.

II B 1 a
III H

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, May 13, 1931.

BANQUET AND DANCE

On Saturday, May 30, a banquet, concert and dance will be given at the Auditorium Hotel, 430 South Michigan Avenue, **for the benefit of the Tipice Mexicana de Senoritas**, under the direction of Mr. Pablo Baquero.

The Tipica Orchestra will be presented to the audience by the Mexican Consul, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra. He will also make a brief talk, praising the Tipice Mexicana de Senoritas Club for presenting something typical of Mexico and our Colony.

Great enthusiasm has been **aroused** in connection with the banquet, at which native Mexican dishes will be served. A record attendance is anticipated.

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II B 1 c (1)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, May 6, 1931.

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

THE DEBUT

The Comedy Opera Company, which is composed of the United Mexican Artists of Chicago, will, on June 6, make a monumental and first appearance in the immortal work of Miguel Echegaray and M. Fernandez Caballero, entitled Gigantes y cabezudos.

This light opera is typical of Spanish art and reveals the artistic and pleasing spirit of its music, its friendliness, its originality, its Royal Balls and its excellent growth.

Among the works of the great genius, this stands out as the best authorities have been able to secure in Spain, Mexico and South America.

At the same time a play, referring to the uprisings in China will also be given.. This is also a Mexican work by the incomparable masters Joseph F. Elizondo, R. Medina and Jorda.

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II B 1 c (1)

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, May 6, 1931

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Special costumes have been ordered for these two plays, because Mr. Silvano Ramos, who is the organizer of the Cudaro Artistico Club, has not lessened his efforts or great care in his determination to show these two plays in the very best manner.

II B 1 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Apr. 25, 1931.

SOCIAL NOTES

The Tipica Mexicana de Senoritas, directed by Mr. Paul Vaquero, announced that a royal banquet and concert will be given May 9th at 7:30 P. M. at the Grand Opera Club, located at 610 South State Street.

The function will be for the benefit of the Tipica.

El Nacional, Dec. 17, 1930.

WPA / ALL / PROJ 30275

TORREBLANCA GIVES BENEFIT

It has been announced for several days that the Orchestra Tipica Torreblanca will give a concert in this city for the benefit of the Bonemerita Cruz Azul Mexicana of Chicago. The funds of this Institution are being used to relieve the distressing and critical situation of many destitute Mexican families. A great number of the men are out of work and winter is approaching.

We have not been able to publish any details relative to this affair, not having been fully informed. However, we do know that the preparations are progressing so as to make it a success. Up to the time that this paper went to press we did not know exactly, the date nor the place of the concert.

It is supposed, however, that it will be given in the spacious hall of the Ashland Auditorium. We will give further information to our readers concerning this affair which means so much to our Colony.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, May 13, 1930.

ARTISTS GIVE MUSICAL

Pilsen Park will be the scene, at 8 p. m. sharp Saturday, May 17th, of a musical treat. In addition to numbers by leading Mexican soloists, there will be special attractions by the "Orquesta Tipica Mexicana" (Mexican Woman's Orchestra), led by Professor Cirilo Rodriguez; the "Banda Mexicana de Chicago" (Mexican Band of Chicago), directed by Professor Ignacio C. Escobar. The coloratura soprano from the Mexican National Conservatory of Music, Lupe Plaza and the well known baritone from the New York Opera, Dominik Louis will sing.

Because of the artistic standing of those who are featured in the program it is anticipated that the affair will be an artistic accomplishment as well as a financial success.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 22, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

A BRILLIANT BALL TO-NIGHT

The Tipica Mexicana Morales offers a brilliant ball to-night at the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor Streets.

This affair promises to be very gay. As usual, the dance will begin at 8:00 o'clock sharp.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 23, 1930.

WPA FILE #R01 30274

DANCE

This week's entertainment is in charge of the Tipica Mexican Morales, which announce a gala dance for next Saturday at the West Side Auditorium. In view of the popularity enjoyed by the girls composing this orchestra, the dance is expected to be patronized by all those desiring an atmosphere of cordial entertainment. Besides, there will be a raffle among the attendants.

Do not fail to attend.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Nov. 12, 1939.

BENEFIT BANQUET

A banquet was given last Sunday, at 5:30 P.M., in the residence of Mrs. Morales, 618 Blue Island Ave, to aid the Mexican Typical Orchestra.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Nov. 7, 1939.

THE ORQUESTA

The Orquesta Tipica Obreros Libres Mexicanos De South Chicago has been **definitely** organized by Mr. Marciso Gonzalez, who has sent us the following circular:

Countrymen: Being the inalienable duty of every good Mexican to contribute some little effort to the prestige of our dear and beautiful country, on this date we have inaugurated musical rehearsals with the purpose of organizing a string band which will depend directly and exclusively on the Sociedad Mutualista Obreros Libres Mexicanos, and whose supervision and direction will be under my care. Therefore, I am making a call to the Mexican colony to give it an active and spontaneous cooperation, - be it a personal contribution or its moral and material aid, - in order to **materialize** the task we have now undertaken. In our social medium it is a

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MEXICAN



Mexico, Nov. 7, 1939.

necessity of great importance to seek our collective betterment, materially and intellectually as well. Taking in consideration the progressive spirit which characterizes us in the crystalization of our efforts, we feel the need of a decisive cooperation from all our racial brothers, in order to help in the reconstruction of our country's soil, that at this moment demands the aid of all its sons and the sacrifice of our personal interests, so that with fraternal harmony we may form a homogeneous group that may accomplish our final end, that is, to give our best efforts for the good of our beloved country. The rehearsals of the Tipica Obreros Libres Mexicanos will take place on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays every week, from 7:00 to 9:00 P.M., at 9011 Brandon Ave. This society cordially invites all Mexicans interested in this organization, which within a short time will be one of the best ever had by the colony of Chicago.

Narciso Gonzalez
8242 Mackinaw Ave.



Mexico, Nov. 7, 1929.

"SOUTH CHICAGO SERENADERS"

"South Chicago Serenaders" is the name of an orchestra recently organized in South Chicago. This orchestra will be directed by our friend Cirilo Rodriguez. This, of course, has caused a good impression. This orchestra is coming forward with a large repertoire of the best dancing music. The colony is very happy to have at its disposal an orchestra so promising in our social activities. We wish to congratulate this new group of musicians and at the same time to wish them success.

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SPANISH

Mexico, June 29, 1929.

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STRING ORCHESTRA

On April 10, 1929, on the initiative of Miss Lala Morales, a Mexican women orchestra was organized under the direction of Isaiah Medina Campa.

The members of this orchestra, which fills one of the needs of our colony, are:
Emilia Morales, Tomasa Rizo, Josefina Segal, Luz Morales, Maria Vargas, Lala Villarreal, Anita Franco, Maria Salinas and Conception Salinas, Violinists; Maria and Angela Villarreal, Catalina Hernandez, Josefina Martinez, and Delores Camacho, Mandolin; Maria Hernandez, Amelia Morales, and Juana Rosales, Banjo; Virginia Segal, and Lala Morales, tenor Banjo; Jessie Mireles, Violoncellist; and Maria Bernal, Bass Violin.

We are glad to make this announcement, and congratulate Miss Lala Morales, who had the bright idea of organizing this wonderful string orchestra.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 6, 1929.

MUSICAL ART COMPANY GAINING FAME.

After its wonderful success of last Saturday the Company Art Musical (Musical Art Company) plans to give another affair in Lillian Hall on Buffalo Ave., Friday, March 8. Two outstanding representations will be offered at this function, "Las Rosas de Virgen," a musical comedy and the the winsome comedy, "Tres Mujeres Para Un Hombre." There will also be other attractions.

After this performance the company will go to Gary and Indiana Harbor where it will stage other plays. We do not doubt that these representations, of the Company Art Musical (Musical Art Company), will be both artistically and financially successful.

Mexico, Feb. 27, 1929.

WPA GLL - PROJ 30275

SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR

The dance and the recital given by the Troup Morales, last Saturday, at the West Side Auditorium, was one of the best theatrical functions of the season.

The dance was under the auspices of the Troupe Morales, which performed many popular numbers.

Miss Esperanza Barron, recited a very fine poem, which she has composed herself. She receives many compliments.

We congratulate the active group, of young girls, for this successful function.



Mexico, Dec. 26, 1928.

SOCIAL

A dance will take place at the West Side Auditorium, Saturday December 29th, from 8:00 o'clock until 2:00 in the morning. Come with your people and be happy for a moment in a large and **comfortable** hall.

On this "Galla Night" the orchestra of Professor Jose Reyes will delight us with its best melodies. Admission for gentlemen is fifty cents, ladies will be allowed to come in free of charge. The Hall is located at Racine and Taylor Streets.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Dec. 19, 1928.

AGAIN MEXICO WITH ITS NEW ART AND MUSIC

Decidedly, the Mexicans who live in the United States, the young people especially are not asleep. While in an exile where some of us are of our own free will and others, for personal reasons, we live amongst people of all nations to whom, we must show that the Mexican is not what many imagine: a revolutionist, an illiterate, steeped in vice making pool rooms or so called "recreation rooms," his head quarters. Chicago and the neighboring towns contain a considerable Mexican population. There are over sixty thousand of our countrymen who came from the States of Jalisco, Michoacan and Guanajuato.

As they are the predominant element, many artists and high principles prevail. A proof of what I have said is, that the great majority of the young people who take part in the musical organizations in our colony, come from the above States. As an illustration we might refer to the Mexican Band of South Chicago, which is conducted by the able composer Professor Cirilo Rodriguez.



Mexico, Dec. 19, 1928.

He is a native of one of those States. His valuable and artistic work is revealed through the organization of his modest, but studious band. When we ask why the love for music should be so deeply rooted in the people of Jalisco, Michoacan and Guanajuato, our answer is; because those people were liberated from the shameful oppression they had to endure from petty and spurious administrations as the one which culminated in the Madero's Revolution. People were then kept in the most profound ignorance and no opportunities for education were given them. For it is well known that a cultured people will exercise its civic duties and will not endure oppression or tyranny. From such an environment these people have been brought to a free country where enlightenment prevails and for that reason they are cultivating their artistic talents.

In order for us not to digress too much let us briefly describe the group of musicians formed by Professor Gumaro Ortiz, who with his thirty musicians has given concerts that have been much appreciated by the American people and other nationalities as well.



Mexico, Dec. 19, 1928.

Gumaro Ortiz started out with a little group, A short while ago we had the pleasure of attending a performance by the Mexican Band of Chicago and we listened to the wonderful concert offered by this same group under the skillful leadership of Professor Cirilo Rodriguez.

He is a **genuine** musician and recently composed the march "Capitan Carranza." The formal presentation took place at the Hull House of Chicago. On that memorable night the audience showed its appreciation for the work of our modest artists, who played such difficult selections as only outstanding musicians are able to perform. Our astonishment is so much the greater as the band is composed of young men of about 20 years of age. The one who probably received the greatest ovation was the little cornetist who is about 13 years of age.

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927. 5337 S. Ellis.

MILLA DOMINGUEZ

A girl who refused the opportunity to be an opera star because "I am Mexican, and to us the home is more important than any career there could be", will sing ancient Mexican, Indian and Spanish songs Chicagoans never heard before, with Mexico's Ambassador to the United States among honor guests in her audience, in recital Friday night, April 22nd, at the Goodman Theatre. She is Milla Dominguez, wife of the vice-consul for Mexico in Chicago, and she will appear in joint recital with Clarita Martin, dancer, who also chose marriage in preference to a career that already had made her so well known as an exponent of old Spanish dances that she was "commanded" to a special performance before the former king of Spain.

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927. 5337 S. Ellis.

Born in Mexico City, Senora Dominguez appeared for some time as a concert pianist, "because I didn't think I had a voice". Then she began to sing, and later, coming to Chicago to study under Karleton Hackett, won three successive scholarships. When she arrived in Chicago she could not speak a word of English "But in three months", she said today proudly, "I was singing the English score of 'Hansel and Gretel' (with the American Company) without understanding one word I sang". Now she speaks English fluently, having learned it during her stays at Washington, at New York, in Canada and now for three years, in Chicago. She sang for some time with the Mexico City opera, then married and retired. "You can't have a career in opera and a home and husband, too," she says, "so opera was not important to me." For her recital with Mrs. Martin the night of April 22nd, Senora Dominguez has arranged a group of Mexican songs, many of which are not even written but only handed on from one singer to another.

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927.

Chicago Daily News, April 23, 1931.

MEXICAN RECITAL

SPANISH SONGS AND DANCES ARE WELL RECEIVED

Charming Program given at Goodman Theatre. Dances of Spain and Mexico were presented in a highly engaging manner by Clarita Martin and Milla Dominguez, at the Goodman Theatre last night. The two **artists** had appeared in a similar program early this season, but theirs is the kind of entertainment that is not blunted by repetition. It is a blend of persuasive material, deft presentation, and entrancing costuming, in a program both fleet and smart.

A great part of the list was unfamiliar. Even the numbers best known have not come into general use. Some of the songs were first introduced by Tito Chipa, some of the dances presented by La Argentina, but these made only a small part of the total. All the numbers were brilliant, all were done in enticing fashion, and all were greeted by hearty and prolonged applause.

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927.

Mme Dominguez was obliged to add "The Maids of Cadez" to what was announced on her first group and "Clavelitos" to her second; Mme. Martin being a dancer was less able to add extra numbers, but she closed the first half of the program with Valverde's "La Corrida" and at the instance of the audience it was done not once but twice. A mere male cannot be expected to deal exhaustively with Spanish costumes other than to add his tribute to their loveliness. He can, however, express his admiration for the ringing brilliance of Mme. Dominguez's voice, and the sprightly, accurate grace of Mme. Martin's dancing. Together they composed a charming program.

The recital was sponsored by a group of about twenty ladies of foreign Consuls resident in Chicago, the international relations committee and the heads of a dozen artistical and educational organizations. The guests of honor were Dr. J. M. Puig Casauranc, Ambassador of Mexico, and Mme. Casauranc.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**B. Avocational
and Intellectual**

1. Aesthetic

b. Painting and Sculpture

SECRET
EXCLUDEDIn Spanish Vol. 2. No. 17. April 27, 1936

"A Mexican Girl Becomes Distinguished."

The singular and virtuous son of a girl, Miss Maria Guadalupe Patiño, has been selected to take a brief course in painting at the Art Institute in this city. At the end of this course her aptitudes in painting will be judged by her teachers, and if qualified, a scholarship to the same institution will be awarded to Miss. Patiño. Miss. Patiño who is 16 years old, was selected from the students of Elan School to receive this honor in view of her artistic qualities, detected by her instructors. Maria and her two brothers are the only Mexican students attending Elan School. She will finish her Primary School this year. The principal, Mr. and Mrs. Patiño, for the honor conferred upon their daughter, and wish Maria to win the scholarship.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama

El Nacional, May 7, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

TRIUMPH OF OUR YOUNG ARTISTS

When we speak of Art there unfolds before our imagination a long, very long line of men and women who are already vested with the arrogance of "triumph" and full of self praise. But all artists of great accomplishments are those who do not proclaim their greatness but merit it by the character of their work.

With this point of view in mind I come to speak of a group of artists made of persons from both sexes and that have been doing meritorious work.

Last Sunday, at Hull House, they presented the play *Alfin Mujer*, with great dramatic effect, as was indicated by the resounding applause which they received. Our Colony is to be commended for producing young players of the calibre of those who played their parts in the drama referred to above. They all have in them what it takes to become real artists; namely, natural **ability**, determination, hard work, and the frequent presentation of plays for public criticism and approval.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Mar. 5, 1932.

A BENEFIT THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE
ARTIST ROSITA DORANTES

On Sunday night, the sixth of this month a benefit, theatrical performance will be given for Rosita Dorantes in Hull House of this city. A group of actors who are members of the "United Mexican Artists," a Chicago organization, led by Mrs. Dorantes will play the attractions.

Mrs. Dorantes is well known and very highly esteemed among our group and we should show our respects for her by packing the theatre in Hull House for the occasion of this function.

Tomorrow night Mrs. Dorantes and the other artists will show the public two fine dramas, "Abnegacion y Sacrificio" and "Malditas Suegras." The first is the work of the well known playwright Don Ramon Navarrete, in which Mrs. Dorantes will act the part of Dolores. In the latter play,



El Nacional, Mar. 5, 1932.

which is the original work of the eminent Spanish writer Vital Aza, Dona Amparo, who is the manager of Mrs. Dorantes, will play the leading role.

Mrs. Dorantes has listed as patrons of her benefit performance many well known gentlemen and ladies in high places of society, and we hope that all of those who have been named will do every thing possible to make the benefit a big success and thereby demonstrate our appreciation for Rosita Dorantes' efforts and at the same time show our interest in the theatre. One way of showing the proper interest is for us to come ourselves and bring two others with us.

We have been informed that immediately after the performance Mrs. Dorantes will leave for San Antonio, Texas, where her family has lived for many years.



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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Mar. 5, 1932.

Through these lines we extend to our gifted artist the most sincere wish for a big success of her affair at Hull House tomorrow night.



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El Nacional, Nov. 21, 1931.

LET US SUPPORT OUR ARTISTS.

We must congratulate our "Mexican United Artists of Chicago" for their weekly artistic and educational performances.

There are unfortunately among our compatriots some illiterate persons who know nothing about the productions of the Spanish and Mexican theaters. They are acquainted only with the "Haymarket" indecencies and other vulgar burlesque shows.

Mexicans who do not know how to write their names correctly, insult our Mexican artists, the work of whom they cannot appreciate.

Our artists in this city are doing something worthwhile. They reveal to the American public the high standard of the Spanish and Mexican theaters and consequently we should support them.

The list of our "Mexican United Artists" is as follows: Lupe Plaza, soprano, Licha Villalvazo, Tina Noriega, Tulitas Morales, Rosita Dorantes, Silvano S.Ramos, Fortunato Ortega Rodriguez, Jose Nieto and Antonio Lopez Chavez.

II B 1 c (1)

SPANISH

WPA (MEXICAN) 30275

El Nacional, Oct. 31, 1931.

LAST SUNDAY'S THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

The one act humorous comedy "La Lluvia de Oro" (The Golden Rain) was enacted last Sunday by the Mexican United Artists at 1107 S. Halsted street.

The one act farce "Amar sin Dejarse Amar" (To Love But to Avoid Being Loved) was also performed.

The artists were: Ortega Rodriguez, Rosita Dorantes, Jose Nieto, Alicia Villalvazo, Antonio L. Chavez and Lupe Plaza.

This company is now studying the operetta "Los Molinos de Viento, (The Wind Mills) which according to Mr. Silvano R. Ramos will be another lucky hit.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Sep. 12, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) P401.30275

TO-DAY, CHIN CHUN CHAN

All the Mexican and Spanish-American Colonies will go to the West Side Auditorium, to-day, at 8:30 P.M., because the famous Mexican Zarzuela Chin Chun Chan, will be presented to the public.

Paco Perafan will be the Director of the piece, which will be played by the following actors:

Crescencio Guevara, Fortunto Ortega, Silvano R. Ramos, Paco Perafan, Lupe Plaza, Amelia Morales, Alfredo Cano, Fernando Garza, Jose De La Torre, Rosita Dorantes, Antonio Lopez Chavez, A. R. Sanches, Gertrudis Morales, Tina Noriega, and Arturo Valadez.

Following the play there will be dancing till 1 A.M.



El Nacional, Aug. 29, 1931.

GRAND FUNCTION AT HULL HOUSE

Next Sunday, September 6th, a grand function will be held at the Hull House, located at 800 S. Halsted Street. The United Artists Company of light opera and musical comedy, which has accomplished so much in the colony, is promoting the affair.

In addition to the ten actors who will appear in different roles, and who will no doubt be the delight of the audience, the delightful and very funny comedy "Comicos en Apuros" will be presented. The chief players are Paco Perafan, Tina Noriega, Ortega Rodriguez, Gurtrudis Morales and Rosa Dorante.

The organizers of this function cordially invite the whole colony, with the well founded belief that all will be satisfied with the program.

El Nacional, May 13, 1931.

THE NEXT DEBUT OF THE LIGHT OPERA AND MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

The director who managed professor Paco Perafin and the composer Don Silvano R. **Ramos**, has informed us that his light opera and comedy company of genius and burlesque will make its debut on the **sixth** of next month. This affair will be at the Eighth Street Theatre, at 8:30 P. M.

The manager has chosen for the preliminary showing two well liked works: Gigantes and Cabezudos, a Spanish musical comedy of genius, and Chin Chun Chan, a musical comedy portraying Mexican customs. Adequate publicity has been given these plays because the manager desires to recall to us the happy days of the theatre and inform the public that both of these plays are symbolic of a significant date in the annals of Spanish American theatres.

Among the principal feminine figures of the company we have Maria and Herlinda de la Vega and also Lupe Plaza.

El Nacional, May 13, 1931.

WPA (11) PROJ 30275

The Vega sisters because of their training and the gift of art which they possess will, no doubt, know how to carry out their parts. On the other hand the winsome Lupe Plaza, who has distinguished herself by her dances and sentimental songs, will also please the audience.

We will give further information to our readers concerning this coming event which will be a complete success in the theatre annals of our colony.

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SPANISH
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El Nacional, May 6, 1931.

WPA (H) PROJ 30275

DRAMATIC PLAY

The showing of the Cuadro Artistico Mexicano "Olimpia" at the West Side Auditorium last Saturday was a complete success. This dramatic play was presented with much finery and detail, and in spite of the many functions given Saturday in the Spanish colony, the affair was well attended.

Mrs. Celia H. Onliveros and Mrs. Rosa Dorantes were generously applauded.



El Nacional, May 2, 1931.

DEBUT

The Mexican artistic club "Olimpia", will play for the first time, tonight, at the West Side Auditorium.

The dramatic comedy called "Esos Hombres" (Those men) which was written originally by the Mexican writer Catalina D'Erzell in prose, divided into three acts, will be played.

The well know orchestra "Los Mayas" will play the overture of the program. This orchestra was hired in order to present a great attraction to the people who like to dance.

We hope it will be a great success because the comedians had been practicing for long time and the comedy has plenty of emotionalism.

El Nacional, Apr. 22, 1931.

WTA 1113 PROJ 30275

DEBUT

According to programs which have already been circulated around our colony, on Saturday, May 2, the Cuadro Artistico Olimpia will turn out at the West Side Auditorium on the corner of Taylor and Racine Avenue. A theatrical presentation will be given and at this time the colony of Catalina D'Erzell, entitled "These Men" will be enacted.

The Cuadro Artistico Olimpia, under the skillful direction of Mr. Celestino Regalado, has among its group amateur actors of the first magnitude who have prepared for this occasion an attraction of a very pleasing and sensational character.

The cast of characters of the Olimpia was made up of fifteen players whose names are as follows: Mrs. Celia A. Onteveros, Mrs. Rosa Dorantes, Mrs. Rosa Oretga, Misses Marcela Munoz and Sarah Lopez, Mrs. R. D. Palicios, Misses Estella Onteveros and M. Nuzum, Mr. Santiago Lopez, Mr. Joseph Estrada, Mr. Rafael Meneses Jr., Mr. Crescencio Guevara, Mr. Justo Martinez, Mr. Jacinto Lopez and Mr. J. Zopel.

El Nacional, Apr. 22, 1931.

WPA (ILLI PR) 30275

~~Mrs.~~ Celia A. Ontiveros and Mrs. Rosa Dorantes, took the principal feminine parts in the comedy, the former playing the part of Azucena and the latter that of Lili.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Apr. 18, 1931.

THE PRESENCE OF THE HONORABLE MEXICAN CONSUL AND A SELECTED GROUP

The festival arranged by the Excelsior Amusement Club was a great success. The affair took place at the Thorp School, and was well attended. Among those present were our distinguished Consul, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, the Vice-consul, Mr. Adolfo G. Dominguez, Mr. Emilio Almada, Mr. Manuel Hernandez, Dr. Oscar G. Carrera and his wife, and other **personalities** - among them many Americans.

For this occasion the Mexican comedy in three acts by Calalina D'Erzell, entitled "These Men" was presented. This play is one of the best we have had in our theatre, and the young people acted their roles exceedingly well.

Those who distinguished themselves and who received much merited applause were Mrs. Maria de Jesus Farres, who played the part of Azucena; the young man Fernando Cornejo, in the role of Fernando; and Richard Ruiz, in the role of Don Panchito.



El Nacional, Apr. 18, 1931.

Others who also gained much applause were the lovely Misses Esther Bautista Cruz Garcia, Elvira Ramirez, Leonor Chavez and Mrs. Felicitas Cornejo Luque. The other young men, Augustine Mendoza, Serofin Garcia Joseph Diaz and the well known painter Mr. Francisco de la Rosa also received merited applause. The guitar duet by the Hernandez brothers was also very pleasing.

Our honorable Consul, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra gave an address, praising the Clubs efforts on this night and its work in general- especially with respect to its constructive activities in our colony.

Our well known soprano, Mrs. Milla Dominguez, president of the Blue Cross Club of South Chicago, also took part singing many of our folk songs. The well known actor Mr. Joseph Nieto who is always, very humorous in his parts, which makes him a valued character, merited applause.

The event ended with a brilliant dance which was prolonged into the late hours of the evening.

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El Nacional, April 1, 1931.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

THE EXCELSIOR CLUB

The progressive young people of the Excelsior Club of South Chicago, are also filled with dramatic aspirations, and have decided to put on a play in three acts, entitled "Those Men".

The enthusiastic young people have taken their parts very seriously and rehearse every evening under the skillful direction of Professor Rosa, artistic painter and dramatist.

So determined are the "Excelsiors" to show their abilities as actors that many of them have been seen in the street making gestures and repeating their parts (which they already know perfectly), in order to get ready, as they say, to present themselves in public.

The function will be, Friday April 10th, in the elegant auditorium of Thorp School at Buffalo Avenue and 89th Streets. The arrangements for those taking part in this enthusiastic affair have been fully completed.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, May 13, 1930.

MEXICANS STAGE DRAMA

The Mexican Colony will have the opportunity to be present at a monumental dramatic showing next Sunday, May 18th, at 8 p. m. Then the beautiful three act drama, written by Manuel V. Garica, entitled "Crimen y Dishonra" (Crime and Dishonor) will be presented in the theatre at Hull House, 800 South Halsted Street.

The following artists will play parts in the drama: the Misses Elena F. de L Lovera, Celia de Ontiveros, Lillian Gonzalez and Pola Villicana Gonzalez; and the Messrs. Homero Gonzalez, Daniel Lopez, J. Guadalupe, Villicana, Enrique Lopez, Manuel Valazquez and Santiago Lopez.

After the drama the audience will be treated to special attractions in which these artists will participate: the Misses Esther Gonzalez Lavelle, Maria Luisa Rosales, and the Messrs. Paco Perafan, Antonio Lopez Chavez, Leopoldo Escobarele, Jesus Quiroga and Silvano R. Ramos.



Mexico, May 13, 1930.

The well known musician, Poble Mireles, will conduct the orchestra.

Admission charges will be 35¢ for adults and 10¢ for children.

II B 1 c (1)

SPANISH

Mexico, Mar. 11, 1930.

WPA MEXICAN
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THE OPERETTA "MARINA" HIGHLY ACCLAIMED

The presentation of the operetta "Marina" in the West Side Auditorium, last Saturday, was an unprecedented and outstanding success. The whole colony is said to have been in the spacious West Side Hall, giving their support to this performance, which was a benefit affair for the popular Mexican tenor, Silvano R. Ramos.

A large crowd assembled long before the show was to start. This crowd grew to gigantic proportions as the hour to begin the performance approached.

All the artists taking part in the play were loudly applauded. Miss Esther Gonzales was noisily acclaimed several times for the superb acting she displayed in "Marina".

Dominick Luise, young Italian baritone, from the Metropolitan Opera Company, demonstrated once more his artistic talent.

Mexico, Mar. 11, 1930.

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Silvano R. Ramos, in his role of Captain, displayed, in a full and pleasing manner, his versatile and graceful expression. The hall was shaken many times by applause from the patrons, who left the theater highly pleased.

In a word, as we have said before, the affair was a success, a triumph never before witnessed in the history of our colony.

Mexico, Mar. 8, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SPANISH THEATRE IN CHICAGO

Lovers of the Spanish theatre living in this city are delighted to know that the much announced operetta "Marina" will take place tonight. The promoters have overlooked nothing in an effort to present something entirely new. It is said that this is the first time there will be staged in Chicago a play in Spanish by actors of our race.

The play is none other than the monumental operetta "Marina," by the composer Emilio Arrieta. This is an effort worthy of sincere praise by all of us who proudly carry racial identity with our Mother Spain. A group of artists with indefatigable purpose are the promoters of this theatrical event, and they are hoping that out of their movement the Spanish theatre will become a reality. There has already been comment upon this proposition, since there is a tendency towards converting this desire into a beautiful accomplishment, - into a tangible fact.

Without any doubt, the population here is sufficiently adequate to maintain, with profit, this desirable theatre. What is needed is an optimist to initiate the undertaking, and it will be seen that the result will be equal to his efforts.

II B 1 c (1)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 20, 1930.

"MARINA"

Mexican tenors work tirelessly in the organization of a theatrical presentation to be held the 8th of March at the West Side Auditorium.

For the first time in Chicago, the two act operetta "Marina," will be offered on the stage. Many well-known actors, such as Miss Ester Gonzalez, from the National Conservatory of Mexico, and Mr. Dominik Luise, of the Metropolitan Opera Co., of New York, will participate. Among the players selected there are some of qualified reputation, such as Paco Perafan, the inimitable dancer, and actor of unquestionable merit; Lupe Plaza, the silver-voiced singer; Silvano Tamos, veteran tenor and actor; Jose Nieto, Salvador Aquado, and many others. The direction of this operetta is under Mr. Erique Islas, our distinguished tenor. The stage work will be under Paco Perafan, whose experience on the matter guarantees



II B 1 c (1)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 20, 1930.



the most strict adherence to detail. Fifty persons on the stage, all colorfully dressed, is something which encourages us to predict that this is going to be the greatest performance of the season. The organizers, being aware of the demands of the public, will terminate the festival with a dance in honor of Silvano R. Ramos. The music is under the direction of Pablo Mireless, who will delight us with a selected repertoire until 1:00 A.M.

II B 1 c (1)

SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 11, 1930.

67 JUL 15 1935

THEATRICAL FUNCTION

The most outstanding hit of the week is the performance to take place at the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor, this coming Saturday.

The Spanish musical comedy "Currita la Torera" will be shown, with the following cast: "Currita," Victoria Griffith; "Sol," Yolanda Diaz; "Te," Lupe Plaza; "Pepe," Carlos Rodrigues; and "Paco," Paco Perafan. The second part of the program will consist of a singing quartet accompanied on the piano by Professor Francisco Bustamante.

The inimitable artist Paco Perafan will entertain us with a comic sketch entitled, "Sin Forcito en Chicago."

Other artists who will help make this affair a success are Silvano R. Ramos, popular songs; Dola Maria Santro, Spanish Dances ; Antonio Sanchez, accordion solo; the duet Maria and Helinda de la Vega; Salvador Moreno,

II B 1 c (1)

- 2 -

SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 11, 1930.

WPA (ILL) 1930. 49275

guitar solo; and the duet Lupe Plaza and Carlos Rodriguez, typical national songs.

During the dance that will follow the play, the colony will witness a rumba, sung by Lupe Plaza, Victoria Griffith, Herlinda Rodriguez, Silvano R. Ramos, and Carlos Rodriguez and danced by the team Victoria Rodriguez and Paco Perafan. Music for the dance will be under the orchestra Diablos Rojos.

II B 1 c (1)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Jan. 28, 1930.

WPA. 1 270. 025

A CHANGE IN THEATRICAL PROGRAM

The presentation of the musical comedy, which was to have been played February 15, has been called off. As a substitute for the comedy sketch "Marina," we will have the pleasure of witnessing a splendid theatrical program, which Mr. Paco Perafan has prepared for this same date.

Much enthusiasm has been aroused in connection with the affair which Mr. Perafan is promoting. This is due to the fact that because of the extent of the preparations and the ability of the artist in charge of them, it is generally believed that something very new and extraordinary will be presented for this occasion.

We feel quite sure that, as has been the case with all other affairs arranged by Mr. Paco Perafan, those who witness the program will be more than pleased.



Mexico, Jan. 25, 1930.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT

A great theatrical performance is to take place at the West Side Auditorium, Saturday, February 15, 1930. On this day and at the hour that you already know, the Mexican colony will have the opportunity to see a great operetta, and when we say great it is because it is so, since we are well acquainted with the players that will take part on this monumental program, now in preparation. The main attraction is the presentation of the noted operetta, "Marina," which will be under the skillful direction of the renowned Mexican artist, Mr. Silvano Ramos. In order to present this operetta properly, the best talent of the colony has been selected, all of them members of the group recently formed under the name of "Artistas Unidos Mexicanos De Chicago" (United Mexican Artists of Chicago). Due to the talent of Mr. Ramos and the great enthusiasm that reigns among his fellow-artists for presenting a really sensational program we venture to assure that the performance will be of great artistic value. Do not forget the date and place where this great entertainment will be given, if you wish to witness something worthwhile.

II B 1 c (1)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Dec. 26, 1929.

FESTIVAL

The theatrical performance that took place last Saturday, Dec. 21, in the West Side Auditorium, organized by Mr. Jose Jiminez, was very successful.

All the actors played their roles to perfection.

Mexico compliments all the players, and wishes many successes to this popular company.

II B 1 c (1)

Mexico, Dec. 14, 1929.

SPANISH
MEXICAN
WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

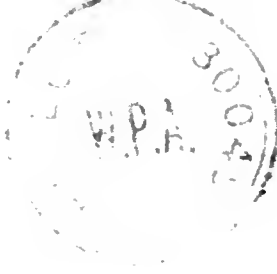
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AND DANCE

Mr. Jose Jimenez, a well-known comedian, will make his debut on December 21, at 8 P. M., at the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor Sts. The program that the group "Comedia" presents to us on that night is "Que Escandalo!" (What a scandal!) a very humorous comedy capable of splitting a neurasthenic's side with laughter. A group of distinguished comedians will take part in the play. They are Maria Hernandez, Augustina Noriega, Jose Jimenez, Bernardo Velasco, and C. Guevara.

The comedy will be followed by a dance the music for which will be under the supervision of the orchestra of conductor Jerry Castillo.

II B 1 c (1)
III B 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Nov. 12, 1929.

SPANISH PLAY AND DANCE

The drama and dance presented last Saturday in the West Side Auditorium turned out to be another of the very splendid affairs offered under the auspices of the Sociedad Espanola of Chicago. The presentation of the play "Amor Salvaje" (Savage Love) was a success. All the actors played their roles well.

II B 1 c (1)
III B 2
II B 1 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Nov. 2, 1929.

SPANISH SOCIETY TO PRESENT DRAMA

The Sociedad Espanola is planning a fiesta for Saturday, November 9th. The two outstanding attractions of the program will be the drama "Amor Salvaje," and a dance.

The actors taking part in the presentation of this drama are well known among the public as a result of the fine performances in which they have participated before.

The dance music will be furnished by Los Diablos Rojos (The Red Devils,) an orchestra which is well known to all dance lovers.

II B 1 c (1)
III B 2
II D 1

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Nov. 2, 1929.

SPANISH BENEFIT UNION IN ACTION

On Saturday, November 16, the Union Benefica will present a play at the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor Streets.

Featuring this affair will be a dance and the presentation of the drama, "La Justicia del Pueblo." This is one of the most notable plays ever shown on the stage.

Because of the effort expended in arranging this performance, as well as on account of its entertaining features, it is felt that its success is assured.

II B 1 c (1)
III B 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, May 16, 1929.

DRAMA AND DANCE

The most outstanding note of the day, at least for us who speak Spanish and live in Chicago, is the drama and dance announced by the Sociedad Espanola. The performance will take place Saturday, May 18, at the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor Streets. It will consist of a play after which a dance will follow. The drama "Tierra Baja," by D. Angel Guimera', will be presented on the stage. The performance will begin at 8 P.M.; admission prices will be 75 cents for men and 50 cents for women. In view of the good organization of this program and the enthusiasm existing among the youth, it is expected that the Sociedad Espanola will see their efforts crowned by a big success.

II B 1 c (1)

SPANISH

MEXICAN

WPA (11) 100-100000

Mexico, Feb. 6, 1929.

MUSICAL ART COMPANY'S SUCCESS

The Musical Art Company, about which we have written in another issue of our paper, by its successful showing last Saturday in Indiana Harbor, has added another triumph to its long list of accomplishments.

Once more the theatres of Indiana Harbor and Gary have had the pleasure of loudly applauding the artistic efforts of those who make up this most worthy company. They have won the goodwill of all the Latin colonies before which they have appeared.

On Friday, February 15, this notable company will play at the Croatian Community Center, 9618 Commercial Ave., in So. Chicago. This showing will be a very beautiful four act drama entitled "Santa."

We do not doubt that the South Chicago Colony will appreciate the opportunity to see this very worthy performance, and that it will turn out in mass to enjoy the sublime emotions of real art.

Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

A GRAND THEATRICAL EVENT

The popular theatrical company, "Pro Arte Hispano Mexicano," will make its debut, December 8th, at 8:30 p.m. at the West Side Auditorium.

The program, arranged for this date, offers many attractive numbers. The outstanding numbers are: "El Arcediano de Sangil" and the "Amores de Ramona." Miss Lupe Plaza, Mexican soprano, will take part in this drama. Another distinguished actor, is Mr. A.B. Moreno, Andalusian artist, whose fine acting is much appreciated by the public.

A brilliant dance will conclude the celebration. The principal feature of the dance will be the award of a prize to the couples which will give the best dance performances of the Jarabe Tapatio, the La Jota Espanola and of the Argentine Tango.

The anticipation of this event is very great. Miss America, who won the beauty contest in Galveston, Texas, is a brilliant dancer and will compete in the Argentine Tango.



Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

The decision will be rendered by the audience. Do not forget that you are invited to spend a pleasant evening at the West Side Auditorium.

IIB 1 c (1)
II B 1 c (2)
II A 3 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Dec. 1, 1928.

DANCING CONTEST

For those who cultivate the twirling art supported by the arm of a genial partner, and consider themselves expert dancers of typical dances, such as; tap-dance, (Jarabe) "Spanish Jota", we wish to inform them that a "Dancing Contest" will take place next Saturday, Dec. 8th, at the West Side Auditorium. Three awards will be given to the three best contestants. Besides the dance, which has been promised to be very attractive the "Pro-Arte Hispano-Mexicano Group" will make its debut in the presentation of two dramatic plays entitled "El Arcediano de San Gil", and "Los Amores de Ramona ("Archdeacon of St. Gil",)and the Love of Ramona respectively. The latter is based upon the well-known moving picture "Ramona".

The orchestra of Professor Simon Atilano is engaged to play on this occasion, this in itself is a guarantee to those who like to dance by the rythm of good music. Don't forget, Saturday, December 8th, at the West Side Auditorium.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Dec. 1, 1928.

The program that has been prepared for this occasion has been selected with the utmost care in order to make this little fiesta the best time you have ever had. In the following edition we shall give you complete details. At this moment we limit to say that anyone who likes to dance should do so to their hearts content.

II B 1 c (1)
II B 1 c (2)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Dec. 1, 1928.

WPA (H) 1928 2072

DANCE

Those who love the idea of going round and round on the arms of a congenial partner, and those who can do expertly the "Jarabe" and the "Jota," will be happy to hear that on Saturday, December 8, there will be a dancing contest at the West Side Auditorium, with valuable prizes for the winning couples.

In addition to the dance which will come last, and which promises to be highly entertaining, the debut of the popular and well-known theatrical group, "Pro Arte Hispano-Mexicano," will take place at 8:30. It will present the two beautiful dramas, "El Arcediano de San Gil," and "Los Amores de Ramona." The last one is based on the great moving-picture "Ramona," which is famous throughout the world.

An orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Simon Atilano, has been engaged to furnish the music. The famous conductor is well known for his beautiful music.

II B 1 c (1)
II B 1 c (2)

- 2 -

SPANISH

Mexico, Dec. 1, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Do not forget the date, Saturday, December 8, and the place, the West Side Auditorium. The program prepared for this occasion has been carefully selected. The features were chosen so as to provide the best possible entertainment.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

II B 1 c (2)
III B

SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa, Aug. 22, 1936, Vol. 2 No. 34

"DANCE"

The Trente Popular Mexicano has organized for tonight a dance at Union Hall, 777 W. Adams St. The music will be furnished by the popular orchestra "Los Mayas". The dance will begin at 7:30 P.M. and last until 2:00 A. M. The admission for gentlemen is 35¢ and 10¢ for ladies. A lady accompanied by a gentleman will be admitted free.

II B 1 c (2)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Voz de Mexico, Feb. 1936.

FAREWELL DANCE

In order to give a farewell to Manual Nava, Matilde Marquez, and Margarito Trujillo, who are leaving for Mexico, State of Nuevo Leon, a dance was given in their honor at the residence of Adolfo Cantu. Many distinguished friends and their families came to the festival, which was very enjoyable.

II B 1 c (2)
III B 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Lucha, Apr. 14, 1934.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ 30775

DANCE

A group, formed by some of our enthusiastic compatriots, who belong to the society "Obreros Libres Mexicanos," (Mexican Free Workers) has been carefully practicing a Mexican native dance.

When this dance is performed, on the stage it will be, we hope a great success, and this event will undoubtedly be a dear reminder of the old country, who desires to be honored by her sons abroad.

We shall further inform our readers of this festival.

II B 1 c (2)
III B 2

SPANISH



El Nacional, Mar. 12, 1932.

THE BALL

The Spanish Colony of Gary rejoices at the opportunity of being able to attend another of those pleasing dances to be given by the Club of United Spaniards, tomorrow. The dance according to custom will take place in the well known Castillo Espanol, and in order to render it a pleasing affair the popular Gary Orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music. There can be no doubt about the high place which the Club of United Spaniards holds among the Spanish speaking people of our neighboring city. It is an organization of the first order - as it should be.

II B 1 c (2)

III H

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Jan. 21, 1930.

EMA VALLE DANCES AT THE BLACKSTONE

Ema Valle, four-year-old daughter of Mr. Ignacio Valle, a progressive merchant of the colony, was the one who **received** the warmest ovation from the Ortiz Rubio family at the Blackstone Hotel, on Jan. 5th. She danced the Mexican Tap Dance or Jarabe Taxtio with unusual grace.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(3) Festivals, Pageants,
Fairs and Expositions

II B 1 c (3)

I C

II A 3 d (2)

II A 3 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN



La Defensa Nov. 14, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 45

" A Mexican Night organized by the Association
of Commerce."

The Junior Association of Commerce has organized a series of festivals entitled "International Nights." The first of the festivals was dedicated to Mexico, and took place in the "Cameo Room" of the luxurious Morrison Hotel, last Thursday evening having had, as a guest of honor, Mr. Antonio L. Schmidt, consul of Mexico. The music in its entirety was composed of typical Mexican melodies, under the management "A Mexican Night organized by the Association of Commerce" of "Los Charros". The artistic program was presented by "Chiquita Rangel," and one of the leading numbers was that of the Mexican dancers. As it is customary of Chiquita Rangel, among the numbers she presented was that of the incomparable Mexican Tap Dance which is never omitted and was cheerfully executed by a group of young people dressed in "Charros and Chinas Poblanas" costumes that were applauded very much.

The sweet voice of the popular and sympathetic "Chiquita" who sang

II B 1 c (3) Page 2

I C

II A 3 d (2) La Defensa Nov. 14, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 45

SPANISH

MEXICAN



"El Rancho Grande" "Cielito Lendo" and many of our popular songs was admired very much and justly applauded by many attendants, almost totally composed of Americans who sincerely rewarded the presentation with prolonged ovations.

II B 1 c (3)

I A 2 a

III C

SPANISH
MEXICAN



La Defensa Oct. 3, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 39

"Bazaar"

In the Ample Hall of the Parochial School of Saint Francisco, located on Newberry and Roosevelt Rd., will take place one of the traditionally animated Bazaars organized by the Rectory of Saint Francisco, known as the Colony's Church. On this occasion the Bazaar will last for two days, beginning tonight at 8:00 p.m. and continuing until tomorrow night. There will be typical stands and a number of decent distractions, the proceeds will be destined to complete the expenses of the Catholic Youth Congress that was recently effected in this City.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2
I K

SPANISH
(MEXICAN)



La Voz de Mexico, Vol. 2. No.10. October 1936.

Dinner and Dance.

The Miguel Hidalgo Y. Costilla, and Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez societies are preparing to give a dinner and dance. In honor to the Mexican artists who assisted these societies in the presentation of the program on Labor Day, September 7, at the Soldiers Field. This event will take place at the West End Women's Club, 37 South Ashland Boulevard. In the same building, but in a different hall, the dance will begin at 8:00 P.M. and will continue until 1:00 A.M. The price of the tickets for the dinner must be gotten before December 9, 1936. Those wishing to attend the dance can get their tickets at the entrance. There will be restaurant services, where a variety of Mexican dishes will be served at moderate prices. We shall also have an excellent service at the bar. Tickets may be obtained in advance at Henry Booth House, or at 1256 South Peoria Street.



II B 1 c (3)

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

La Voz De Mexico, Vol. 2. No. 9. Sept. 1936.

CARNIVAL

A carnival will take place in Peoria Street between Maxwell and Roosevelt Road from the 11th to the 12th of this month under the auspices of the Miguel Hidalgo and Josefina Ortiz de Dominquez societies in commemoration of the first year of existence of the latter society. This society is composed of ladies of the Mexican Colony.

We would like to use this event a success.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 37, September 12, 1936

Editorial: "This is the Way to Do."

The Directors of the Chicago Park Commission with the object to facilitate the people of the city of Chicago a few hours of recreation out in the open, and without any cost, a festival has been organized with major or minor interest, to be sponsored by the parksUrban System. Among the future plans, they have announced an annual festival, in which the principal organizations of these different nationalities residing in Chicago, have been invited. The first of said festivals took place at the Stadium, better known as "Soldier's Field", last Monday on a "Labor Day" celebration. The program consisted of twelve numbers of typical dances. Beginning with the old American dances and closing with those originated in Palestine.

When the organization of the program was initiated, the Directors of the South Park District resorted to the various Consulates in order to obtain the names of the societies of the colonies they represent, in order to solicitate their cooperation for the presentation of an interesting foreign program. The Consulate of Mexico gave the names of the Societies 'Miguel Hidalgo' and 'Josef Ortiz de Dominguez'.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2



SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 77, September 12th, 1976.

The plan was presented to them and also their cooperation was solicited. These Mexican Organizations immediately began to work, and from their efforts resulted the presentation of the numbers which was best liked among the twelve which constituted the program. The three Mexican numbers were of great significance. When the name, 'Mexico' was transcribed, the audience burst out loud and the prolonged applause from the twenty five thousand spectators. It was a manifestation which indicated that our country is well thought of and that our typical folklore, costumes and art is well appreciated by the sons of this country. The presentation of the Mexican numbers in the Soldier's Field, meant a great sacrifice on the part of those who organized it, because all of them are working people who have very little leisure and what little they have, would like to dedicate to rest. The artists who took part were amateurs and with scarce resources. None of them received economic remuneration. All their obstacles faded before the effort and tenacity in the preparation. It was very interesting, even though the skeptic thinks that we can not unite our efforts.

The act required several weeks of daily practice. Many of them did not have the

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2



SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 37, September 12th, 1936.

necessary costumes but, they ordered them for this occasion, also many costumes were facilitated by the House of "Eles Ensiso & Hijo". The Director of the group was the sympathetic Chiquita Rancel, who sacrificed a great part of her time and energy in order to train the artists exclusively to present something worthwhile in the name of Mexico Colony. The attitude of both societies "Miguel Hidalgo of Costilla" and Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez in accepting the responsibility was commendable and patriotic. It demonstrated that much can be done of which many of us think is possible, so as to reach the place that we as a colony deserve among the other foreign groups.

The applause with which the name Mexico alone was received, signified that we are liked, and there is great desire to know us. It is our duty to respond to that affection and satisfy the inquisitiveness. Good for the "Miguel Hidalgo" and "Josefa Ortiz!" Good for Chiquita Rancel and her sixty brothers!



SPANISH
MEXICAN

II B 1 c (3)

III C

I A 2 a

II A 3 a

II B 2 f El Ideal Mexicano, Vol III. No 36. Sept. 6, 1936.

EXPOSITION

ONE THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED PIECES OF WORK

It is very noticeable the number, and variety of work done in the last seven weeks by the girls who attended the classes conducted by the R. R. Madres Cordimarianas (Muns) in their residence, at 1100 May Street. Since August 27th they have been in possession of these quarters of which now five rooms are used to exhibit the manual work. The R. R. Madres wish to extend a cordial invitation to the Mexican Colony to visit the exposition.

The Festival presented by the Madres and their pupils was very significant and was presided over by the Rev. Padre Cummings and the head priest of San Francisco. It was due to the good influence of Mgr. **Cummings** that his excellency the Cardinal permitted the Madres the use of the present edifice.

II B 1 c (3)

III C

I A 2 a

-2-

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Ideal Mexicano Vol III. No 36. Sept.6, 1936.

The festival however gave a vivid example of how much the children, who attended the classes, have accomplished. Very soon we shall inform you in detail the days and hours, so that you may send your children to these classes. In this Catholic Center the faith is preserved and the moral of the children fortified. The children of Catholic parents must not be sent to schools where their moral may be in danger, and their faith is taken away from them. You may visit this exposition, which will last until Sept. 15th. Music, painting, embroidering, flower making, and other classes to be given, for boys and girls.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa Sept. 5, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 36

"Miquel Hidalgo y Costilla".

The Society "Miquel Hidalgo y Costilla", in cooperation with the mutualist society "Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez" is organizing a carnival which will last nine days at Peoria St, between Roosevelt and Maxwell Streets, to begin September 11 and last until the 20th of September. According to the plans now made there will be a series of games of Mexican style and such as roulette, lotteries, besides the stands, fruits, refreshments, and national dishes. A Mexican orchestra will play for those who like to dance, for the children there will be a marry-go-round, and a ferris-wheel



II B 1 c (3)

III B 3 a

SPANISH

MEXICAN

La Voz de Mexico Vol II. No 9. Sept. 1936.

WPA (U) PROJ. 30275

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

Great festival for September 7th at Soldiers Field. The committee on arrangements **solicited** the cooperation of the societies Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, and Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez who unhesitantly accepted. To the effect they have engaged the famous Mexican artist Chiquita Rangel who will organize several artists in order to present the best artistic attractions to the people of Chicago. The Mexican Consul is supporting this enterprise morally, and has offered his whole cooperation.

We are informed that twelve nationalities are scheduled to participate in this important event. It is estimated that the Mexican group will comprise at least sixty participants. Half of this number will dance various national dances, and the rest will sing our folklore songs. However it is expected that not less than 1,700 persons will appear on the stage on September 7, at the Soldiers Field including the twelve foreign groups taking part in this gigantic celebration.

II B1 c (3)
III B 3 a
III B 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Voz De Mexico, Vol. 2. No. 9. Sept. 1936.

FESTIVAL AT SOLDIER'S FIELD

On Labor Day, September 7, a great festival has been arranged in Soldier's Field and the Mexican societies have been invited to take part. The Hidalgo and Dominguez societies accepted and will represent the Mexican group. They count on the Consular's support. Miss Chicuita Rangel distinguished Mexican artist will be in charge of organizing and presenting our group.

Our people will be the tenth in the festival and we know what a tremendous interest this invitation has created in the colony.

II B 1 c (3)

SPANISH
(MEXICAN)

La Defensa, Dec. 28, 1935.

[HULL HOUSE DIRECTORS HOLD FESTIVAL]

The Directors of Hull House organized a festival for the Club of Mexican Mothers which took place in the Bowen Hall of that Institution. Many Mexicans came to the festival in spite of the inclemency of the weather.

La Lucha, Aug. 18, 1934.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

MEXICO WAS HONORED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

The Mexican Republic was worthily represented at The World's Fair. It is well known that Mexico is a beautiful land with plenty of regional color.

Mr. Luis Lupian, general inspector of consulates, arrived from Mexico heading 26 commissioners of industrial negotiators. Messers. Rafael De La Colina, Consul-General in San Antonio, Texas and Enrique D. Ruiz, Consul-General in New York, arrived also at the same time.

The noted Tipica, (characteristic musical group) which form part of the Banda De Publicia (police band) brought the fragrance of the old Mexico and enlivened things with its selected music.

The Mexican visitors were lodged by the **quartermaster-general** of "The International Lions", 332 South Michigan Avenue. The visitors attended a reception in the Exposition fields at the Honor Court.

La Lucha, Aug. 18, 1934.

In the ~~Mexican~~ Village a luncheon was served and Mr. Edward Brown, president of The First National Bank, was the host and toast-master.

There were many toasts, and plenty of cordial greetings and wishes for friendly relationship between both nations.

II B 1 c (2)

III B 2

I C

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Liberal, Vol I. No 11. September 16, 1933.

THE QUEEN CONTEST

What happened to the Queen? This is the question that most people ask? It seemed that this year that a Century of Progress is taken place, we the Mexicans in Chicago would be ready to show the progress of one decade, a real progress of unit and brotherhood by celebrating our "Independence Day" as members of one family and as sons of one Mother. But all looks just the opposite, because it ratifies the old adage: That which has a bad start, invariable has a bad end. This is what we believe happened however, we do not know whether there were any bases in the contest, or there were some bases but no contest. It is evident that the Patriotic Committee from its very beginning was badly organized and in the process our nationality had mixed themselves in something which was purely a matter for us to decide.



El Liberal, Vol I. No 11. September 16, 1933.

The object of the contest in 1933 was to elect the most popular girl in the colony to be the queen of the Fiesta. The girl who could get the most votes would become queen. The votes were on sale at one cent each and part of the money from the votes was to be spent for the queen's and princesses costumes. All the contestants who were not elected to queen, would automatically become Princesses. However, this contest caused considerable disturbance among the various groups who sponsored and had candidates in the competition. In virtue of this fact the Patriotic Committee decided to cancel the queen proposition.

The festival took place in the Ashland Auditorium with an attendance of more than five thousands Mexicans and about five hundred Americans. Among the speakers was the American philosopher Mr. Carlston, who discusses the news with his friend Nick over W. A. A. F. Radio Station. Many other prominent Americans were present at this festival. The Mexican Consul and other officials attended and remained during the civic and artistic part of the program.

II B 1 c (3)

I D 2 a (3)

III B 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Liberal, Vol I. No 8. August 19, 1933.

CANDIDATES FOR QUEEN

Senorita Blanca Rivera and Josefina Garcia are candidates for Queen in the festival of September. Blanca Rivera represents the Club of Mexican Workers Local 32. Josefina Garcia represents the Club Cultural Latino Americano, **both Clubs** meet at the University of Chicago. "Personify Kindness" this much can be said of Blanca Rivera. I am not pretending on this occasion to make a panegyric with all its colors of grace and plenitude, or to adulate her in these lines, it can only be said, and with justification that she is called, "The Angel of Kindness". Josefina Garcia candidate of the Latino Americano is one of our Mexican beauties, of soft and clear complexion, white silky hands, her collar and shoulders are snow-like, firm and polished. Juvenile enchantment that invites to romance.

II B 1 c (3)

III A



SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Liberal, Vol. 1, No. 4, July 22, 1933.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

At this very moment the World's Fair is taking place here, which really means a Century of Progress. Have we, the Mexicans of Chicago something to show in regards to the progress, and to the Century? Very likely not. Nevertheless, our Government worthily represented by General Abelardo Rodriguez, who in his aim to show the world something of the many good things we have, has sent the famous "Tren Olivo," the presidential train. Let us welcome it in this good hour with all the personnel that will arrive abroad this superb train. We send our congratulations to Dr. Alfonso Caso, and the eighteen persons who are accompanying him, we wish them a happy stay while in Chicago. Let us remind them that when they return to our beloved country on the other side of the "Rio Bravo" to tell our countrymen that we still remain as faithful as ever to our country.

El Nacional, July 15, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

SPANISH SOCIETIES UNITE FOR PICNICS

As we are in the middle of the Summer and owing to the intolerable heat we have dropped in-door amusements. For this reason the various Mexican societies have arranged a series of out-door activities which will be held on the banks of the beautiful lakes and rivers on the outskirts of this city.

An outing has been arranged for next Sunday, July 16th. Music will be furnished by the ladies orchestra known as "Los Musas Latinas." The affair will be held in "Dam No. 2." park, 4629 Gross Avenue and 1250 South Peoria Street, beginning at 7 A.M.

On the same day the members of the Spanish Societies of Gary, Indiana, have also planned an outing and will be entertained by the music of excellent Mexican Orchestras.

The Sociedad Espanola of Chicago, will have its outing on Sunday, the twenty-third of this month.

II B 1 c (3)

SPANISH

El Nacional, July 15, 1933.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CLUB ORO Y SOL HAD OUTING

Last Sunday, the members of "Club Oro y Sol" left the city for the picnic grounds in Calumet Park. They were accompanied by their many friends. The day was a pleasant one for everybody.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

SPANISH



El Nacional, July 8, 1933.

INAUGURATION OF SPANISH FLAG ON WORLD'S FAIR PLAYGROUND

The inauguration celebration of the Spanish Flag took place yesterday, Friday, July 7th, on the World's Fair Grounds.

Besides the Honorable Consul of Spain, Mr. Sebastian Romero, were present the, Sociedad Espanola of Chicago, the Union Espanola of Gary, Indiana, as well as numerous prominent persons of the Spanish Colony of Chicago.

Mr. Rufus Dawes, president of the World's Fair Exposition, as well as the Fair's Exposition Committee, took part in the inauguration.

II B 1 c (3)
II D 6

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, June 10, 1933.

WFO (ALL) FFCJ 30275

MEXICAN CHILDREN ENTERTAIN AT CENTURY OF PROGRESS

The Henry Booth Settlement and "Mercy Center" of Chicago will hold a great festival on the grounds of the Chicago World's Fair to-day, Saturday, June 10, at 6:30 P. M. Sixty Mexican children will take part in the affair and will dance the Tapatio to the tune of a large orchestra.

The price of admission will be only ten cents. It will be worth while for all those persons who can visit the Enchanted Island, where the function will be held to see this great show and at the same time to visit the grounds of the Great World's Fair.

II B 1 c (3)
II D 6

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, June 10, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

GREAT MEXICAN . FESTIVAL AT THE ENCHANTED ISLAND

The Henry Booth House and Mercy Center will present a great Mexican Fiesta on the grounds of the Worlds Fair today at 6:30 P.M. Several tap dancers will take part, sixty Mexican children will sing and a great orchestra will play. The admission price is 10¢ and of course it should be very interesting for all those persons who are able to attend and visit the Fair.

El Nacional, June 3, 1933.

SPANISH SHOWING AT OPENING OF CHICAGO WORLDS FAIR

The Spanish representatives at the opening of the Chicago Worlds Fair, although a small group, made a great showing.

The Spanish group consisted only of some sixteen pairs of the most select of the Spanish colony, who were richly dressed. Their costumes were typically Spanish. The group was warmly received by the officials and by the public, in spite of its modest showing. They were particularly distinguished by the genuine Manilian cloaks and the native Cordovian hats which they so graciously wore. This Spanish unit was the admiration of the multitude which was gathered on the shores of the Great Lake. Its main purpose was to represent the young Republic of Mexico and in its name to pay a tribute of admiration to this great metropolis for the gigantic work which it had completed in so short a time.





El Nacional, June 3, 1933.

MEXICO PARADES WITH OTHER NATIONS AT THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION

One of the most interesting groups, and one which made a splendid showing at the official inauguration ceremonies of the Great Worlds Fair was the Mexican group. This unit was made up of beautiful young Mexican women and men who were dressed in native costumes, which made them stand out distinctly during the presentation of delegations from the various countries. The Mexican unit was proceeded by a band which played native music. This also was true of other native groups, who were preceded by bands, orchestras or individuals playing instruments typical of many countries of the world.

The Mexican Consulate having been invited by the directors of the Century of Progress Exposition organized the Mexican group which with much dignity carried a large flag displaying the symbolical coat of arms, of our motherland. The two beautiful children of the Chicago Consul, Mr. Carlos Palacios Roji, took part in the parade which passed in review before the official stand. This unit sang the Mexican National Hymn for which it was loudly applauded.



El Nacional, June 3, 1933.

The Maya Temple offered the visitors a view of the architecture from the time when this edifice was built.

Since our country was not officially represented there were a number of cafes and cabarets built by private American interests. However, the Spanish and Mexican atmosphere was in evidence throughout these places.

This group of buildings formed what was generally known as "Old Mexico" and was at the end of 35th Street while the Maya Temple was at the 31st Street entrance.

In "Old Mexico", was the "1849 Miners' Camp" which depicted the gold rush of upper California in 1849.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 3 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL), PROJ 20275

El Nacional, May 13, 1933.

THE UNITED MEXICAN CLUBS COMMEMORATE THE 5TH OF MAY

Out of consideration for the other societies which celebrate this anniversary on the 5th and 6th of May respectively, this institution had its celebration on May 4th at 7:00 P. M. in University of Chicago Settlement. Mr. Luis Moya acted as a master of ceremonies. The orchestra Los Pamperos played the music on this occasion. Professor Justino Sanchez and Pablo Baquero pianists, took an active part in the program.

Translator's Note: On this occasion the following groups participated in the celebration: Club De Madres Mexicanas, Club Deportivo Necaxa and the Mexican Unemployed Workers Local 32. The three organizations met and undertook various activities at the Settlement, each one in its own field.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 3 a

-2-

SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (LL) PROC. 30275

El Nacional, May 13, 1933.

Professor Baqero was then teaching music there and later on he organized an orchestra which was known as Don Pablos Orchestra. To a certain extent he became a popular figure while playing in some of the down town Hotels and Cabarets.

Nicolas M. Hernandez.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 3 a

III H

SPANISH



El Nacional, May 13, 1933.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

The Honorable Consul of Mexico, Carlos Palacio Roji, performed one of the numbers on the program. J. Xavier Mondragon a well known editor acted as master of ceremonies.

On the 7th of May, 1933, the Honorable Vice-Consul from the Republic of Ecuador, Mr. Walter Wohlfeil, was guest of honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jose Se Pulveda and of Mrs. Matilde Anguiano who offered a well seasoned Mexican dinner.

There was an orchestra of ten musicians under the leadership of the Mexican composer Juan C. Hernandez, who very skillfully played some Mexican and Ecuatorian music. The Vice-Consul spoke to the assemblage. They listened very attentively to the sincere and patriotic references to the heroes of the 5th of May of 1862, as the valiant Gral. Ignacio Zaragoza. The Vice-Consul's secretary, Joaquin de la Vega translated his speech into Spanish.



El Nacional, May 13, 1933.

Amongst those present were the following: Teodoro Moreno, Santiago Miranda, Gonzalo Yanez, Alberto Munoz, Matias Rangel, Teoldo Velazquez, Ramon Rodriguez, Jose Martinez and the young Miss Lucia Moreno.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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II B 1 c (3)
II D 6

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Apr. 29, 1933.

AN INTERNATIONAL NIGHT

The Henry Booth House celebrated an International night last Friday, April 28th. Those attending represented persons from the following countries: Mexico, Italy, Russia, Lithuania, Palestine and others who gave dances, songs and music representative of their respective countries.

This night has always been observed in the same place and sponsored by the same Henry Booth House.

II B 1 c (3)

III H

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, May 28, 1932.

AN INTERNATIONAL NIGHT

A great festival was held last Thursday night, May 26th, in the Louis XIV Room of the Sherman Hotel. The affair was promoted by the International Club of the Junior Association of Commerce in cooperation with the Mexican Consulate of this City.

The program given was highly selected. Some of the features were as follows: The great tenor of the Chicago Civic Opera, Mr. Francisco Tortolero, who sang celebrated Mexican songs for which he was very loudly applauded; the celebrated Tipica Romas Orchestra which played a very pleasing selection; the dainty Navarro sisters, who were well applauded for their songs; the Honorable Consul Mr. Rafeal Aveleyra, who spoke on the social and economic conditions of the country which he represents and who received much applause for his very pointed address; and the showing of a picture, entitled Old Mexico, loaned gratis by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which was the host.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, May 28, 1932.

High personalities from industry, commerce and banking, as well as the Honorable accredited Consul at Chicago, were present at this unusual celebration.

II B 1 c (3)
II D 10

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Dec. 19, 1931.

WPA FILE PROJ 30275

MEXICAN CHILDREN BENEFIT

A festival will be carried out by the Mexican Kermess, to-day at 7:30 P.M., at The Mexican Social Center, 1335 Newberry Avenue.

The program includes the following artists: The Morales sisters, Silvano Ramos, tenor; Leopoldo Escabarete, Salvador Mendoza and Professor Justino Sanchez, who will play the piano.

This festival is for the Mexican children's benefit.

II B 1 c (3)
II A 3 b



SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Aug. 29, 1931.

THE BALL

Tomorrow at 8:30 P.M. there will be given a very agreeable and lovely dance in the Ferrera Hall, 772 W. Taylor Street, in honor of Miss Juanita Lopez, who won the beauty contest sponsored by the "Mexican" Band.

As a means of paying homage to the beauty contest winner, the Mexican tenor, Silvano R. Ramos will sing a song entitled "Flower of my Illusion."

Taking into consideration, the enormous interest which Miss Lopez has aroused in connection with this affair, it can be predicted that it will be a great success.

El Nacional, Aug. 29, 1931.SPANISH
MEXICAN

HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago-Mexico Pro-Vuelo Committee, by painstaking labor, has prepared a very exclusive program in order that the national holidays might be fully celebrated.

In order to give variety and attractiveness to the affairs, the organizers of the festival will use the West Side Auditorium, the night of the 15th and the Playdium Hall, the night of the 16th. In the West Side Auditorium on the night of the 15th, a gigantic literary-musical festival will be given, in which the outstanding artists of the colony will take part. They will be assisted by the Mexican Band. At the "Playdium," (formerly Dreamland), on the night of the 16th, a grand function, or Mexican Night will be held, at which time those participating will enjoy good dancing, music and other entertainment and pass the time in accordance with the occasion.

El Nacional, Aug. 15, 1931.

GREAT FESTIVAL FOR TODAY

To-night at 8:30, at The Hull House Theatre, a festival will take place to help Gertrudis Morales, who was recently injured in an automobile accident. Mr. Paco Perafan, has organized this performance in order to help her.

He will present the comedies "El Sexo Debil"(The weak sex); and "El Teno-Rio En Solfa" which is a parody of "Don Juan Tenorio" both of them under his direction.

There will be also musical pieces by Misses Morales; songs by Mr. Silvano R. Ramos, tenor; dances by M. A. Carro and Miss Mary Breysland; a comic part by Paco Perafan; Mexican songs by Miss Josefina Orduna; Miss Anita Munoz will play her guitar, Hawaiian style; tangos by Mr. F. Ortega Rodriguez; Misses Gertrudis Morales, Tina Noriega, and Mr. Perafan will play the comic act "El Charamusquero"; songs by the baritone Mr. Antanio Lopez Chavez; songs accompanied with guitar by the Mexican soprano Lupe Plaza; Mr. R. Dorantes and Paco Perafan will play "Los Inditos Jaciladores".



II B 1 c (3)
II D 10

-2-

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Aug. 15, 1931.

In this program will **participate** all the artists of the Mexican Colony, and we hope taking in consideration the altruistic purpose of this performance, many people will attend.

II B 1 c (3)

III E

II B 2 e

El Nacional, Vol. VII, No. 601, p. 2, Apr. 14,
1931.

SPANISH
MEXICAN

FESTIVAL

Preparations for the festivals to be given April 11 and 12, for the benefit of the Chicago University Settlement, were closed with great activity. We have been informed that on April 11 there will be a sumptuous ball and on April 12 a royal social program, in which Mrs. Milla Dominguez and Mrs. Lupe Plaza, well known Mexican sopranos, in our social circles, will take part.

In addition to this can be counted the cooperation of the congenial and well known actresses Lupe Sandoval and Juanita Gonzalez, the lovely Mrs. Josefina Chavez (who plays the part of an old lady). The leading talented actors Ernesto Dominguez and Simon Flores, and the comic actor Ruben Gonzalez.

The Cultural and Necoxa Clubs have extended their efforts in order to make the festival the most brilliant. It is because of this that they have obtained the cooperation of the distinguished personalities mentioned. The picture to be shown on the screen Sunday is entitled "El Cabrero" and is directed by its author, Mr. Phillip Palomino.

El Nacional, Apr. 1, 1931.

WPA 411 - PROJ 30075

FLORAL EXPOSITION

In the Merchandise Mart Building

During the past week, there was opened to the public of this great city, the annual floral exposition and meeting of gardeners and florists, which is considered one of the largest and most unique of its kind in the world.

On Sunday March 22nd, it was estimated that between ten and four o'clock, there were no less than fifty thousand people in the place, and there was a time when the manager of the exposition was obliged to close the doors because of the large number of visitors.

THE MEXICAN STAND

It is appropriate to mention the space which "The Azetec Shop" occupied at this exposition. This "Shop" exhibited articles manufactured in Mexico, especially in works of pottery, paintings and Mexican agave which caused admiration among the thousands of persons who visited the exhibit.

El Nacional, Apr. 1, 1931.

WPA FILE PHOTO 30275

"The Azetec Shop" is a genuine Mexican enterprise which has been set up for the purpose of acquainting the public of this country with the fine work which artistic Mexicans have done in pottery, painting, weavings and **other** articles which are highly admired by Americans and also by foreigners who live in this country.

In the Mexican Pavilion there were the beautiful Miss Josephine Lupian and Mrs. Consuelo de Medina, ~~wife~~ of the cultured fellow countryman and doctor, Don Juan B. Mdeina who have always distinguished themselves as ones **in** this country who know Mexican manufactured goods. The two women mentioned, dressed as Chinese, gave splendid attention to those who visited the Mexican booth.

The exhibition in The Aztec Pavilion was in charge of Mrs. Leonard L. Tuck and Mrs. Consuelo de Medina who were the organizers.

El Nacional, March 4, 1931.

WPA (ILL) 1931 10275

CARNIVAL BALL.

All preparations for the carnival ball which the Ideal Club will give next Saturday, March 7, are completed; and all are of the opinion that it will be a brilliant social event.

The carnival ball will be given in Dels Hall of the Amalgama Center located on the corner of Ashland and Van Buren streets. The festival will begin at 8:00 p. m. Three beautiful prizes will be awarded. There will be a grand march, headed by a Rey Feo and the rest of the program will be the most original that has been seen in our colony.

The Ideal Club as always, has distinguished itself by its excellent arrangement of this type of festival.

We hope that Saturday night will be a night of pleasure and that those present will enjoy themselves. We thank in advance the intelligent organizers of this wonderful festival for their splendid efforts.

II B 1 c (3)

III E

III B 2

II D 6

III H

El Nacional, Vol. VII, No. 592, p. 5. Mar. 4, 1931.

FESTIVAL

In Hull House, as you have been informed by our previous notice, there will be a festival this coming Saturday night at 7:00 p. m. given by the Chauhtemoc Club.

Invited guests are the honorable Mexican Consul of Chicago, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra; members of the editing and administration staff of El Nacional: Benemerita Cruz Azul Mexicana of Chicago, Sociedad Miguel Hidalgo: Sociedad Hispano Americana and the Clubes Cultural Latino. Americano, Necaxa, Mamerto, Centro, Mutro-Recreativo, Azteca, Excelsior, Flechas del Sur y San Antonio.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

II B 1 c (5)

II D 10

II D 1

SPANISH

MEXICAN

WPA (M) FROM 30275

Mexico, Nov. 29, 1960.

LA CRUZ AZUL GIVE GREAT FESTIVAL

The preparation for the festival of the Cruz Azul Mexicano (Mexican Blue Cross) of Chicago continues briskly. The purpose of this affair is to secure funds with which to relieve, in part, the condition of our countrymen who are in need.

Mr. Velasco, director of publicity for this noble institution, has done everything possible to see that his plans are perfected, and almost every hour we see him going from place to place, arranging their most minute details.

Thru these columns we send our most sincere wishes to the festival committee of the worthy Cruz Azul Mexicano, and we immediately and unconditionally place our columns at its disposal for the purpose of making public all details concerning the festival, which will be given Saturday, Dec. 13.

We request, once for always, that you send us detailed information so that we may give publicity to it in our tri-weekly, so that our readers may have complete notice of the exact hour and price of admission to the hall. We hope, naturally, that the major part of our colony might make it a point to be at the great festival, as this is an effort on behalf of charity with which we all are obliged to cooperate.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III E

SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, June 3, 1930.

FESTIVAL OF THE CLUB IDEAL

The attractive Spring-Time Festival organized by the Club Ideal which took place at Temple Hall last Saturday, turned out to be an extraordinary affair. The place was packed with a lot of good looking little ladies from whose number the Queen of May, Miss Juanita San Martin was elected by a majority of 2700 votes thus winning the crown from the other nine contestants. Miss Beatriz Macias, won second place in this interesting contest by 2,650 votes. It is significant to note that the votes were honored as per admission ticket, each ticket representing fifty votes, and each bearer had the right to only fifty votes. This simply means that Miss Juanita San Martin was the victor because of the wish of the majority, a total of 54 voters.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III E

-2-

SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (U.S.) PROJ 3024

Mexico, June 3, 1930.

Miss Beatriz Masias, 53 voters. The two contending rivals fought stubbornly for the crown. Here are the names of the other girls who took part in the contest. Miss Julieta Escamiz, 1650 votes; Elisa de la Torre, 650 votes; Angelina Noriega, 5050; Josefina Chavez, 800; Maria Moncayo, 450; Maria Ortiz, 500; Lola San Martin, 200 and Alicia Villalvazo, 150. Miss Josefina Chavez, a contestant, also competed in an "Ideal Waltz Contest" with Bernabe Sanchez as a partner. Ten couples took part in this contest, Miss Josefina Chavez who represented the Club Cultural Latin-Americano, was the winner.

1921

Manila, Dec. 1, 1900.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III E

III H

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Jan. 28, 1930.

CULTURITY IS FETED

The Club Cultural Latino-Americano, 4650 Gross Avenue, has arranged a grand function, to be given Sunday, February 2. This affair will be an act of honor on behalf of H. M. Carmen I, Queen of the Chicago Mexican Colony.

The Chicago Mexican Consul, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, and H. M. Carmen I, will preside at the festival. They will be assisted by Mr. Felipe Palomino, new president of the club.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Jan. 25, 1950.

WPA (1) , 10 1-10275

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Tomorrow, Jan. 26th, is the first anniversary of a well known and prestigious organization, the Confederation of Societies of Lake County, P. O. Box 994, East Chicago, Indiana. This organization announces a literary and musical program for tomorrow in the Auditorium Hall, at 2 P.M. Representatives of the local press have been asked to come. The immense popularity this organization enjoys and the great interest there is among the Mexican people of East Chicago assure an unprecedented success. Mr. J. Jesus Corte's is the president of the Confederation, and he is very happy to invite the Mexican colony to attend.

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, Dec. 14, 1929.

VII (11) 170, 171

GRAND MEXICAN THEATRICAL FUNCTION

An extraordinary theatrical **function** will be dedicated to the Mexican Colony of Chicago on the 21st of December, at 8:00 P. M., at Temple Hall, Marshfield and Van Buren Sts., by the great Mexican Caruso, Angel Soto.

Among the talent taking part in this outstanding program are the famous Irish tenor, Arthur Buchley; the miraculous pianist, John Petrone; the Spanish dancer of the Oriental Theatre, Janiva Kurri; the Flemish dancer, Jane Allards; two European dancers, Varsiln and Klister, and many other notable artists, including the Duet Sisters de la Vega in beautiful Mexican Songs; Paco Perafan and Victoria Griffith, king and queen of the well-known Spanish dance and the Jarabe Tapatio; and Blas, Alfonso, Esperanza and Socorro Enciso in typical Mexican dances.

After the program a dance will follow until one o'clock in the morning.

II B 1 c (3)
II D 1
IV

STATION
MEXICO



Mexico, Nov. 7, 1949.

MEXICAN DANCER

The Mexican dancer Teco Lerafa, expert dancing teacher will appear again before the Mexican colony next Saturday, during the gigantic Masquerade to take place at the Hilsen Park Pavilion thanks to the activity of Mrs. Milla Dominguez on behalf of the Cruz Azul Mexicana of Chicago. Teco will delight those present with his incomparable dances. For this great artist there are no difficult or complicated dances.

His triumphs, which have been repeated for many years past, make him a favorite artist in this field. Please do not forget the place and date. The program that has been prepared by the festivity director of the Cruz Azul Mexicana is the best that can be given. Other artists who also will take part in the fiesta are Herlinda Rodriguez, Enrique Isles, Antonio Lopez Chavez, the Inciso Children, and many others, including Milla Dominguez, whose success as a soprano is very well known.

II B 1 c (3)
II B 1 c (2)
III B 2
I K

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Dec. 22, 1928.

MARIA GARCIA MORALES FROM THE SOCIEDAD FEMENIL MEXICANA WINS FIRST PRIZE

It was eight o'clock at night and the West Side Auditorium was full of people. The dance and the incentive of winning a prize had overcome the laziness that many of us feel in attending an affair of this kind. The festive Mexican spirit reigned at its best last Saturday evening. I never saw so much animation and enthusiasm on the part of the audience.

Mrs. F. S. de Barron displayed an activity which deserves to be mentioned. Her **illustrious** ideas and organizing spirit both were very important factors in the success of the program. Miss Esperanza Barron was the whole soul without limit of that festival. Her natural sympathy and grace made the center admiration. Mrs. Antonio Aguirre, was the chairman on arrangements, and to whom a great part of the artistic success is due. The "Moreima" act (Comic act) was splendid. The applauses were so **prolonged** that the group of girls participating were obliged to appear again so as to recognize the ovation given by the public.



Mexico, Dec. 22, 1928.

The comedy "El Bueno Dorado" (The Golden Dream) was also applauded **very** much. Jose Jimenez became distinguished in the act. And "La Duquesa de Baltabarin" (Dutchess of Baltabarin) constituted the climax of the fiesta. Every person in the hall applauded. After a brief interval the dance continued. And what a dance! When I remember it, I feel twenty years younger. When the time came to give out the rewards to the persons wearing the most original costumes, the jury who had met before decided to grant the first prize to Miss Marie Garcia Morales. The costume that won the **prize** was of Sevillian style with flamant ornaments. When I saw it I felt being transported to old Sevilla. Its description is not within the knowledge of this writer who knows very little about feminine attire. Although, may I say that I never saw a **more** beautiful costume or a woman with more grace to wear it. The second award was given to Maria Cervantes, who also wore an attractive dress and it seems like I am looking at it now.

San Fraga.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

I K

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Dec. 22, 1928.

BY THE SOCIEDAD FEMENIL MEXICANA

Maria Garcia Morales received the first prize. It was eight o'clock in the evening and the West Side Auditorium was filled to capacity. The dance had attracted the whole colony, but the lure of a "prize" overcame the indifference and the tardiness that has prevailed at so many social functions. The festive spirit of the Mexicans was general.

Mrs. F. S. De Barron's original ideas contributed greatly to the success of the evening. The life of the entertainment was Miss Esperanza Barron. Another lady to whom much credit is due is Mrs. Antonia Aguilar in charge of the committees, who was responsible for the artistic presentations. The "Moraima" act was splendid. The applause was incessant and the charming actresses were obliged to make repeated curtain calls. The Comedy "El Sueno Dorado" was liked very much. Mr. Jose Jimenez played his role to perfection. The "Duchess De Baltabarin" was the climax of the entertainment. Afterwards there was dancing and it made me feel twenty years younger.



Mexico, Dec. 22, 1928.

The prize for the person wearing the most original costume, was awarded to Miss Maria Garcia Morales. The costume was of Sevillian design with flamingo stripes and was beautifully adorned. Its sight brought back to me memories of ancient and glorious Sevilla. Never have I seen a more beautiful costume or a more graceful woman. The second prize was awarded to Miss Maria Cervantes, who also had a very pretty costume.

By Samuel Fraga.

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

II D 1

II D 10

SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

ECHOES OF A DINNER

by Salvador Vazquez Gomez

The hands of the clock pointed 7, that night and the large Olympia Hall was almost empty; in spite of this circumstance, the orchestra who was **cautiously** directed by Mateo Cortez Espinoza made the instruments produce such sweet notes, that gradually the atmosphere changed. The affluence of people coming in was becoming larger each time and at 8:00 o'clock the hall was completely full, and then the joy began, because the memory, while listening and observing things which made us burst with joy.

II B 1 c (3)

-2-

SPANISH
MEXICAN

II A 3 b

II D 1

II D 10

WPA (ILL.) PR-1 30275

Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

THE POLICE

The well formed pair of females commissioned to keep order, were none others than Misses Maria Hernandez and Augustina Moriega always ready to make the people obey the law. Guadalupe Sanchez was the first to be arrested on charges of disobedience and taken before the Citizen Judge who found the defendant guilty and after a severe reprimand imposed a fine of ten cents and pronounced him "free".

OUR PRESIDENT IN JAIL

When the police found out that Mr. Fraga was there with Salvador Alaniz drinking some "Coca Cola", they immediately arrested them for infringement of the famous "Dry Law", the defendants alleged their innocence and the Judge let them go.

II E 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

II D 1

II D 10

-3-

SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (III) PROJ 30275

Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

DIVORCES

Divorces and more of it, this is the word in style not only in Hollywood, but everywhere, generally speaking. During the celebration of this bazaar I witnessed the unusual case of Miss Anna Maria Reyes, a beauty who asked the Judge to give her a divorce, the case was difficult to decide, as she was not married, therefore the Judge decided to send her to an asylum.

THE RED CROSS

Nurses who were in charge of aiding the sick were a failure because all were dancing and missed not a single tune, this of course became contagious and afterwhile everybody followed their example.

II E 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

II D 1

II D 10

-4-

SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

THE DANCE

What shall I say? Well, it was not so bad after all, for we had the curiosity to counting 99 couples dancing at one particular time. The tax system which was employed, was not very effective, for I danced at least once and did not pay, what about the rest?

THE SERENADES

Misses Juanita and Florentina Hernandez, were graciously dressed with costumes of Pierrot and Colombina, Misses Helaria Morales conception Rivera, Maria de la Luz and Lola Morales and few others who delighted us with their songs, these being "Purely Mexican" which were greatly applauded while they also distributed some savoury candy to the attendants, I imagine it, I didn't taste it.

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

II D 1

II D 10

-5-

SPANISH
MEXICAN

NFI 61-2501 23275

Mexico, Dec. 5, 1923.

A FLOWER

A flower selling flowers. To explain this: I shall try to. Miss Guadalupe Carrillo, who was in charge of selling flowers demonstrated a very **agreeable** appearance; she was adorning gentlemen coat lapels beside, her aspect seemed like a beautiful little flower. She satisfied those who felt the urgent need of obtaining a flower from the tiny hands of another.

FORTUNE TELLERS

Fortune tellers and not, **that** was the least faculty of these two graceful girls Misses Juanita Lopez and Esperanza Barron who told my fortune. They said; that there were two very light complexed beauties who were dying, for me, and that from a far distant land the wealth I was longing for would come.

II 5 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

II D 1

II D 10

-6-

SPANISH

MEXICAN

UPL 411 240, 20776

Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

Many other things they told, that only if I were crazy I would believe. "Go on your way", I said, so as to end this idolatrized thought.

JERRY CASTILL'S ORCHESTRA

This well organized orchestra composed of young people made its appearance in the midst of general support from the attendants, playing delightful pieces alternating them with those of the "Espinoza Orchestra".

SOCIETY FLEET

This society who has the distinction of complying with promises made to the colony, displayed on this festival an attitude that deserves to be mentioned, we saw Mrs. F. G. de Barron, Mrs. Maria Jimenez, Mrs. Virginia Chavez, Antonia Aguilar, Elena Flores de Lovera and many others collecting funds to buy Christmas presents for the poor Mexican children.

II 3 1 c (3)

II 1 5 b

II D 1

II D 10

-7-

SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA 411 1001 2/27

Mexico, Dec. 5, 1928.

A BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET

Misses Ernestine Gonzalez, Natalia Escamilla, Alicia Garza, Consuelo Lozano, Esperanza Caballero, Esther Cerda, Elache Rodriguez, Rosa Hernandez, Esperanza Soto Sanchez and many other good looking girls who refused to give their names completed a beautiful bouquet of fragrant flowers which gave a real life to the festival.

Chicago November 2nd, 1928.

II B 1 c (5)

II B 1 a

II B 2 b

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Sep. 15, 1928.

S. M. CARMEN I. AND HER COURT OF HONOR

Seven thousand votes were casted in her favor, this is a worthy work of the Mexican colony in South Chicago. To S. M. Carmen I.- Miss Carmen Gallaga, and her Court of Honor, we are pleased to dedicate this page of our special edition. Lamenting only that we are not able to present her picture together with the nine good looking girls who form the Court of Honor of the Patriotic celebration in South Chicago. **Probably** it is the turn of the South Chicago colony to have the privilege of organizing the Patriotic Festivals.

We are pleased to say that this noble neighborhood really is entitled to an applause for the work they have been carrying on with so much anticipation. It is well known to the colony of South Chicago the noble efforts made by many of the residents of that vicinity in the organization of the program for the 16th of September.

Mexico, Sep. 15, 1928.

And it is due in the first place to the colony of South Chicago and secondly to the Caballeros de Guadalupe, (Knights of Guadalupe) whose institution was assigned by the colony to direct the work. One of the most important numbers in the program is the inauguration of the South Chicago Mexican Band whose members are workers of the Illinois Steel Company and other foundries in that region who, **for** the first time shall present to the colony the fruit of many **years of labor**. To make a complete history of the South Chicago Band is something that is not in our reach because we have not the complete information, nevertheless, we shall try at least to give you an idea of its beginning. Therefore, we now take the privilege of introducing the contents of a circular that was published at the inception of this organization which reads as follows.

The organizers of the "Chicago Mexican Band" have the pleasure to invite all the young people who like music and may be interested to take part in the formation of the Band. And thanks the great sympathy of Mr. P. A. Newton, General Superintendent of the **Illinois** Steel Company, and Mr. T. H. McKeeney, Manager of the same, who have offered us their valuable protection that is to give the members of this Band a preference in employment.

Mexico, Sep. 15, 1928.

They have given orders to the employment office to that extent, so, any person interested in the art of music may call at the Academy of Music 8751 Buffalo Avenue, South Chicago. There you may subscribe as a member, obtain all the necessary information and then we will send you to the employment office of the Illinois Steel Company. The academy is open from 9:00 A.M. until 11: P. M. and is located at the above address. South Chicago, Illinois. July 16, 1926. Signed: Guaro Ortiz Director, Pedro Luna and E. Aragon collaborators.

This copy of the circular was loaned to us by Mr. Pedro Luna who said that, at the time of its publication it was not taken into consideration that Mr. Luna and Mr. Aragon were the real organizers of the band. Therefore, this is only an idea of the birth, the rest of its life is lost in the course of time. It is known that the members went through all kinds of experiences in their training with various teachers.

Mexico, Sep. 15, 1928.

The time went on and the help offered by the company was neglected somehow, perhaps because of the little or no advancement in the group. Some of the students became demoralized and suspended their studies, and others who did not want to see the dissolution of the band continued the studies.

Three years ago Professor Cirilo Rodriguez through the friendship of Melesio Espinosa was brought to Gary, Indiana, where another band was being organized and thanks to the skill of Professor Rodriguez, who took the direction of the group, in nine months time the band was inaugurated. The same professor has undertaken the instruction of the Band of South Chicago, and perhaps the small progress that they have accomplished lately is due to his efforts.

Let this humble note serve to congratulate Professor Rodriguez and his South Chicago Band. Their work deserves praise for their effort, persistence, courage and good-will in trying to conquer the art of music in spite of all the vicissitudes encountered.

Signed,
M. E. Mefisco

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, June 2, 1928.

WPA (D L) 240.30275

"THIS IS THE WAY TO DO IT"! -By our Mexican Band.

The example has been set, dear friends and illustrious compatriots. This example will be perpetuated forever.

It proves that there is not an obstacle that can paralyze the will power, energies, and virility of men who wish to see crystalized that which at one time was only a dream. You may pardon me for saying, "our band," which made its appearance last Saturday at the Ashland Auditorium, because all that is Mexican belongs to us.

It is ours simply because it is Mexican and everything that is Mexican is ours. It happened one day when we least expected it. Francisco Calderon, with a group of Mexican musicians presented to us what they had acquired through study, efforts and privations in order to show to the world of what we are capable.

I have never seen festivals being organized by us in this city in a better way.

II B 1 c (3)
II B 1 a

- 2 -

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, June 2, 1928.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30276

Great was the crowd assembled in the Ashland Auditorium. As soon as we walked into the building, there were two gay chaps perfectly dressed in a blue uniform to direct us. Inside of the hall, we could see and admire the four thousand, three hundred persons properly seated, anxiously awaiting the moment when the curtain would arise and permit them to see the splendid Mexican artists.

When the performance started maestro Calderon appeared in an impeccable military uniform, with baton in hand. It was a gorgeous sight.

They played masterfully in spite of being amateurs. Much applause was heard, the auditorium was filled to capacity with good looking women, cultured ladies, handsome gentlemen and in general a very select audience.

When the baritone Jose Lopez Oseguera appeared on the stage, the audience broke out into a thundering applause, for he is well known in all the artistic centers and has taken part in many of the Mexican festivals in the colony.

Mexico, June 2, 1928.

WPA 111-1701 30278

On that night he offered us all he possessed; his art, voice and dynamic personality, all these were concentrated in his performance. His distinguished personality left an immense impression on the people.

After the concert a splendid dance followed, where we saw the most select of our society. The young and elderly ladies displayed their wardrobes that night.

It was a "gala night," a Mexican night, and a glorious night for our colony in Chicago including the Mexican Band and its director Francisco Calderon. The Mexican Band of Chicago has set an example and has shown that this is the way to do things. This is the way to show the world what we are able to do. We must set examples with facts, and not with empty words. It is up to us now to follow this example, let us be united, abolish old policies, also organizations of dances which lead to nothing, like the so called "Mutualist Societies," if you please, which in other words are private institutions organizing dances and other entertainment.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

d. Literary Societies

El Nacional, Oct. 10, 1931.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



HE IS NOT A MEMBER

Mr. Francisco Zuniga, Secretary of the "Club Cultural Latino Americano" notified us by letter, dated the 7th of this month, that Mr. Julio Velez who was former Vice-President and commissioner of publishing, of the actual executive board, is no longer member of this club, since the 4th of this month.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

a. Libraries

II B 2 a
II D 6
I E

SPANISH

La Voz De Mexico Vol. II. No. 10 Oct. 1936.

ATTENTION

Do you wish to read good books in Spanish? Do it now. We have just received five hundred books. They are at your disposal at Henry Booth House. We request only to take good care, and return them when you have finished reading them. These books are **not on communism.**

II B 2 a

SPANISH

La Alianza Vol. I. No. 1, April 1936.

WPA FILED PROJ 30275

LIBRARY

We shall build our library. We are making some preparations in order to install our library. To that effect we have authorized Mr. Xavier Mondragon, to take complete charge of that work. At the present moment we have only a few books to begin with and a much greater effort is needed to accomplish our aim. We ask our members and friends to donate to us all the books they have no use for. In this manner we can form a library that we can be proud. Why not?

II B 2 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

El Nacional, Apr. 2, 1932.

LIBRARY FOR THE MEXICAN COLONY

Thru the initiative of Reverend Lucy Simms, since the first of this month, the library located at 1213 Gilpin Place, has been kept open for the benefit of the Colony. The library contains a wide variety of Spanish books, newspapers and magazines.

It will be open every day from 9 A.M. until 10 P.M., except Saturdays and Sundays when the hours will be 2 to 5 P.M.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

b. Museums

II B 2 b
I A 1 b

SPANISH



El Nacional, Apr. 23, 1932.

ADVERTISEMENT

At the Spanish Josefina de Vargas School, one may receive instructions in Typewriting, Mimeographing, Short-hand, Commercial and Conversational Spanish and advanced English.

Class hours are from 9:A.M. to 8: P.M.
310 South Michigan Avenue, Telephone Harrison 7849.



Mexico, Dec. 15, 1928.

GREER COLLEGE OF CHICAGO

The **only** school with complete courses in Spanish. We teach electricity, auto-mechanics, radio, English, mathematics, and aviation. Jose R. Carreon is the chief instructor of the Aviation Department. Jose R. Carreon, a pilot aviator and mechanic, is recognized as a competent person with many years of experience, and is sufficiently known in the colony to need any introduction. Undoubtedly many of his friends and hundreds of his countrymen will be glad to know that he is connected with the Greer College, who has placed at his disposal the best equipment in aviation for the training of the Latin youth.

ELECTRICITY AND RADIO

Jose Castro Leon, is the chief instructor in the Electric and Radio Department. Jose Castro Leon is an engineer, recognized by the Chicago Department of Education. He is a member of the A.C.S. Association, one of the principal Societies in the scientific world.



Mexico, Dec. 15, 1928.

AUTOMOBILES

Augusto Ferriz is the chief of the Auto-Mechanical Department. Ferriz made his studies at the School of Engineers in Mexico City. He has three years of experience in the Experimental Industrial Laboratory of the Department of Industry and Commerce of Mexico. He is a disciple of Professors Guillermo Keller and Daniel Alarido both well known authorities on science.

Our catalogue will be sent free to anyone requesting it.
Greer College Spanish Department, 2024-26 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

II B 2 d (1)
III C

SPANISH

La Antorcha, Vol. I. (No date given)

[NEW PUBLICATION]
(Editorial)

La Antorcha, as the name indicates, is published to give light and to inform you about our activities. It is an organ of the Spanish Department of the Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

We intend to publish it every week and we solicit your collaboration and cooperation.

11 D 2 d (1)

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 20. March 7, 1937.

READER

Your paper is in need and expected your help. A long time ago and on many occasions we have repeatedly stated that El Ideal Mexicano needed your financial aid and now we are soliciting from our readers a demonstration of gratitude towards the paper which has been distributed free. You have always closed your ears to our petitions, and if El Ideal were made for business it would have disappeared shortly after its inception. At the beginning we thought that the misery all of us were in, made it impossible to cooperate but today it is not so because now all the families have money. Now you can contribute if you wish to do so, and we expect all of our readers to help us.



El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 20. March 7, 1937.

MAY DISAPPEAR

The actual necessities of our paper are serious and if you fail with your cooperation the publication may become impossible.

WORTHWHILE TO MENTION

Two persons who now reside in Indiana Harbor, donated one dollar each about a year ago, a member of the catholic society who now resides in Chicago, sent in fifteen dollars as a Christmas gift, ~~three weeks~~ ago a person from South Chicago gave four dollars and a family from Indiana sent in one dollar. We do not mention their names because the modesty of these people is well known to us and we wouldn't like to hurt their feelings.



El Ideal Mexicano, Vol IV. No 20. March 7, 1937.

All our friends who wish to help us to support El Ideal send in your contributions either by money orders, postal stamps, or personal delivery. Should any of our contributors wish his, or her name published please notify us in your letter. But send your name and address so as to keep them in our files. The five thousand homes reached by our paper every week could easily give us the sum of \$500.00 if they only sent 10¢ a week each. We expect those who have never helped us to send 10¢, at least, but if they can, send us 50¢ or \$1.00. Dear readers send us your contribution. Be generous. Send us a Dollar.

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2



SPANISH
(MEXICAN)

La Voz de Mexico, Vol.2. No.5. May 1936.

Information to our readers and Colony:

The administration of La Voz de Mexico will be placed upon a newly elected body, as prescribed by the constitution of the Miguel Hidalgo Y Costilla Society.

The new personnel has been elected and from now on will direct the destiny of our monthly publication. Administration: Jesus Herrera - Director, Juan Mejia -Administrator, Vicente Ramirez - Editor.

II B 2 d (1)
II D 8

SPANISH
(Mexican)

La Defensa, Vol. **LL** no.2, Jan. 11, 1936.

WPA (11) PROL 30275

Editorial
"Let us know ourselves"

Extract: When we started our publication, we intended to gather data in regard to the exact Mexican Population, and other Spanish speaking people residing in Chicago, and the Middle west. This has not been possible so far. We have consulted various agencies and the information obtained from them differs considerably.

Not being satisfied with the figures obtained, we now wish to ask every Spanish speaking person in Chicago and vicinity to fill out the coupon which from now on will appear in all the issues of our newspaper. We wish to render good service to the people. We want them to know us better, and make La Defensa "your paper".

During the time our paper has been in existence we have found employment for some workers, and not long ago we were asked to furnish 25 laborers for a concern, but we could only send 8 and from those 8 men, just one did not qualify for the job. For this, and many reasons, we insist in your cooperation so we may be able to give better service to the people.

II B 2 d (1)

III A



SPANISH

La Defensa, Dec. 14, 1935

[OUR PRESS]

The culture of the people is measured by their number and tendencies of their Newspapers. The Spanish speaking people in Chicago, conservatively estimated at between 22 and 25 thousand inhabitants have not a publication considered worthy of the population. This means our colonies have lacked the Element to stimulate such medium of culture. Many impulses have been made to maintain alive from time to time different Newspapers, to fulfil the great necessity and latent demand of a good publication in the Language of Cervantes, with elevated ideals and with some utility to the people.

Such efforts have been frustrated and unprofitable because they have been incapable of satisfying the wishes of those who are anxious to read something which may express clear and elevated thoughts; with well written phrases in our native tongue. The Publishers have failed because of their commercialism and watching after their own interests they have disregarded with great negligence the interest of those who would have supported them if they had forgotten themselves and adopted a different attitude from the viewpoint of those who would not only have been too glad to support them and made them progress morally and economically.

SPANISH

Our predecessors have caused their death with their own hands because they did not adjust themselves to the culture of their readers; and made no effort to give the services expected. Their lives were short because they never looked at the other side of the fence where those who do not edit are placed and expect sometimes too much from the Newspapers. Studing the life of various publications in the past, in this great metropolis, we can see that never existed a Newspaper that has accepted the duty and responsibilities as a News conveyor and defender of the ideals of thousands of representatives of a race whose culture is well known in all the countries of the civilized world. It would be difficult to calculate exactly the number of residents on this region that have been born in Spanish speaking countries. The majority of these publishers have not entered into such discussion, nor what made us come to the country of Uncle Sam, where we find ourselves physically and morally aliens and logically speaking it is difficult to adapt ourselves to new conditions. All of us look for guidance. It is hard for us to be assimilated to the medium, and consequently we live isolated fearing to find antagonism even among our own brothers. We do not say it, but our behavior



SPANISH

shows it. The lack of leadership has been manifested by our predecessors in the field of News Publications.

There has not been one who assumed a pro-race attitude, it is sad to say but many have originated Polemics, instigating controvercies of no interest to anyone except those involved, and in many cases have taken to personal insults.

We are not making an autopsy, simply relating the facts as seen with resentment by the colonies in general. As an evident disapproval of such conduct; One publication followed the other at brief intervals, victims of inanition which made disappear all the Newspapers that once hoped to live without diffusing news, nor culture only undermining the union and ideals of those who as colonies deserve a place of distinction among the foreign nationalities in this great land of the United States.

La Defensa, is anxious to be of real value to those who speak the Spanish Language residing in this part of the world. It offers its columns to all who have as a first object the welfare, morally and materially of our brothers and the difusion of Spanish and Ibero-American culture. We understand very well that

from the very moment our first issue saw the light, we placed ourselves before our people and know we are far from perfection and might cause various impressions to our readers.

Those who share our ideas please let us know, and those who may not agree should let us know. At any time, we shall be ready to receive any criticism that may be constructive and can give us an idea how to be of better service to the Community. Our personal feelings will disappear completely when confronted with the forces of better ideals and we are anxious to contribute to the progress and the collective welfare of our people.

La Defensa is yours, of you, and for you. Make use of it in the teachings of noble and elevated ideals.

"I may not be in accord with your ideas; but with pleasure shall dare my life defending the right you have in expressing them."

Voltaire

La Lucha, June 2, 1934.

WPA (L) 30275

EXPLANATION

We have been obliged, because of economical conditions, despite our good will to publish La Lucha twice a month, but we must explain why this is so.

Mr Equihua needed a job to cover his expenditures, because the printing business is not enough. As a result of this, he cannot publish our small newspaper every week.

La Lucha stands in spite of economical conditions, with the same energy with which it began.

We hope that very soon, we shall be able to publish our newspaper each week. We now ask our **readers** to please excuse this change. Perhaps we will be excused by the public interested in our cultural work among the Spanish speaking people, because the persons who make La Lucha, work gratis, as it can be proved. Messrs. Juan B Uribe, Alfredo R. Quintero and Enrique Garcia, are working for nothing, and these people expend from their own money street car fare.

The editorial staff.

La Lucha, Feb. 17, 1934.

CORDIAL CALL TO ALL MEXICANS

ATD-6201780J 30221

This publication appears without prejudice and with the best intentions to serve as a vehicle in spreading news from our compatriots social life. It arrives frankly, smiling to all, shaking hands effusively and offering everybody its humble services in the work of approximation and good will, which it intends to accomplish.

La Lucha hopes, in order to carry through its intentions, that it shall be patronized efficiently by the brothers of our race and in a special manner, by merchants who advertise, because their business is with the Spanish speaking people.

We expect that this newspaper, if it treads the path which we have marked, will be the representative of Mexican culture in South Chicago.

II B 2 d (1)

II D 7

I C

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Vol. VIII. No. 736. December 2, 1933.

WPA (ALL) PROC 30275

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE READERS OF EL NACIONAL

Editor of El Nacional,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Through your distinguished columns we wish to solicit the cooperation of your respectable readers. **Undoubtedly** many of them have been reading the articles of the F. L. I. S. published regularly in these columns. And, perhaps **some** of them may not know that the F. L. I. S. articles come from the Foreign Language **Information Service**, who prepares them as part of its work to interpret the foreigners to the Americans, and the Americans to the foreigners. The object of this letter is to request the readers of your paper, to kindly inform **us**, of their opinion about the articles.

El Nacional, Vol. VIII. No. 736, December 2, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3107

We would like to know if they like them, and of what profit they have been to the average reader. Also, we would like to know, what subject would be best to cover in the subsequent articles. It would be fine if the readers should take this, as a personal letter, and write to us even if it is a postal card, commenting on our service. Our address is Foreign Language Information Service, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Perhaps it may be of interest for our readers to know that these articles constitute only a part of the work undertaken by the F. L. I. S. Month after month our organization answers hundreds of letters to foreigners residing all over the United States, who write to us for information and advice concerning their particular problems, be it immigration, contracts, education, etc. The F.L.I.S. also makes an effort to the effect, that the people of foreign origin together with their heredity and cultures be better understood by the North-Americans in general.

El Nacional Vol VIII. No 736. December 2, 1933. WPA 61 PROJ. 30275

We also aim to prevent the discrimination against the foreign born in regards to employment, to unite the families who are divided due to immigration laws, try to obtain reduction on naturalization **fees**, and to see that similar measures are taken in furthering the establishment of equity and justice between the foreign and the American born.

The work of the F. L. I. S. is supported through personal contributions ranging from one **dollar** and up, to be paid annually. In conclusion may we say, that suggestions and comments from the readers of this paper will be of great help. Therefore we request all those who may be interested in our work to write to us at their earliest convenience.

Foreign Language Information Service,
222 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

II 3 2 d (1)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Liberal, Vol I. No 8. August 19, 1933.

WPA (U. L. PRG) 32275

LOOKING TOWARD THE FUTURE

One more step toward the ideal we have dreamed of. This ought to be the title heading these lines, because El Liberal in its nine editions has advanced one foot at least toward the end which impelled us at the start. In viewing the future before us, we perceive an era of prosperity and abundance for tomorrow. Perhaps this way of thinking may appear as a fantastic dream in the field that we began to explore. But, even if this was true, our firm conviction is as solid as a rock, ready to support with impassible rampart and rectitude the strong winds without diminution of vigor.

We are fighters, for this reason we understand that every undertaking in its beginning meets all sorts of obstructions, misery and wretchedness. But, what does it matter when we know that in the end we shall achieve the reward of our sufferings?

El Liberal, Vol.I. No. 8. August 19, 1933. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Everything human is possible in this **world**. This world that talks comments, sighs and lives with us. That is why as long as we may have a spark of life and some one may encourage the continuation of our paper as they have in the past, we shall correspond to the sincerity of our readers, for we live with them and shall work in harmony with them.

II E 2 a (1)

EL Liberal, July 22, 1933.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



[TO OUR READERS]

El Liberal has its columns open to the disposal of all our countrymen who may wish to express their ideas in our paper, that is, if they adjust themselves to our program, which the name in itself justifies. You may write us and tell us what you think of our writings and give us your opinions, since we are impartial the reader can well indicate our mistakes or applaud our attitude. If these opinions are respectable we shall publish them, for, in this manner we shall orientate the public in our community. Dear reader, we expect to count with your co-operation.

II B 2 d (I)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Liberal, Vol I. No 4. July 22, 1933.

WPA (ILL) 84-1-775

LET US SPEAK OF OURSELVES

This is our fourth number since we have been in existence and we are very proud of it. Why not? Each one demonstrates his happiness in his own way, we celebrated it in this manner. Our cultured and estimable readers have received us with open arms, because we have come to fill a space of real necessity and because our colony depends considerably upon a paper that came to fulfill its aspirations and desires. Our patron advertisers' also congratulate us after they have become convinced of the effectiveness of their advertisements in our modest publication. We wish that under any circumstance, El Liberal besides being a tribunitia vehicle, be also of great utility to our colony. Since there has been no other Mexican publication that could really take the interest of our people serious enough, we now present a list of all the Clubs and Societies of Chicago. We hope this may serve as an effective guide to our readers. This directory we shall increase as soon as we receive the new information required.

II B 2 d(1)
III B 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Indicador, Vol. I. No. 1. April, 1933.

EDUCATIONAL PAPER

"Why, El Indicador is Published"

(Editorial)

If we are going to speak of ourselves in the future, it is better to begin right now, and let it be known who we are, what we think, and what we wish. In other words, according to the Editor's custom the public must be informed of the signification of a new publication. In presenting this paper, we must put forward the bases, upon which we are to build a mutual understanding between the interested people, that is to say, the public and the publication. We are not going to stop now on routinary details, the lack of space forces us to be concise and omit that which is superfluous, in order to speak of our objective.



El Indicador, Vol. I. No. 1. April, 1933.

El Indicador, is a paper destined to make people think, and begins its labor now. Its effectiveness of course is to be seen, and will depend largely upon the favorable atmosphere we may find. We are not moralists, nor reformers, nevertheless during our editorial life, we are going to have much to do with morals, and social evolution. But since we are liberals, we shall not force these ideas upon any one. We shall write something that may contain some importance, on literature, or philosophy. However, the reader is at liberty to accept whatever he may like, and refuse what he does not like. The base of our work is the compliance of our duty, and that is the only thing we are preoccupied with.

The lack of organization of the Mexican Colony in Chicago is lamentable and shameful, each day gets farther from the conventional route, and is degenerating so fast that the compliance of duty is something of the other world.



El Indicador, Vol. I. No. 1 April, 1933.

The heroic actions are in the sky, depravation is at our door, the pride of the race tends to disappear, and the chaos is near. One does not have to be psychologist to notice the moral decay, suffice to observe the actions of the majority in order to realize the menacing danger. We come to give the sound of alarm and try to form conscience in the people who represent a country abroad. Our work is not to criticise alone, but to indicate the destructing causes, and point out a way to subdue these causes. We do not only preach, but will also act; thus our work in the social camp will show. That is why we bring this publication to light; we are identified with the "Asociacion Panamericana", who is furnishing the money for the campaign we have initiated, and shall continue for indefinite period of time. Therefore, we sustain a pleasant illusion for the future of our work, and we hope that when we no longer continue the struggle, we would have constructed, or influenced the element that may finish what we have now started.

El Nacional, May 14, 1932.

According to many letters received by this editorial staff from many of our readers asking information concerning "Pen-names" used by some of our workers, we hope the following will be sufficient:

Mr. J. Xavier Mondragon, occasionally uses the pen-name of "Don Verdades" in his articles on festivals and verbal disputes; Don Arturo Vargas Medel, does not use any "nom de plume", that we know of, his articles are carried under his name in this weekly; Dr. S. G. Meirueiro does not use a pen-name; Don Ramon Gonzalez, was known in most of his past writings under the pen-name, "El Principe Azul", now generally his contributions are in his own name.

Only recently there was published in the social columns of this weekly, some writings by Mr. J. Terrones, under the pen-name - "Yo",

El Nacional, May 14, 1932.

Ricardo D. Ornelas writes under his own name.

Since the writers referred to are residents of Chicago, we believe the curiosity of our readers was simply to know the literary activities of the of the persons mentioned, and because of this we believe the information which we have given fulfills the expressed desire. Thank you.

II B 2 d (1)
II D 8
I D 2 c

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, June 3, 1930.

NEWSPAPER MEXICO CREATES DEPARTMENT TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Mexico Publishing Company, is going to make an interesting innovation. It has already been said that, since Mexico came out victorious in the hard struggle to keep alive; it will now redouble its efforts resolved to carry out the real task for which it was called.

One of the things which are of real interest to the thousands of Latin-Americans found here unorientated, alone, without funds and in need of a job is some protection and any effective aid that may give them the orientation they are looking for, than helping them secure what they need. Aid Department. Seeing at this time the situation of thousands of people in a deplorable condition Mexico in its new effort has seen fit to create an "Aid Department," which will be under the leadership of Miguel Angel Peral, for the exclusive purpose of helping the Mexican and other Latin-Americans who may be disorientated and without employment.

Mexico, June 3, 1930.

In this manner, all who need help may come to our offices for information or consultation on what will be published in the "Section of Information and Aid," so as to satisfy their wishes and remove their difficulties. Mexico, will increase its circulation beginning with the next edition, because it wishes to be the only organ of the Spanish-speaking people, the only artery through which like blood may circulate, the whole voice and spirit of the Latin race. Therefore, this newspaper offers its services with the understanding that it will not charge one cent to those who may offer or receive information or use these columns to offer employment or solicit the same.

II B 2 d (1)

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, May 13, 1930.

MEXICAN SUPPORTS MOVE FOR BETTER
TRANSPORTATION IN CHICAGO

John R. Pelendech, representing the Chicago foreign language press, appeared a few days ago before the city transportation committee. He explained why foreign language newspapers are requesting a new ordinance which would provide for a unified system of transportation, one which would make possible the use of a universal transfer.

Mr. Pelendech pointed out that a large percentage of those who patronize the transportation companies are foreigners, readers of the foreign language press. These persons, he said own their own homes, and live in the suburbs where rent is low, and they have to wait for hours in cold weather for streetcars.

Chicago needs a faster transportation service than it has at present. The people who pay taxes are entitled to it. The city has authority to demand that the companies bring their service up to date.

II B 2 d (1)

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 13, 1930.

Mr. Pelendech said that any plan which did not provide for subways would be unpractical. A subway would make possible a rapid and economical service, and at the same time relieve congestion in the streets.

The foreign press, as a whole, endorses Mr. Pelendech's subway plan because it is believed that not only is this the way to solve Chicago's transportation problem, but it would give work to many who are unemployed.

II B 2 d (1)
III B 3 a

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 6, 1930.

WPA (L P 15.30275

FIESTA ON MEXICO'S ANNIVERSARY

The popularity of this newspaper in the Spanish-speaking colony, especially among the Mexican group, was in evidence last Saturday. The occasion was the celebration of its sixth anniversary at the West Side Auditorium. In spite of the size of the Hall, it could not accommodate the crowd.

Our artists gave a meritorious demonstration of their talent, as we expected. The affair was given to show our appreciation for the splendid cooperation of our readers during the six years of our existence. It was made all the more timely because we could celebrate at the same time the glorious national **holiday**, the Fifth of May.

II B 2 d (1)
II B 1 c (7)
IV

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Apr. 24, 1930.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The festival which this newspaper is organizing for May 3rd, in celebration of its sixth anniversary, will take place at the West Side Auditorium. This has awakened the interest and enthusiasm of the Mexican colony, since our artistic elite will take part in such a festival; among them are: Silvano Ramos, Paco Perafan, Esther Gonzalez LaValle, Lupe Plaza, Darwin Casanova, Milla Dominguez, Francisco Tortolero, Miss De La Vega, the Avilalechuga Trio, Florence Joyce, Enrique Islas, Antonio Lopez Chavez and Jose Nito, and they will not omit a thing in the line of entertainment to please the audience.

This festival besides celebrating one more year of life of our tri-weekly, will also commemorate the glorious Battle of Huebla. The celebration will end with a lively dance which will be rendered agreeable by the Jungle Tiger Cats. A prize will be awarded to the lady who will wear the most original costume on this occasion, hence, four judges will be appointed to adjudge and present the prize to the winner.



Mexico, Apr. 1, 1930.

NEWSPAPER EDITOR IMPRISONED

For the first time in the history of the Spanish-American newspaper of Chicago a case as that of 5 p.m. last Saturday has occurred. Several policemen accompanied by Mr. Francisco F. **Bentacourt**, went to the newspaper plant "El Modelo" (The Copy) with a warrant to arrest the known Mexican journalist Elfego M. Romero. Mr. Romero is editor of the satirical weekly El Tringuete. The arrest was the basis for suppressing the Sunday edition of his paper.

A reporter of Mexico came on the scene in time to witness the second act. He succeeded in getting the version of some witnesses and to see one who being so disturbed by the paper's accusation, accompanying the police who had fire arms in hand as if they were in the act of arresting a terrible criminal, directed a slap at Mr. Bentacourt and in consequence of all this created a major scandal.

Immediately after this episode the journalist Romero was taken to the Maxwell police station. His friends said that the first steps would be those to obtain his freedom.



Mexico, Apr. 1, 1930.

The famous lawyer, of the Mexican Colony, Mary Belle Spencer, was retained. She succeeded, through one of the judges who knew of the case, in getting his release after having his bond reduced from \$1,500.00 to \$200.00.

The order which caused the arrest of Mr. Romero was based on the first page of the March 23rd, issue of El Tringuete, which said: "We have said, several times that El Tringuete was founded to take care of the needs and interests of those Mexicans who live here as foreigners. And we are much disposed to look out for the interest of those who patronize us.

One of our advertisers has complained of annoyances which has been caused to him by the so called errors which Don Francisco **Bentacourt** made in his newspaper. It is said that many friends have approached him, inquiring as to whether or not it was a misprint of our fellow newsman on saying 'that it was another merchant to whom the demand was directed,' that is another gentlemen, because they could **imagine** that the error might be an "s" or the number of the locality which because of a difference of 100 points **is** not the same.



Mexico, Apr. 1, 1930.

"Many thanks to our friend, for fully informing the public. It has answered his now famous "demand."

The editorial paragraph transcribed above is a comentary printed on the first page of La Raza, in its edition of March 15, 1930, which under the title "Aclaracion Necesaria a Unlamentable Error" (Explanation to a Deplorable Error.)

Through a typographical error in March 1st, issue there appeared a notice which said that a judicial demand had been made against one Mr. Valle, and we wish to make it clear that the gentleman to whom the demand refers is not Mr. Ignacio M. Valle, owner of the Mexican Musical Shop, located at 837 South Halsted Street, who is a well known and highly esteemed person in the Mexican Colony. The error remains explained."

The previous declaration refers to another notice also published on the front page of the same paper, under date of March 1, 1930, which literally says: "The case of Mr. Ignacio M. Valle has been placed on the calender. Accordingly to the citation it has been set for March 3rd, 9:30 A. M.

Mexico, Apr. 1, 1930.

"It has been booked under number 2003700 and March 3rd, 9:30 a m. has been fixed as the day of appearance before the judge, at the instance of Mr. Bruno Heirich, attorney for Mr. Francisco F. Bentacourt, editor of La Rasa, as is said the referred to demand affirms as debtor Mr. Ignacio M. Valle, who is proprietor of "El Arte Mexicano" located at 837 South Halsted Street, because of libel published in the said newspaper."

So that, then taking into consideration the special circumstances of the case, the journalist Romero in his satirical style, has asked for a necessary explanation and in exchange has been imprisoned because Mr. Bentacourt maintained before the authorities that the writing of the imprisoned journalist showed motives sufficiently serious to ask that he be held.

The journalist Elfego M. Romero is well known for his patriotic and sincere work, on behalf of the **Mexican** residents of the United States, and he has popularized his satirical pen-names of August Franco and Juan Sin Miedo, which signatures he used brilliantly while with various publications including La Noticia Mundial.

Mexico, Apr. 1, 1930.

At the home of the Mexican journalist, arrested by order of the editor of La Raza, there can be found his wife and small children, deeply effected by his absence.

Yesterday at 9:30 p.m. the time was fixed for hearing the case, but neither Mr. Bentacourt nor his lawyer made their appearance in court. Because of this the case was continued until April 15th. Attorney Mary Belle Spencer succeeded in having another reduction made in the amount of her client's bond. This time from \$200.00 to \$100.00 thus making it possible to secure provisional liberty for her client.

The charge against Mr. Romero has caused profound sorrow in all the circles where he is known. This is true because he has been considered an industrious and honorable member of our colony. The notice that the editor of El Tringete was imprisoned and that his case was to come up in court yesterday, brought a crowd of his followers to hear the proceedings, all eager to hear the result of the cause of action.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Oct. 20, 1900.

CHICAGO FOREIGN PRESS BANQUET

Accepting the invitation of Mr. John A. Balanced to the editors of foreign language (publications) of Chicago, Sebastian A. Rivera, a lawyer, attended as a representative of our newspaper, Mexico. The banquet was given in the "Red Room" of the La Salle Hotel on October 15. S. A. Rivera writes the following:

The banquet had the largest attendance of any as yet given by the Foreign Language Newspapers of Chicago. The appeal made by the Political Action Committee was carried out, it was mainly to interest the foreign editors in the support of the candidates nominated by the Republican Party for the coming elections next November.

We shook hands with Judge John A. Swanson, candidate for the office of State Attorney in Chicago, W. L. Hull, nominee to the office of United States Senator; Mr. Jaranski, nominee to the civil service

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SPANISH
MINICAN

Mexico, Oct. 20, 1911.

registration and many other important politicians. Judge Swanson was the official speaker of the evening. He spoke for half an hour on the importance of the States Attorneys office and the "Criminal-political alliance that has prevailed in Chicago during the present administration. The experience that Judge Swanson has had, first as a representative at the Illinois Legislature, then, as Municipal Judge of Chicago, and lastly as a Judge of the Circuit Court qualifies him to be elected to the States Attorneys office. Judge Swanson was applauded very much. Mr. Hull and Mr. Jaranowski also made political speeches. In general the banquet was a success. The most important part for us, is the influence the foreign language press has in Chicago. When politicians of this caliber solicit the support of the foreign press on such occasions as at this banquet, it is because the press is being recognized as an important factor in the community.

The newspaper Mexico rejoices at being one of the foreign language publications in Chicago.

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 16, 1891.

CHICAGO'S FIRST SPANISH NEWSPAPER

The first Spanish paper in Chicago has made its appearance, with the title of El Eco de Chicago. It is a handsome sixteen page sheet, and is issued under the auspices of the Parisian School, No. 24 Adams street. It is, as its name indicates, an echo of the city, but beyond this it aims to and should have an important influence as an organ of communication between the managers of the World's Fair and the Spanish-American nations. It appears at an opportune time, therefore, and as the only Spanish paper in the city it is likely to have a wide sphere of influence.

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II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(2) Periodicals

II B 2 d (2)
III B 2



SPANISH
(MEXICAN)

La Voz de Mexico, Vol.2. No.6. June 1936.

[TO OUR READERS]

La Voz de Mexico is the official organ
of the Mutual Society Miguel Hidalgo Y Costilla.
It is issued every month, and distributed free
to the people. It is an informative and educational
paper.

II B 2 d (2)

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III H

La Alianza Vol. I. No. 1 April, 1936.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



THE REASON FOR OUR PAPER

Since last year we had in mind the publication of an official organ, but we postponed it, due to an educational work which required immediate solution. Now that we have seen our efforts crystallized in that field, **we shall be in the position** to begin our publication. We have definitely established the classes for the Mexican children of our colony, which now are functioning satisfactorily. We now want to continue with the work of our paper because we want it to serve as a guide to our members as well as our friends.

The Alianza Fraternal Mexicana is proud to have a modest, yet significant voice-transmitter. We come ready to comment only what is in our **own house**, and to publish that which might affect our institution, or our friends. Why our friends? Because all our members have them by the dozens, and simply because the members of our colony are our friends, and fellow-country-men. We shall publish whatever should be of an utmost interest, abstaining ourselves from politics.

II B 2 d 2

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Alianza Vol. I. No. 1 April 1936.

From time to time we shall comment upon the developments of our Country, which every good Mexican has a right to. Through these lines we send the Mexican societies, and people in this metropolis and suburbs, our warmest salutation.

"Through my race speaks the spirit."
!Salud!

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

Mexico, Dec. 29, 1938.

MEXICAN MOVING PICTURE

On the first and second of January, moving pictures showing the natural sights of Mexico will be shown at Hull House. The outstanding one of these will be "Llamas de Rebellion" filmed by the Mexican artist, Guillermo Calles. The performance will begin at one p.m. on the first day and at five p. m. on the second day.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, March 24, 1934.

WPA (JUL) PROL 30274

SPANISH FILM

Due to an effort made by persons who are deeply interested in Spanish objects it has been possible to attain for exhibition at the International House Theatre, at 1414 East 57th Street, one of the outstanding Spanish Films. "Spring-time in Autumn" is the title of this film and is conducted by the eximious author Gregorio **Martinez** Sierra, in collaboration with the 'Fox' house. It shows there, the eminent Spanish actress Catalina Barcena in a series of delightful situations that immediately captivates your feelings. Surrounding the actress is Gilberto Roland (the Spaniard Luis Alonzo) and other Spanish artists who are the favorites on the screen and delight us with their Spanish caste and Latin gentility. Even for those who do not understand the Castillian, the expression is so forcibly that its meaning is made perfectly clear, thus it depends on the voice, gesture and **the** whole expression being of these artists.

El Nacional, March 24, 1934.

WPA (U) REF: 30275

The grand guitar player Jose Rodriguez takes part on the screen with many excellent numbers and the 'Fox' House has not spared one effort to make out of this picture something that may represent us with art and justice. After having made so many ill-talking pictures in Hollywood, based upon a vain subject with which the Hollywood studios thought they were serving the Spanish speaking countries. This great movie cannot do less than to constitute a spiritual feast for those who are justly proud of our beautiful language and for those foreigners who love the phrases of Lopez and Cervantes. Unquestionably, the victory of some of our good artists in the movies, must influence the Spanish talking pictures considerably, so as to cause this to become a consolidated work with deserving honor for all and at the same time create a new field of **development** for our artists. But, for this, it is **necessary** that each one of us who were born in different countries but who are united through the common use of one language shall respond with our adherence every time a good picture is presented in Chicago.

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II A 3 b

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (L.A.) PRO. 30275

El Nacional, March 24, 1934.

Mean while we shall **protest** to the absurd exhibition that fill the stages daily and **exploit** our nomenclature and characteristics for commercial ends with detriment to us. The International House informed us that unless a large public may attend this Spanish movie, further presentation will be cancelled. Thinking that nothing could damage us worse than a failure of this kind, we make an appeal to you so that on that night this theatre be well packed. And, in this manner we shall thank the University of Chicago, the Salon Espanol and the International House whose efforts will mean a triumph for the Spanish Art. This will be the first decisive victory for all, that is why we ask for the collaboration from all.

The picture will be exhibited on the 26th and 27th, of March at 4:30 and 8:30 each day. Jose Rodriguez the famous guitar player will be there in person to give a recital Monday at 7:30 P. M. at the International House in honor to the guests of the Salon Espanol of Chicago.

La Lucha, Mar. 17, 1934.

WLA 6111; PROY 30276

MOVING PICTURE IN SPANISH

Mr . Stephan Olenick, manager of International Theatre, (formerly Pet's) told us that he will offer to the Mexican public in South Chicago, one of the most famous films which have been made in Spanish.

On the 27th and 28th of March **only**, according to programs, the film "Spring in Autumn", will be exhibited with the most celebrated representatives of the Cervantes' language in Hollywood.

We congratulate the management of this theatre, for its efforts to offer us something which we can better understand than that which is frequently offered to us; and we congratulate, also, the Mexican Colony, because she will enjoy hearing her unforgettable language.

El Nacional, Jan. 16, 1932.

A GREAT ARTISTIC EVENT

In the **social** section of our previous publication we mentioned that for some days there would be found among us the distinguished gentlemen Messrs M. Dwran and John P. Caldeano. These men represent the powerful "Nomarzza-Puerta and Company", a moving picture enterprise of New York.

They came to this city with the exclusive object of exhibiting a series of well known films of genuine Spanish and Mexican production. Our people have been educated **to** the need of patronizing these kind of moving pictures. The company referred to, feel now that it can profitably supply the constant demand which has always been evident in our Spanish speaking colony for the kind of movies referred to.

Amplifying our previous announcement we take pleasure in informing our readers that on Sunday, January 24th, a showing of the company's two sensational films, which have been **very** popular because of their unquestionable merit, will commence in the Hull House Theatre, located at 800 Halsted Street.



El Nacional, Jan. 16, 1932.

The first picture to be shown will be entitled "Mancha que Limpia", an adaptation of the drama by the same name by the famous Spanish author Don Jose Echegaray. The presentation will run from 2:30 P. M. to 11:30 P. M.

The other film which will be shown is "La Mendalla del Torero". This play describes the life of a bull-fighter and the leading role is played by Jose Gacia, "El Algabeno".

The efforts on the part of the Normarzza-Fuerta Company, in behalf of the Spanish speaking people of Chicago, should be appreciated by a large crowd at the first showing of these pictures.

El Nacional, Jan. 9, 1932.

WPA JULY PP01.3027f

SPANISH AND MEXICAN MOVIES

A very important announcement for the Mexican colony is that the popular Spanish enterprise of New York, Nomarzza-Puerta and Company, is now making plans to **provide** moving picture entertainment for us. They have informed us that they are at present taking the necessary steps to secure a suitable place to exhibit eight Spanish and Mexican films.

Among these "Mancha que Limpia", starring Joseph Crespo, Aurora Redondo and Carmen Viance: "Rosario La Cortijera" and others which we cannot mention because of lack of space. The pictures will be shown by powerful modern projecting apparatus.

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II B 1 c (3)

SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Sep 12, 1931.

THE MEXICAN CONSUL WILL SPEAK BY RADIO TODAY

Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, Mexican Consul in Chicago, will speak by radio to-day at 4 P.M., during the transmission of the program of the Worlds' Fair, using the radio station W C F L. Mr. Aveleyra was invited by the Exposition's President.

The radio audience will have an opportunity to listen to Mrs. Milla Dominguez, Mexican soprano, and Mr. Francisco Tortalero, Mexican tenor.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, May 6, 1931.

WPA FILE # 30275

A GRAND MEXICAN RADIO PROGRAM

We have been informed that next Sunday at 5:30 P. M., on May 10th, an excellent radio program will be given in Spanish. There will be a large **group** of outstanding Mexican artists who make up a company which gives light operas, reviews and musical comedies. They will be under the direction of Professor Paco Perafan and the tenor Mr. Silvano R. Ramos.

The program will be announced in our language by the eminent journalist Mr. J. Xavier Mondragon, who will bring it to a close at 6: P. M. thus giving a half hour of entertainment.

We have also been informed, that the theatrical project will soon make its debut, having completed arrangements at the beautiful Eight Street Theatre, located on Wabash Avenue.

In our next publication, on Saturday, May 9th, we will give details of the program, as well as, the **names** of the artists who will participate.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Vol. VII, No. 301, P.2. Apr. 4, 1931.

NPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

MEXICAN RADIO PROGRAM

Beginning April 8th, and continuing every Wednesday and Friday from 9:00 A. M. to 9:15 A.M., thereafter, there will be heard over station W.G.N., the Chicago Tribune station, a program of Mexican music given under the auspices of the United Fruit Company. For this purpose the Tipica Garcia orchestra has been engaged.

It is composed of two mandolins, a mandola, a mandocello, a guitar, a banjo and violins.

Mexico, Sep. 13, 1930.

SINCERE CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT "JOSE MOJICA"

By J. Xavier Mondragon

Last May, while I was in Hollywood, I had the opportunity to the premiere fim, "One Mad Kiss," in which our fellow countryman Jose Mojica, a tenor appeared as a leading figure, seconded by Mona Maris and Antonio Moreno. Journalistic frankness must be accompanied with indifference to prejudice. It is for this reason that I want to be allowed to make some criticism and although it may not be in good form yet on the other hand it will be frank and well intended.

"One Mad Kiss" is a film without an interesting plot. The Play, is nothing more than an imitation of the type like those which have made Douglas Fairbanks and other leap-dancers famous and whose action is more appropriate to a dancer than to a hero.

Mexico, Sep. 13, 1930.

VPF (11) 22275

Surely, our countryman Mojica films very well, sings better, though his acting is somewhat weak. It does not seem true, yet, our cultured artist was not sure of his part. Nevertheless, he did everything possible to **sing** well. In spite of the fact that **he** has much schooling, in the Opera there is much more to be desired and because of this fact, cannot say that this Mexican artist cannot be successful in his Motion Picture career. There are many things one can blame the vehicle picked by Fox Films, for the initial presentation of this Mexican tenor was stale. They could have easily found another plot so as to have avoided ridiculing him which as I have already stated was not his fault, for, we must understand that in the movies as well as in the theatre the directors and not the actors say what is to be done, and on this occasion they greatly compromised an excellent singer of the note of Jose Mojica.

I understand that Mr. Mojica, is an accomplished Opera singer with more than eight years experience with **the** Chicago Civic Opera Company. His reputation is enough for him to succeed in the movies and on the stage. **His** photographs excellently and his personality and physical qualities are superior, his voice and schooling are of the first class and his ability as an artist is higher.

Mexico, Sep. 13, 1930.

All the above, makes me think that Mojica's film was taken and scheduled by exhibitors as a second class picture. It is enough to convince anyone when it is known that this film was not shown in first class theatres. This is one reason why our Spanish speaking people did not know when this picture was exhibited in the local theatres. In a large city like Chicago, with three and a half million people, one does not know what is happening a half block away. Mojica's film was classified as a second class picture and this explains why critics of the big press did not make any comment. Another feature is that the music is absolutely inattractive, although it was very well sung by our countryman Jose Mojica.

Trenslator's Note:

Jose Mojica lived in Chicago for over ten years, he was connected with the Chicago Civic Opera. He sang at some of the National celebrations in the Mexican colony. Mojica is a native of the State of Guanajuato, Mexico. - J. Xavier Mondragon, the author has resided in Chicago for the last 18 years, he is the correspondent for La Prensa of San Antonio, Texas. (American Daily.)

Nicolas M. Hernandez.



Mexico, May 17, 1930.

THE 13TH OF MAY.

To write a chronicle that may do justice to the exquisite Radio-Program which took place on the 13th inst., it would be necessary to invoke the sonorous and sublime Castillian Language.

The Spanish Hour which was inaugurated by the newspaper Mexico, and organized by Miss Esther Gonzalez, has been a brilliant success. It was one of those acts which seemed to loose upon the heart, all of those very dear memories, of the beautiful Mother-Land, where the radiant Phoebus cherished our foreheads with its prolific rays in the cheerful days of our youthful existence.

It was one of those acts which seemed to release a melancholic soul from its mortal prison and transport it to that cheerful home-land, that dear soil which our feet trampled in childhood, that age when all seems to smile, and life is an everlasting idyl of love and illusions. Music!

Mexico, May 17, 1930.

What an enigma! What a natural fascination music has when it recalls many reminiscences of our Father-land, of the little house we lived in, the tender smile of the little girlfriend who would run with us in the back yard, and many hiding places. The trill of the birds that populate our forests, the melancholy waltz which the winds compose upon the crystal keyboard of our gentle rivers, the caress of the incomparable love which our mother gave us in her loving arms, at her breast. The kiss of love with which our first sweetheart scorched our lips in sudden impulse of delirious passion. Everything seemed to reverberate in our mind, making our exile more painful and detestable.

Miss Esther Gonzalez Lavallo had the natural gift to select such fine numbers for this excellent program. Miss Gonzalez sang "Cicatrices"(Cicatrice) with delicious taste. She knows how to transmit the sweet melodies and the sad complaints of her aching soul.



Mexico, May 17, 1930.

Francisco Tortolero sang "Granadina" (Native of Granada Spain). It is sufficient to say, that the distinguished tenor of the silvery voice is a professional singer and one of the outstanding figures of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. The baritone Lopez Chavez, with his sonorous and ever potent voice placed into every note the fire of his youthful and dreaming soul. Mr. Nieto, with his poetic masterpiece. The Misses Navarro - what shall we say now- if spiritism were a reality, I would invoke the spirit of Calderon, de la Barca, or of Becker so they could lend me, out of their rich prose, the fortune of the song and the honey of their poetry, for these are two Panamanian stars of first magnitude in the Latin Sky of Chicago. Their jovial character, charming smiles and above all the silvered timber of their mellow voices, the sweet melody with which they sang a dueto made one proud of having being born in Latin-America.

Mrs. Milla Dominguez sings beautifully and pours into her music such sentimentality that the listener feels that such melodies can only be executed by an angel of Heaven and not by a being who lives on earth.



Mexico, May 17, 1930.

What can I say, that could be worthy of Milla Dominguez? I must repeat, like a minstrel "Plates of diamonds are needed - thus- in the fire of the Sun, to moisten the pen."

Julio Y Agosto

II B 2 e

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, May 10, 1930.

SPANISH-AMERICAN RADIO HOUR

W C F L 970 Kilocycles - 309 Meters Program of "Mexico" Tuesday, May 13, 1930
From 8 to 8:30 P.M.

Miss Esther Gonzalez Lavalley, dramatic soprano of the Mexican National Conservatory of Music will be in charge of the program on this night.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 6, 1930.

WPA 100 PROJ 30275

SPANISH-AMERICAN RADIO HOUR W C F L

Program of Mexico

Tuesday, May 6, 1930. From 8:00 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.

This time the program will be in charge of Mr. Jose Nieto, who has invited several noted artists.

Radio listeners will have the pleasure of hearing once more the popular soprano from Mexico, Mrs. Milla Dominguez. The famous tenor, Darwin Casanova will sing, by popular request, numbers which he rendered on previous programs. Miss Esther Gonzales, and the tenor Mr. Silvano Ramos, will also sing. Mr. Nieto will recite something very national, "Guadalupe la Chinaca," by Amado Nervo.

Other popular Mexican artists will appear on the program, which is sure to delight the radio audience.

Mexico, Apr. 19, 1930.

SPANISH-MEXICAN RADIO HOUR

The success we expected became a reality in last Monday's Radio Program over M C F L. Miss Esther Gonzales, dramatic soprano of the National Conservatory of Mexico, took charge of the program as a courtesy to this newspaper. She has shown once more her great artistic ability by surrounding herself with such reputable talent as Mrs. Milla Dominguez, Silvano R. Ramos, Francisco Tortolero and Jose Nieto. The latter being an ace in the art of recitation and declamation, is demanded by our listeners, if we are to judge by the many telephone calls received asking us to have him take part next Tuesday in our program. Silvano R. Ramos, a tenor of unquestionable popularity in the colony has an excellent voice over the radio. Many persons have written to us, others have called over the telephone, all recommending us to tell Ramos to sing in all the programs. Milla Dominguez has completely revolutionized our broadcasts. Day in and day out we receive eulogies for her work in our pro-

Mexico, Apr. 19, 1950.

gram, Mrs. Dominguez's voice reproduces itself marvelously over the radio and is liked by all who hear it. Her songs are embellished and executed to perfection. Miss Esther Gonzalez, of the National Conservatory of Mexico, who enjoys great popularity in our colony sang very well on the night of our broadcasting. Mr. Casanova became the main feature in the program by singing "Granadinas," "Ay, ay, ay," and another song which we do not recall, all of them well executed. Of the program which Silvano Ramos is preparing for next Tuesday the 22nd, up **to this moment we ignore the details.** The facts we have at hand, which were made available by Ramos, are to the effect that in this program there **will sing** Lupe Plaza, Darwin Casanova, Silvano Ramos, and others whose names we do not know as yet. Another thing that the writer heard but to which he cannot vouch is that Jose Nieto will again recite next Tuesday. Be it what it may, anybody who has a radio should tune in at 3:45 p.m. . C F L, 970 Kilocycles, or 309 meters.

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1911
1110 11

8 130, Apr. 17, 1910.

The program of the 11th day of the month of April, 1910, first trans-
mitted in the air will be on Monday, April 18th, 1910, at
8:15, it will last for 1 hour.

We invite you to write us or call us at 1110 11, or
or call over the phone at toll no. 1110 11, or
us at 1110 11, which will help improve our program.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

LECTURE OF CUBAN CONSUL FEATURE MEXICAN RADIO PROGRAM

The following is a short speech made last Monday by the Cuban Consul over W C F L during the Mexican Radio Hour:

To-night, it is with much pleasure that I take advantage of the opportunity which Mexico, triweekly of the Spanish-American life which is published in Chicago, has made for me. I take this occasion to cordially address the sons of the 20 Latin Republics who reside in this city. I also wish to take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate the promoters and managers of these weekly broadcasts for the interest they have taken not only to acquaint those in this country with the sweetness and beauty of our music, but for the plan very fitting indeed of binding more closely the relations which ought to exist among those Spanish speaking countries. Having race ties and similarity of ideals we should endeavor, in the near future to fulfill the wish of the great Bolivar; that is, to form one union Our America.

Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

The Republic of Cuba, whose government I have the honor to represent in this City, desires each day to draw more closely those bonds of friendship, bonds of true love, which have always united us with the other Latin-American Republics. Our Republic aspires to have the sons of these sister lands feel as if they were in their own countries when they might visit ours. Our brother country is deeply concerned with the affairs of its own sons and it considers with enthusiasm and fervour the plan of strengthening and stimulating cordial relations.

And Cuba, enamored by its liberty and by its sovereignty, which it acquired by suffering and abnegation, feel to-day as yesterday and as it will feel to-morrow, that liberty is but one thing and that thing is the love of democracy, which ought to be understood and practiced with an inclination to a lofty and full concept of social equality. Mexicans or Chileans, Colombians or Peruvians, Argentinians or Equadorians, whatever may be our origin, our place of birth does not matter, as far as the human concept is concerned we are all equal.



Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

It is because of this that Cuba, on receiving them, does it with wide open arms. She receives them as she might receive her own, mindful of the fact that she receives men and not races.

The Cuban Republic, also enamored by the ideal of Marti, Juarez, Bolivar and such immortal brothers, only covet and struggle for absolute sovereignty and happiness for all our common brothers. I desire, once more to extend to the editors of the credited and well informed newspaper Mexico, my most heart-felt praise for the spirit of unity and harmony which has been and is being realized in the Latin Colony, and permit me to urge that you do not leave the path which you have taken, for the **benefit** of our race and our language.

II B 2 e

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930

WFL 11-25-30 275

WIFE OF VICE-CONSUL SOCIALLY ACTIVE

Mrs. Milla Dominquez, wife of the Mexican vice-consul, has gallantly agreed to arrange and direct our Mexican Hour over station WCFL, next Monday, from 8 to 9 P.M.



II B 2 e

Mexico, Feb. 25, 1930.

RADIO PROGRAM

The interest of our colony towards the radio programs which are being presented by Mexico every Sunday, is increasing remarkably. Last Sunday, radio station W C F L was filled with a good number of our fellow- countrymen who were anxious to witness our efforts in offering the public a radio program in Spanish. Among those present, we were happy to greet some from Indiana Harbor, and Gary, Indiana, and a crowd from Chicago. Mr. Silvano Ramos and Dominik Luise accompanied by the Mariana chorus, broadcasted a part of what we shall hear at the next function that has been announced for March 8th, at the West Side Auditorium. Another excellent note of our program, was "El Relicario" sung by the soprano Lupe Plaza, a Mexican lady, who was very warmly congratulated by the audience.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Feb. 25, 1930.

Enrique Islas, Jesus Quiroga and the tenor Ramirez, have demonstrated once more on this occasion their artistic talents. The program was closed by Miss Esther Gonzales. The artists were accompanied by Mr. Eustacio Rosales, a noteworthy pianist from "Colombia." Mr. Rosales was the director of one of the orchestras that participated in a recent contest sponsored by the Chicago Daily News.

II B 2 e

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 22, 1930

FILM EXHIBIT

The Halsted theatre, 330 S. Halsted St., for some time has been a meeting place for our youth, because of its "Talking Pictures." They announced for an early date, perhaps next week, the exhibition of "Romance del Rio Grande," a picture that has many parts spoken in Spanish. This theatre specializes in films that the Mexicans like, and this is the reason why it is patronized by them.

II B 2 e

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 13, 1930.

RADIO PROGRAM SPONSORED BY MEXICAN GLORY



Our idea to present a genuine Spanish-American radio program on the air, has been favorably accepted by our colony and the Spanish-speaking colonies of the Middle West. This program will be heard Sunday, Feb. 16, 1930, over station WCFL (wave 309m.), from 7:45 to 8:30 P. M.

With the selected program offered by Mexico on Feb. 1st, this publication has taken a step toward more progressive goals without scandalizing journalistic modernism.

The object of this publication is that on the day of the program, it offers its best efforts to the colony, on whose help it depends.

All of our readers who might not have a radio at home and who desire to hear this Spanish-American program, are cordially invited to come to station WCFL, 623 S. Wabash Ave.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 13, 1930.



On the program, we count with the cooperation of the well-known soprano Mrs. Lupe Plaza, whose worthy artistic work is well-known to our readers. She will sing "Mariguita," "Tango Negro," and "Yo Sufro," which are three beautiful songs of her Southern repertoire.

II B 2 e

SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Dec. 29, 1928.

MEXICAN FILM

Mexican Film, "Llamas de Rebellion" with Guillermo Galles as the leading actor will be presented at Hull House, January 1st, at 1:00 P.M. and at 5:00 P. M. on January 2nd.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes

II B 2 f
III B 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 44, Nov. 7, 1936.

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

The Pro-Mexico society has begun the development of an educational plan, by initiating some courses in English and Spanish. The Spanish classes are given on Mondays from 6 to 8 P.M. and the English on Thursdays from 6:30 to 8:30 P.M. Also arithmetic is taught every Wednesday from 6 to 8 P.M. The courses are given free of charge in the official headquarters of the organization 9003 Brandon Avenue. A cordial invitation is made to all the Mexican residents of South Chicago.

La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 43, Oct. 31, 1936.

CLASSES BY PROF. ALCALAR.

On Thursday, November 5th, will take place the final computing of the coupons which have been sent to our office applying for the courses that Prof. Ramon Alcazar, and Mr. Sahagun dela Mora, are offering free of charge to the colony. Prof. Alcazar says that the only requisite he asks of young men and women is to be very punctual. After the courses have been started, no one will be permitted to enroll. Any student who may be absent from class two times in succession, will be automatically out of the class. The place and hour selected for the classes, will be indicated through the mail to those who have subscribed for the courses. The classes of shorthand in Spanish, will be once a week. The Spanish classes, given by Sahagun dela Mora, will be held in Hull House, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from 7 to 9 in the evening.

La Roz De Mexico, September 1936.

NEW CLASSES IN HENRY BOOTH HOUSE

At the beginning of the 38th year of social and educational services for the families who live in the neighborhood, the Henry Booth house announces to the Mexican colony, the new hour schedules of different classes which are to be held in its classrooms. The schedules are as follows: Classes for children, fathers and mothers. Classes of national dance, cooking, housework, weaving, knitting art, drama.

Note: The elementary classes are absolutely free for those interested.

La Roz de Mexico, September, 1936.

ENGLISH CLASSES.

English classes will be held in the Chicago Boys' Club, 1300 Newberry Avenue from 6:30 to 8:30 P.M. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.

Elementary classes are being conducted by a competent teacher Mrs. Odga Aid, for those not more than 18 years of age.

In Marcy Center: (for girls only) Monday, Tuesday, and Friday at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon. English and Spanish classes, carpentry and polishing.

Please enroll today. Bring your friends and form a club. We will be glad to cooperate. The address of Henry Booth House is 701 West 14th Place, Chicago, Illinois.

II B 2 f

SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa August 29, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 35 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"New Classes offered to the Mexican Youth

A communication received from the office of the Boys Club, cultural activities at 1300 S. Newberry Ave. informed us of the new department created to teach the Mexican youth, woodwork, painting, Mexican geography and history which will be under the direction of the well known Prof. Ricardo Alvaro Valles, with the kind cooperation of other persons who are interested in making extensive the cultural work which is being carried out by other clubs and societies in favor of our youth. Only boys under 18 are admitted in these courses given at the Boys Club of which Mr. J. D. Culhon is director and Miss Virginia Walsh, assistant.

La Defensa, Vol. 2. No. 33. Aug. 15, 1936.

VEGA SCHOOL AND SHOP

Technical and Practical auto-mechanical instruction, in the Spanish language.
Automobile repairing guaranteed. Free information. Vega School and Shop 1215
South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

II B 2 fSPANISH
MEXICANLa Defensa, Aug. 15, 1936.

SPANISH, ENGLISH, AND SHORTHAND CLASSES FREE

We wish to announce to our readers of the Mexican colony in general that due to the increasing demand shown for learning our beautiful language, we have decided to begin a series of classes in English and Spanish for all those who are interested. The classes will start next Monday under the following schedule:

Mondays	from	7:00	to	9:00	P.M.	Spanish for beginners.
Tuesdays	"	7:00	to	9:00	P.M.	Advanced Spanish
Wednesdays	"	3:00	to	5:00	P.M.	English for beginners.
Wednesdays	"	7:00	to	9:00	P.M.	Advanced English.
Thursdays	"	7:00	to	9:00	P.M.	Spanish Literature.
Fridays	"	7:00	to	9:00	P.M.	Classes in English and general discussion.

The instructor of the courses just mentioned will be Sanagun de La Mora, editor of La Defensa who through these lines invites the Mexican colony

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa, Aug. 15, 1936.

in general and all students of the Spanish language.

La Defensa, Aug. 1, 1936.

CLASSES IN ENGLISH

We have the pleasure to inform the Mexican colony of Chicago that Mrs. Olga Aid, a teacher, has begun her English classes for the foreign born who may want to take advantage of this opportunity and learn the language of the country where they live. Mrs. Aid, will teach in the Boys' Club, located at 1300 Newberry Avenue, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 6:30 to 8:30 P.M. These classes are for men only. On the same days from 1:00 to 3:00 P.M. at Newberry Center 1335 Newberry Avenue classes for women will be held.

We are, no doubt, being convinced of the necessity of speaking the language of the country we are living in. Thus we believe that Mrs. Aid's classes will be fully attended by the members of our colony since the place of teaching is located in a center densely inhabited by our nationals.

LA DEFENSA, Apr. 18, 1936.

"Great Interest for the Classes of Prof. Alcazar."

The classes now given without charge by Prof. Ramon Alcazar, are stimulating great interest, and have reached a complete success in spite of it's recent beginning. Mr. Alcazar, notwithstanding his numerous occupations is dedicating two evenings a week to the teaching of the Castilian language, geography, civics, and history of Mexico. Every Tuesday from 7 to 9 P.M., at the University of Chicago Settlement, and every Wednesday at the same hours at Henry Booth House. Prof. Alcazar, through "La Densa," is asking Mexicans to attend his classes. The Societies are asked to extend their cooperation, and to open a campaign among their members. Registration at any of the places here mentioned. There is no doubt, the Mexican groups will cooperate in this splendid and noble undertaking.



El Nacional, Feb. 24, 1934.

[ENGLISH CLASSES]

The Hull House is continuing the English Classes for adults of both sexes. Mrs. Pearle Sutherland, who is an experienced teacher, is conducting these classes from 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. This opportunity will be of a special value to those people who are unemployed, or work nights. However, the method employed will be very simple and effective in meeting the requirements of each student. Students who were unable to finish their high school, will, under the present plan receive the equivalent thereof. These classes will be conducted five days a week, that is, from Monday to Friday.

Those who see the necessity of learning the English Language may register at once. For further information you may interview Miss. Pearle Sutherland at the Hull House, 800 South Halsted Street.

El Nacional Vol VIII. No 738. December 23, 1933.

ENGLISH CLASSES FOR ADULTS

WPA (IL) 1 PRO 30275

The Hull House offers them free of charge, according to the information given by Miss Pearl Southerland, a Hull House English teacher. This institution has inaugurated Daytime Classes for adults, for those who were born here and due to some circumstance were unable to finish the Elementary school. Also for ~~those~~ who have come from a foreign land, who may perhaps had high school training, yet they are confronted with the necessity to learn the English language. Undoubtedly, these special classes will be of great advantages to persons whose opportunities are very limited due to the lack of knowledge in the English language. The time set **for these** classes are from 1:00 to 3:30 in the afternoon, so that the people who are unemployed and those who work at night may attend without injuring their interests.

El Nacional Vol VIII. N^o 738. December 23, 1933. WPA (II) 990. 222

These studies are conducted to suit the necessities of each student, and not of the group. Under this method it makes no difference how little English the student may know, or how far advanced he may be so long as he has the ambition to continue his preparations. The classes will be conducted five days a week, from Monday to Friday inclusive. If more information is needed kindly see the teacher whose name is mentioned above.

II B 2 f

SPANISH

El Buen Samaritano, June 1924.

NOTICE

By the Providence of God we have with us our Brother Filemon Sanchez Hernandez, who will preach and teach the Gospel to the Latin-American colony of Chicago and suburbs every Sunday, at 3 P.M. in our church at 1246 W. Adams St.

He has just finished with success his first evangelist campaign and we know he is a great orator.

You are cordially invited to attend; tell your friends.

L. Simms, Pastor.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures

SPANISH
(MEXICAN)



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La Voz de Mexico, Vol.2. No.10. October 1936.

Lectures.

The lectures given by the Rev. Reynoso, a Mexican priest, were very interesting and were attended by a large number of people. Many Mexicans, who heard him speak at the Hull House and at the University of Chicago Settlement, also went to South Chicago to listen to his lecture again. In spite of leaflets issued by Ayala and Lopez who warned the Roman Catholics not to attend the lectures because Father Reynoso was a renegade Catholic and therefore he was excommunicated. Even with such subversive propaganda, the people came and heard the priest.

La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 41, Oct. 17, 1936.

CONFERENCE

A labor organization known as the "Mid-City Worker's Center", has organized a conference for Sunday, October 25th in which they will discuss the prevailing situation in Spain, as a result of the civil war. According to information we have received, many orators of prominence have been invited to the conference, although the principal aim is to inform the residents of Chicago, of the existing conditions in Spain, and obtain some funds, to send to the workers of Spain, to help them financially and in every way possible for the defense of their cause.

It has been stated, that the principal speaker will be Luis Perez, chancellor of the Spanish Consulate in Chicago. The interesting "Conference" will take place October 25, at 8 P.M. in the official residence of Mid-City Worker's Center 777 West Adams Street.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

La Defensa, Vol. 2. No. 40. October 10, 1936.

CONFERENCE

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock a conference will be given by Mr. Manuel Aguilar, vice Consul of Mexico, in the Hull House. The subject to be presented is: "The woman's place in Modern Society." The conference, which will be highly educational, has been organized by Sec. No. 3 of "El Frente Popular Mexicano," and according to the information we, have received they are initiating an intense educational campaign among our people. The sympathy manifested to Mr. Aguilar, by the members of our colony, and the important subject that he is to present make us to augur a large attendance. The admission is free.

La Defensa June 20, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 25 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"The Third Debate Will be Tomorrow

Tomorrow at 3:00 o'clock the third debate will take place at the Hull House. The Topic to be discussed is: "Which way the Mexican Workers must follow". Mr. Armand Almonte, and Nicolas M. Hernandez are the debaters, and due to the increasing enthusiasm to hear the polemic the tomorrow's crowd will be larger than the first two since it is of great interest to the Mexican workers.

La Defensa, June 13, 1936.

Tomorrow will be the second Debate.

As we announced in our last editions the first debate of the Latin American Forum took place at the University of Chicago Settlement, Samuel Mora and Refugio Martinez having been the debaters. The subject discussed was: Patriotism. The discussion was very interesting although we lament the reduced attendance. Tomorrow at 2:00 o'clock the second debate will take place at the same location. The topic will be: "What must be the road the Mexican youth must follow in Chicago?" The debaters will be Pedro Vilches, and Jaview Paz, both of them well known in our group which makes us think that the attendance will be greater, than last Sunday.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defense, Vol. 2, No. 15, Apr. 11, 1936.

SOCIALS

The conferences given under the auspices of El Frente Popular, by the intelligent Miss Angelica Arenal, in different parts of this city were very interesting. Miss Arenal, spoke with a zealous expression, and made known the plans being unfolded by El Frente Popular in Mexico in favor of the workers. She brought a fraternal salutation from the workers of Mexico to those in the United States.

Besides Miss Arenal, a distinguished Mexican teacher, Miss Consuelo Garcia Moran, with eloquent phrases addressed the people and explained the progress made in education in Mexico. The magnetic personality of the orator, the ample culture, and the human touch in her expression delighted the numerous listeners. It would be great if the educator would give us more opportunities to hear her in the future. This took place at the University of Chicago Settlement, April 5, 1936.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 14, Apr. 4, 1936.

SOCIALS

The well known writer, Miss Angelica Arenal, who was delegated by the Mexican writers to a Congress held in New York is now in Chicago as a guest of: El Frente Popular. Miss Arenal, spoke last night to a group at the Hull House, and tonight will speak at--Fuller Park situated at 45th and Princeton Avenue. Tomorrow she is scheduled to speak to another branch of El Frente Popular, at the University of Chicago Settlement at 2 o'clock. Also at the meeting to be held tomorrow Miss Consuelo Garcia Moran, a Mexican teacher will address the people of that vicinity. Miss Moran, has been among us for some time.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa, Vol. II, No. 3, Jan. 18, 1936.

INTERESTING CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the "Instituto de las Espanas" (Spanish Peoples' Institute) a very interesting conference will take place next Friday in the Ward Building on the McKinlock Campus at the Northwestern University at 8:00 P.M.

The conference will be devoted to Mexico, explaining its national customs.

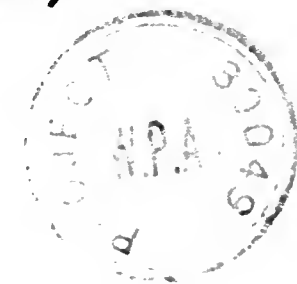
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SPANISH
(Mexican)

La Defensa Vol. 1, No. 2 December 21, 1935

LECTURE

Tonight December 21, at the Northwestern University, McKinbak Campus, a conference will be given by the Reverend Padre Zapatero, S.C.M. The subject will be; "Music and Customs for Christmas in Spain."



El Liberal, Vol. I, No. 8, August 19, 1933.

WPA FILE # 40. 55275

POPULAR DINNER

By J. Xavier Mondragon

With great success the popular dinner was effected. Amongst the enormous enthusiasm and comradeship we celebrated our first "Popular Dinner" on August 11, at the Puerto de Veracruz Restaurant. We began at 8:45 P. M. at which time most of the guests had arrived. During their arrival an increase in traffic was noticed. At the hour here indicated, a few moments before the plates began to be served, the writer of these lines made the presentation of the Mexican Consul Senor Carlos Palacios Roji, the Vice-Consul Senor Tomas Morlet, Prof. F. Ortiga Rodriguez, and other gentlemen who were specially invited to this popular dinner. Having no other object in mind except to bring together periodically the representative elements of our colony and to bring closer relations of friendship and nationalism which must necessarily be impulsed in the Mexican family outside of Mexico.

El Liberal, Vol. I. No. 8. August 13, 1933.

UPI (LI) PAGE 30275

The Mexican Consul, the Vice-Consul and Professor Rodriguez took the floor, stressing the necessity of unity and fraternity among the **various** elements in our colony. All the guests, very frankly were in favor of the continuation of this line of action. The menu however was very rich, consisting of "hale bobiano", tacos, tostadas, enchiladas Priobles, guajada desert and Mexican cheese. For drinking, there were beer and coffee. The dishes were very well prepared and the guests praised the cook for her still in the culinary art. The following persons were present at the dinner, Senor Carlos Rodriguez Roji, Tomas Morlet, Consul and Vice-Consul of Mexico, Prof. Fortunato Ortega Rodriguez, Salvador Alaniz, Santiago Saboro, Dr. Elvia Garcia Trevino, E. Beristain, Rev. Guillermo M. O'Neil, Dr. Jose C Velasco, Jesus M. Martinez, Victor Leon, Jose P. Rivas, Leon Lopez, J. Mallonado, Angel Casas, Antonio Reyes, M. Gomez, Atty. T. Russell Baker, Enrique C. Cervantes, Eleuterio Sanchez Octaviano V. Hernandez, Otilio Rangel Ramon Torres Delgado, Juan Gonzalez, Jose Arana, S. L. Huntley Cartoonist of the Chicago Daily News, E. J. Hernandez, J. Xavier Mondragon, Prof. Justino Sanchez Raul Re Gonzales, Mrs. Gonzalez, William Steel Atty, and Mrs. Steel.

El Liberal, Vol I. No.8. August 19, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The next dinner will be held during the last week of September and is dedicated to the Mexican Societies of Chicago, each group must send at least three delegates. We are making preparations to that extent and will send the invitations on time. We beg all our friends to pardon us for not sending them invitations, but it was due to the limited capacity of the place where the dinner was to be served. From Indiana Harbor we received several letters from some of our country-men who wanted to come to our dinner, but unfortunately could not attend due to brevity of time.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, May 30, 1931.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

Doctor Francisca R. Luna, yesterday at the Mexican Methodist Church of "El Buen Pastor" (The Good Pastor) held an important conference about Birth Control.

Miss Luna discussed the correct meaning of "Birth Control", before a select group who greatly applauded her.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, May 20, 1931.

MR. JONES' LECTURE

Mr. Robert C. Jones, assistant director of The Old Town Boys' Club, and noted sociologist, last **Sunday at** John Woolman Hall, spoke to a group from the University of Chicago.

The theme of his lecture was the Mexicans' immigration to the United States. Mr. Jones has many friends among the Mexican people and knows perfectly their customs. He is identified with the 'Mexican' ideas, probably because he was reared in a Spanish environment. He was **born** in Gibara, Cuba, when his parents visited The Pearl of Antilles.

Mr. Jones visited Mexico and Central America and studied sociology at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Jones is a good friend of the Mexican people.



El Nacional, May 16, 1931.

LECTURE

Mr. Robert C. Jones, noted sociologist, at John Woolman Hall, 1174 E. 57th Street, will deliver to-morrow at 11:30 A. M. a lecture regarding the life of Mexicans in this city.

Mr. Jones will address a group from the University of Chicago.

The admission will be free.

SPANISH
MEXICAN

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Mexico, Mar. 20, 1930.

RECTOR OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO VISITS CHICAGO

The rector of the National University of Mexico, Garcia Tellez, LL.D., has been visiting our city for several days.

Although we ignore the purpose of his visit, there is no doubt he has come to this country with the object of studying the methodology of the universities of the United States.

Our distinguished visitor was a guest speaker at the conference campaign that took place at Hull House last Sunday.

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 20, 1930.



He expressed his admiration for the progress he noticed in our colony, saying that this progress was manifested by the large attendance to the lecture, and that he was very proud to see that the hall was crowded with his compatriots, a clear evidence of the cultured spirit that encourages us.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

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Mexico, Mar. 15, 1930.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

The Mexican colony of Chicago will have an opportunity to listen to the well-known lecturer, Edith M. De Rivera, president of the Liga Insular de Temperancia (Insular League of Temperance), now on her way from Mexico. She will give two lectures at the Methodist Temple, at Polk and Sholto. One Lecture will take place at 3:30 p. m. Sunday, and the other at 7 p. m. on Monday, the 17th.

Miss De Rivera will speak on the topic of Temperance, and her lectures will be illustrated with pictures. We hope the colony will respond en masse to these lectures.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

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IV

Mexico, Feb. 20, 1930.

A. CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The directing committee now campaigning against Tuberculosis held their first meeting last Thursday, at 2048 West Washington St. The meeting was attended by Dr. Gracia Trevino, Mexican Consulate attache; Rev. Lacy Simms, Presbyterian Minister and director of the Neighborhood House; Mr. San Fraga, Editor of Mexico, Rev. C. Gurrola, Baptist Minister, and Rev. William O'Neill, Methodist Minister.

Father S. Savoldi, Mr. Jose C. Velasco, Antonio Acosta, Jose Fernandez, and many other persons representing social and religious organizations, are very courteously invited to the next conference to be held by this committee in the near future. The main purpose of this campaign is to combat this serious disease, which, according to statistics, has caused considerable suffering among our nationals. In order to prevent its propagation, we must give the public sound and valuable **advice** on how to be protected against it. Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, director of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium of

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Mexico, Feb. 20, 1930.

Chicago, with the cooperation of Mr. Rafael Aveleira, consul of Mexico in Chicago, intends to begin a real campaign against the spread of the **disease** which is gaining ground in an alarming proportion, according to the statistics of the Sanitarium. This educational campaign,--as was said in our edition of last Saturday,--shall consist of lectures, illustrated with films, by the Chicago Health Department. The increase of tubercular cases, so sharp in 1928, was counteracted in 1929 thanks to the campaign so effectively undertaken by the Health Department. Tuberculosis is easier to avoid than to cure, and its prevention depends largely on the public's ability to notice the first symptoms so as to go to a clinic for an examination before the infection sets its roots in the organism, that is, if the infection really exists. This is the aim pursued by Dr. Goldberg. The cooperation of the people is necessary, if we are to reduce the disease to a minimum. The Health Department maintains a board of medical experts and excellent clinics provided with the best advancements of science, where examination is free to any person who may have the symptoms or any indication of tuberculosis.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927. 5337 S. Ellis.

THE MEXICAN IN CHICAGO

Meet Sunday, July 23rd, 2:15 P. M. North Door of Field Museum, Inside Left. Background - 2:30 P. M. Exhibits of Old Mexico - a lecture tour of the fine Mexican exhibits of the Field Museum- to form a basis of appreciation for cultural origins. Spanish and Indian beginnings. Adjustment - 3:30 P. M. Fireman House 1213 Gilpen Place. A social and religious center of Mexican life. Rev. Lacy Simms is director. Mr. Robert Jones, author of the "Mexican in Chicago", and a careful student of Mexican immigration and city life, will speak on "The Mexican in strange surroundings". Art - 4:30, Hull House - Internationally known Settlement House, the produce of the social genius of Jane Adams, a citizen of the world. A conducted tour with special **emphasis** on Mexican art and crafts.

Business - 5:00 P. M. South Halsted Street - the way of all nations - Mexicans, Greeks, Italians, Jews, etc. Interesting window displays, strange faces, a panorama of city life - Restaurants, Shops, Employment Agencies. A stop at Esteriro's the trading center for things Mexican. Church- 5:45 P. M. St. Francis Mission Church - an outstanding Roman Catholic institution of Chicago's great West Side. One of the few Churches in the city in which services are held in the Spanish language. Father Rafael Servano is the Pastor. Opportunity- 6:00 P. M. Mercy Center- Mr. Newton N. Smith, Superintendent. A community center of the Methodist Episcopal Church affording social and educational facilities to many Mexicans in this Ghetto area. Mexican Dinner- Real Mexican food consisting of: Frijoles, Arroz, tacos, tortillas, enchiladas and postre. Trends- 7:00 P. M. "The New Mexico, Dr. Garcia Trevino, a physician familiar with Mexican and American life and one of the most respected members of the Mexican population.

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SPANISH
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Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927. 5337 S. Ellis

Folk-Way- A miniature Fiesta- (Dinner and Fiesta sponsored by Club Netzahualcoyotl) Dancing Jarabe Tapatio, Singing corridos, Instrumentals, guitar, banjos, and violin. Fee-\$2.00 all inclusive (taxi, good food fine programs, services of Director-none-profit). Make reservations now by writing or telephoning the Director, Russell Delong, 5706 Drexel Avenue, Dorchester 6116.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

II B 3

SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Estrella, Vol. VII, No. 1, Jan., 1937.

SPORTS

The Mexicans have a baseball team called Morelos. It is considered the champion team among the Mexicans. No doubt the Mexican colony is very proud to have a team of this kind.



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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Alberto Cueller, 10744 Torrence Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by Nicolas M. Hernandez, Dec. 11, 1936.

I am the Vice-Chairman of the Monterrey Club. We have 30 members, and we were organized June 23, 1932. We play baseball only. We have social festivals about four times a year. There is a benefit for our members, when they are unable to work due to sickness or accident, they get two dollars and fifty cents a week for a period of four weeks. Each member pays ten cents a week as a fee. All our members work for the Wisconsin Steel Corporation. They do not belong to the Industrial Union, because the Company, where they work do not want them to join any union and of course the members do not want to endanger their jobs.

We work towards the unification of the Mexicans in general. We are benefiting the community materially because we are spending all the money we make in order to live, it takes every bit we earn to get along, we can not save anything. The officers of our club are the following: Isabel Castro, Chairman; Alberto Cueller, Vice-Chairman; Justo M. Alvarado, Treasurer; Rafael Cueller, Secretary; Nicolas Barbosa and Antonio Maravilla, Administration Commission.

Interview with Eduardo Peralta, 3212 91st Street,
Chicago, Ill., by Nicolas M. Hernandez, Dec. 11, 1936.

He said the following: "I am the chairman of the Club Deportivo Yagius, 91st and Brandon. We have 35 members and we meet the first Sunday of each month during the winter, in the summer we meet often. Our Club is an athletic organization, we play baseball, basket-ball, football, and indoor-ball. We have dances about two, or three times a year. There is no educational training, except that which is connected with our line of work. Our Club was founded in 1932.

We are associated with the Club Deportivo Monterrey, and Sociedad Pro-Mexico. We have no benefit fund in our Club, but we do help our members in case of sickness, or when they get hurt while playing. We are recognized by the Chamber of Commerce of South Chicago, and we are members of the Calumet Region League. We benefit the public, because we give them entertainment without cost. We help Commerce by purchasing all the objects we require in our equipment. Last year in one store alone we spent \$237.00 in one occasion. That is doing something, is it not?

Interview with Eduardo Peralta, 3212 91st Street, WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275
Chicago, Ill., by Nicolas M. Hernandez, Dec. 11, 1936.

Our aim is to do right in every way possible to the community, and to procure the welfare of our members at the same time. The officers are: Eduardo Peralta, President; Manuel Garcia, Manager; Miguel Hernandez, Treasurer; Lindro Areas, Vice-Chairman; Jose Diaz, Festival Commissioner; Salvador Vallos and Carlos Maravilla, Coaches; Jose Almaguer, Captain. We hold our meetings in the basement of the Mexican Church 91st and Brandon Avenue.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 26, June 27, 1936.

ATHLETIC

The Mexican baseball team "Morelos" will play a doubleheader tomorrow afternoon with an American team at Elmhurst. There is a great deal of enthusiasm among the elements who are interested in such sport and have not lost interest in the "Morelos" even though they were defeated in a doubleheader last Sunday, by the Palmer House Indians. The scores of last Sunday's games were 9 to 6 and 5 to 0. We wish better luck to our countrymen for tomorrow and less errors.

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El Mexicano, Vol I. No. 2, May 2, 1934.

SPORT EVENT

A great sport event will take place Sunday May 6, 1934, at Davis Square, 45th Street and Marshfield Avenue. Senor Tomas Morlet, Vice-Consul of Mexico, will throw the first ball. The Pro-Fiestas Patrias Committee which is constituted by the Confederation of Mexican Societies, presents this event as a compliment of its program. It will consist of baseball and football games in which the best Mexican teams will participate. The Aztecas will play the Reyes and the Mexican Aces. The Necaxa football team will play the Workers Sports. The games will begin at 1:00 P.M. The public is welcome.

II B 3SPANISH
MEXICANEl Mexicano, Vol I. No 1. April 20, 1934.

SOCIALS

The newspaper El Nacional has offered a trophy to the winning Basket-Ball team in the tournament which is to take place in the Hull House, 300 So. Halsted Street, Saturday 21st, at 8:00 P. M. The participant groups will be; Flechas Azules, Flechas del Sur, Hidalgo, Necaxa and Cuauhtemoc. Whoever may be the winner does not matter, the question is to play fair and square.

La Lucha, Mar. 10, 1934.

CLUB EXCELSIOR

The first meeting of the Sporting Club Excelsior, was celebrated on Sunday, March 4th, with the purpose of electing a new executive board and of finding out if this club could organize a base-ball team. It seems that the club has enough players to form a team.

Mr. Nardo Stevens, noted sportsman, was appointed organizer and Mr. Nicolas Garcia, president.

On Sunday, March 11th, this club will have another meeting to appoint the other officials of the executive board.

La Lucha, Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 17, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PRG. 30275

SPANISH CLUB MAYAS
(Union and Constancy)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President	-	Emilio Garay
Secretary	-	A. Diaz
Treasurer	-	Jose Garcia

Note: They inform us that the clubs Mayas and Flechas will celebrate a ballet tomorrow at the Lincoln Hall, located at 91st and Commercial Avenue.

It is expected that the ballet will be entertaining to everybody.

There will also be as an added attraction, two games of basket-ball

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Lucha, Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 17, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

which will be played before the ballet begins.

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SPANISH
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La Lucha February 17, 1934.

SPORTING CLUB ENCELSIO

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President	-	Ruben Flores
Secretary	-	Manuel Urdiales
Treasurer	-	Nicolas Garcia
Manager	-	Jesus Ponce

WPA (LI) PROJ. 30275

La Lucha, February 17, 1934.

WPP /ILA PROJ. 30275

SPORTING CLUB FLECHAS

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President	-	Jose Diaz
Secretary	-	Angel Soto
Treasurer	-	Hilario Salomo
Manager	-	Agustin Mendoza
Captain	-	Gilberto Martinez
Instructor	-	Angel Soto

El Nacional, Feb.17, 1934.

WPA FILE # 3.275

BASKET-BALL

The year of 1934 has unusually awakened the youth from both sexes to the basket-ball attraction. Necaxa vs. Morelos. These two groups with very powerful units were confronted at the University of Chicago Settlement last Monday. The Necaxa were led by Antonio Gomez and had an easy victory. The score was 24 to 8, for the Morelos who were led by L. **Torres**. Amazonas vs. Sports. The Mexican team Amazonas was defeated last Tuesday by the American Team Sports, the score was 26 to 14. The encounter was a preliminary one and was preceded by the "Alas Rojas" vs. "Red Aces", both teams being of first magnitude, sustained a clean cut game. The "Alas Rojas" won under the leadership of Lucila Rios with a score of 18 to 8.

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SPANISH
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El Nacional Vol VIII. No 738. December 23, 1933.

SPORT NEWS

Sporting events of the Cuauhtemoc Athletic Club for Jan. 6, 1934. The senior Mexican sporting clubs of Chicago, and the Athletic Cuauhtemoc Club are preparing a festival which will be an outstanding event in 1934. The program that has been formulated by the Cuauhtemoc, will consist of Basket Ball games in which the groups Hidalgo, Mayas, Necaxa and Cuauhtemoc will participate on Jan. 6, at the Hull House. After the sporting event has terminated, a sumptuous dance will begin in which the orchestra "Los Aztecac" will render an agreeable enjoyment with their latest repertory. It is hoped that the games will turn out to be very skilled, since the players have been taken such intense preparation. As far as we know, all the young people who compose these teams are of the best we have in the locality. We can no less feel happy for having among the Mexican Youth of Chicago, such splendid elements that devote themselves to sports.



El Nacional Vol VIII. No 738. December 23, 1933.

It makes little or no difference what kind of sports one may follow, just as long as it is sport. We would like to see all the Mexican youth of Chicago to practice some kind of a sport, so that their mind and body would keep healthy and be a pride to our country.

According to the statistic data from the Health Department of Chicago, many young Mexicans, who are well known in the colony, have been forced to a confinement in the Tubercular Sanatorium of Chicago. For this reason we exceedingly recommend to the Mexican youth of Chicago, not to pass inadvertently this opportunity, for there are many benefits to be gained if only one hour can be spent daily in sports.

The Cuauhtemoc Athletic Club extends a cordial invitation to all the Mexican young people who may wish to join and help to build the great family of Mexican sports in Chicago. The membership fee is only fifty cents per month and you have the right to use the **gymnasium**, to use the bath house every day and to take part in all the sporting events during the year of 1934. Our Club expects you to take advantage of this opportunity and become a member.

Enrique Rosas R.

El Nacional, Sep. 2, 1933.

WPA (M) A PROJ. 30275

MONTERREY BASEBALL TEAM DEFEATS DREXEL SQUARE A. C.

Last Sunday, August 27th, on one of the Washington Park diamonds, the Monterrey Social and Sport Club defeated the Drexel Square A. C. Nine.

More than 2,500 spectators witnessed the game. Good hits were made by both teams. Monterrey made one home-run and the Drexels made two. Several two and three-base hits were made and both teams made some brilliant plays.

At the end of the first half of the eighth inning the score was 7 to 3 in favor of the Drexels. But in the last half of the eighth, Monterrey rallied magnificently knocking the ball in all directions and making five runs. Score, 8 to 7 in Monterrey's favor.

El Nacional, Sep. 2, 1933.

In the first half of the ninth , the Drexels played excellently, tying the score by a clever hit and home-run made by Rossie, one of their best players. Nevertheless the Monterrey team won the game with a home-run made by Carlos Alvarez.

The best work for Monterrey was done by Carlos Alvarez, Tomas Rubio, S. Druaca, and S. Suazo. The Drexel stars were Rossie, Dickson, and Hayes.

Final score:	Runs	-	Hits	-	Errors.
Monterrey	9		17		5
Drexel Square A.C.	8		8		2

WPA (ILL) 7801-30275

El Nacional, July 22, 1933.

SPANISH BOXER RETURNS

Isidoro Gastanaga, Spanish, heavy weight boxer, returned a few days ago, from the East. While there he took part in several boxing matches.

Our friend, Gastanaga, bold as ever, is ready to fight any challenger. It is said that a boxing match has already been arranged for Gastanaga. The name of his opponent and the date, will be given later.

We extend our best wishes to the Spanish pugilist. We also hope that he will win all the boxing matches.

El Nacional, Apr. 22, 1933.

TOM'S EFFECTIVE LEFT CAUSES GASTANAGA'S DEFEAT AT THE STADIUM

Before a gathering of more than six thousand people at the Chicago Stadium, the new Spanish idol of the ring Isidro Gastanaga met Tommy Loughran of Philadelphia, and suffered his first defeat. Loughran is one of the outstanding boxers of Philadelphia. The fight was exciting all the way through. Gastanaga was the aggressor all the time but, the skillful left of Loughran landed on Gastanaga's jaws at short intervals and it is due to this fact, that the Spaniard was unable to add one more victory to the list of 47 that he has already in his favor.

In spite of this reverse, Gastanga's record shows that the future of this Spaniard in the boxing field is not yet at an end. On the contrary, a boxer needs varied experiences in order to improve. All the great boxers of the past and of the present had to learn to win and to lose in order to reach success in their careers.

El Nacional, Apr. 22, 1933.

Gastanaga would be an exception should he be spared of such an experience. However, Gastanaga may still be considered an exception **if** we are to judge him by those he defeated: Retzlaff, Doktor, **McTigue**, Yipsy Daniels, who knocked out Schemeling - Oldani, Farrille, Branchi, Fournier, Malibran, Webb, Perez, Mata, Silva, Triez, Morales, Gypry, Fourchon, Lorenzo and many other boxers whose names we do not remember and who were knocked out by Gastanaga in the first round.

WPA (111 0501 0275

El Nacional, Apr. 8, 1933.

SPANISH BOXER WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Isidoro Gastanaga, the new Spanish terror of contemporary heavy weight pugilists took part in a boxing match last Monday, at White City Park, in this city. He was cool and calm, and wore a robe with the red, yellow and purple of the Spanish flag.

Arriving at the ring, Gastanaga sat in his corner, awaiting the moment he so anxiously desired. His countenance showed the assurance of the victory, which later on was to be his. The bell rang and the two contestants shook hands.

A blow on the jaw, another on the chest and then the count of ten that completed the foregone victory of Gastanaga, over Joe Doktor.

WPA 121 5407.30275

El Nacional, Apr. 8, 1933.

Once dressed, he and his faithful manager, returned to The Sociedad Espanola. At the end of the dinner given in the champions' honor, all those present shouted: "Viva Gastanaga".

Believe it or not, Gastanaga has participated in 57 boxing matches which he has won 47. Twenty-seven of these fights were won by the champion in the first round. This should show that our visitor means business. Mickey Walker is to be his next opponent.



El Nacional, Jan. 28, 1933.

NOTED MEXICAN BOXER RETURNS - F.A.L. BASKETBALL GAME TONIGHT

The Mexican boxer, Tony Herrera, is among us again, after a long absence. He was the guest of honor at an entertainment, organized by some of his friends, last Saturday, January 21st. Although we do not know as yet, the intentions of our distinguished friend, Herrera, we pass the following information to our readers:

Note - We promise our readers that in the next issue of this paper, we will give satisfactory information concerning our outstanding sportsman and at the same time give a full account of the basketball game which is to take place tonight, between the "Fal" team that comes from Mexico City and the Oak Park Varsity of Oak Park, Illinois. The game will be played in the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium of Oak Park, located at 156 Oak Park Avenue, in Oak Park, Illinois.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, Jan. 28, 1933.

SAMMY MORALES VS JOEY PALOZZOLA

Our famous Mexican boxer, Adan Morales, better known as Sammy Morales, will meet an opponent of unusual ability, Joey Palozzola.

Adan Morales, is from Aguascalientes. During his two years stay here in Chicago, Sammy, has gained much fame. He ~~boxes~~ twice a month and at present is one Jack Dempsey's favorites. This increases his popularity in the sport centers of Chicago.

The fight will take place at Kid Howard's Gymnasium, Tuesday night, January 31st. Other who will fight that evening in the six round bouts are: Chas. Young vs Willie David, Mintce Minkle vs Johny Long; in the four round bouts another Mexican Kid, Pancho will meet Jackie Parkes. In the main boyt of four rounds Sammy Morales will fight Joey Palozolla.

El Nacional, June 4, 1932.

WPA (HLL) PROJ. 30275

AZTECAS DEFEAT CHICAGOANS

Last Sunday the Aztecas Nine obtained a victory over the colored Chicagoans by a score of 9 to 2. Zuniga, distinguished himself by getting three hits out of five times at bat. The hero of the game was the veteran pitcher "Lito", who succeeded in striking out eleven batters of the Chicago Nine and by this feat made himself one of the outstanding "Mexican pitchers", of this locality.

Next Sunday, June 9, the Aztecas Nine will play two teams, the Mexico team at 1:30 P.M. and the Reyes team at 3:00 P. M. These games will be played on diamond number nine, at Washington Park of this city.

We wish that our Colony be present to witness these two splendid games, played by our boys.

El Nacional, June 4, 1932.

WPA (L) 2K 30275

ATLAS DEFEATED BY ARMY JACKS

The Atlas nine, a baseball team of South Chicago, was defeated on Sunday, May 29th, by the Army Jacks of Gary, Indiana. The score was 4 to 2.

But on last Monday, Decoration Day, the Atlases defeated the Solomon team at Calumet Park in South Chicago. Nardo, the veteran Atlas pitcher, allowed the Solomons only four hits.

The Atlases were not able to shut out their opponents because of an error made by their third baseman, who let the ball go by him and allowed the Solomons to make their only run. The score was 13 to 1.

El Nacional, May 28, 1932.

WPA (P) 8801 30275

THE ATLAS VS ARMY JACKS

The Atlas Base-Ball Nine of South Chicago, will play toOmorrow against the Army Jacks of Gary, Indiana, in Gleason Park, at Gary. The Park is located at 4th and Virgina Streets. It is hoped that this event will be an outstanding mark in the base-ball annals of the Colony of Spanish speaking residents of the neighoring towns. **This** is particularly true since the Atlas is actually the most outstanding Base-Ball Unit in Chicago, composed **exclusively of Mexicans.**

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El Nacional, May 28, 1932.

WPS 41 6801 30275

ACTIVITIES OF THE "OLD TOWN BOYS' CLUB"

According to information which was received from the director of the "Old Town Boys' Club", located at 1300 Newberry Street, a Base-Ball League has been organized as an added sport activity of the Club. We believe that the directors of the Club's Athletic department have succeeded in organizing a Baseball League which, in itself, has added credit to the name of the Club referred to above.

The number of teams non affiliated with the said League is 17, among which can be found the powerful "Aces" and "Spartans" Nines, composed wholly of Mexican youths.

The first activities of the League will begin in the early part of June, when six games will be played between teams which have already been selected by the judges.

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SPANISH
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El Nacional, May 28, 1932.

These games will begin at 3:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. taking place simultaneously on the diamonds of the following schools: Jungman's, Goodrich and Foster. The admission is free. And by means of these lines we invite all members of the Mexican Colony who are lovers of this sport to attend the games.

El Nacional, May 28, 1932.

WHP L. PROJ. 30275

THE MEXICANS DEFEATS THE AZTECAS

Last Sunday a game was played between the Mexican and Aztecas Nines. The result of the game was highly satisfactory to the Mexicans. From the very beginning it could be seen that the Mexican boys had the advantage over their opponents. This does not mean, however, that the Aztecas did not put forth their best efforts to win. It was simply that the Mexicans were determined, at any cost, to win their first game with the Aztecas. The score was seven to five in favor of the Mexicans.

This coming Sunday the Mexicans will meet the Reyes from 26th Street. We feel that the game will be a hard fought battle because of the power of the Reyes. The game will take place in Washington Park, at 1 P.M.

We hope that the Spanish speaking Colony will turn out in crowds, thus showing its interest in base-ball and at the same time cheer both Nines.

WPA (11) PR U.30275

El Nacional, May 21, 1932.

THE MEXICAN NINE PLAYS THE AZTECCAS

This recently reorganized Mexican Base-Ball Team will meet the Azteccas Nine, Sunday, May 22. The game will be played in Washington Park at 3 P. M. It is our hope that the new team will display the same determination and ability to win as has been characteristic of other teams so well known to the Colony.

The engagement will be the first for the Mexican this season. As a matter of fact, this game will be the first for the Club in more than two years, the activities of the Team having been suspended for the last two seasons. The manager of the team hopes to strengthen it with new players who will arrive in the city this month.

We do not believe it opportune to mention the names of the players at this time, but we will be pleased to do so when they arrive in this City.

El Nacional, Apr. 23, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

ATLAS BASKET BALL AND BASE BALL TEAMS IN ACTION

Last Sunday, the Atlas Basket-Ball Team defeated the Excelsior Team by a score of 18 to 15. Although the latter is very strong our boys triumphed in a warmly contested game. The Atlas wishes that the gymnasium might be large enough to offer accommodations for the followers of both teams who want to cheer them to victory.

On the same Sunday the Atlas Base-Ball Nine recently organized, played their first practice game against the Mackinaw. They were the first to **feel** the force of the new Atlas who succeeded in conquering the Mackinaw with ease by a score of 12 to 3.

The Atlas Nine challenges all Mexican Nines of this locality to play a game on May 5th, as a feature of the holiday celebrations. Those interested, phone Regents 2965.

El Nacional, Mar. 19, 1932.

WPA 100-4071-30275

NEW BASE BALL PLAYERS

We have been informed that four new players have been added to the base ball unit of the Excelsior Sport Club. The young men who have come to the club and who make up a part of the new base ball nine, are as follows:

Manuel Lira and Felipe Gomez of Kansas City, fielder and first baseman respectively; Retugio Campos and Jimmy Cowltrass, of San Antonio, thire base.

The Excelsior has been provided with good players from the base ball sport field.

El Nacional, Mar. 19, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROC. 30275

MORE SUCCESS FOR THE ATLAS

The basket ball quintet composed of young Mexicans from the Atlas Sport Club, won the first game of the series and hopes to win also in the subsequent encounters.

We hope that the team will be the pride of the Colony.

El Nacional, Mar. 12, 1932.

44-7117 P101 30275

ATLAS BASKET BALL TEAM IN ACTION

The Atlas Sport Club, recently formed in South Chicago, has a good reason to be proud.

The basket ball team, since its incorporation January 4th up to the 9th of March has played 17 games of which number it has won 15, having lost one and tied the other.

The teams over which they were victorious are: Pirates, of Indiana Harbor; Silver Streaks; Cuauhtemoc; Confederated Boys of Chicago, Oak Park, Bethlehem,, Park Manor, Villa Park, Maywood, Esses and Chiefs.

The game which they lost was played against the Pirates and the tied one against Oak Park.

The directors of the Theological Seminary of Chicago University, have offered them an opportunity to show their mettle again by admitting them to a recently organized league which will compete for a silver trophy.

El Nacional, Mar. 12, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

They have already begun the games, playing the first one last Monday when they defeated the Feds by a score of 18 to 9. Taking into consideration the powerful team of the Feds Quintet, this victory of the Atlas Club may be considered as a forerunner of other more decisive triumphs.

The Mexican Colony of South Chicago, is gratified and quite satisfied with the accomplishments of this famous Sport Club which has given prestige to the name of Mexico.

The Atlas Sport Club is always making an effort to improve the team and broaden its activities. It now informs us of having planned a dance, the Glory of Saturday, a ball which, without doubt will be attended by all of our young people. The place selected is the Community Hall of South Chicago, a place where the unit already referred to has given several social functions.

The members of the Atlas will never cease their efforts to build up a team which will be the glory of Mexico and capable of facing any team from any other country. We congratulate these young men who have earnestly devoted themselves to the development of sports.

El Nacional, Mar. 5, 1932.

87A (1) 10001 30275

NEW BASE BALL CLUB

The Atlas Sport Club is organizing a fine base ball club for the coming season. According to reliable information this worthy club has signed contracts with 18 outstanding players.

In spite of the existing depression the club has not found insurmountable obstacles in carrying out its plan. This has been due to the fact that all active members worked indefatigably which is characteristic of the Mexican race.

We anticipate the opening of the season so that the team may show its mettle on the playing fields.

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El Nacional, Feb. 27, 1932.

SPANISH
MEXICAN



[SPORTS]

The "Silver Streaks", Mexican Quintet of the Old Town Boys' basket-ball organization has piled up more successes, having won 16 games while losing only two during the present season.

La Lucha, Feb. 24, 1932.

THE REYES DEFEATED THE FLECHAS AND HIDALGOS

The ballet held at Lincoln Hall was very brilliant. The Mayas of South Chicago and The Flechas, thanks the Mexican Colony for its attendance.

The orchestra, Mayas, from Chicago played. The Reyes defeated the Flechas and Hidalgos. The games of basket ball were played by Mayas and Flechas, together, and Hidalgos, vs. Reyes. The Reyes defeated their rivals. The score was as follows:

First game: Reyes, 22; Flechas, 20.

Second game; Reyes, 20; Hidalgos, 18.

El Nacional, Jan. 9, 1932.

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TEAM ANNOUNCES FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the base-ball team of ~~the~~ Mexican Colony of Chicago will take place Sunday, the 24th of this month. The object of the meeting will be to make official the signing up of the players and to agree upon the activities for the coming season.



El Nacional, Jan. 2, 1932.

SPORT MOVEMENT

In connection with our plans to form a base-ball team for the 1932 season, which will be entered in the semi-professional league, we have the pleasure to announce that Mr. Henry Rosas will cooperate with us. He will take active part in the formation of the team. And, for the sport of it, he has voluntarily offered his services as coach. Mr. Rosas is well trained in all phases of the sport, and for several years managed the Mexican team with much success.

All who are interested may report to him in order to sign up for the team.
Happy New Year.

El Nacional, Jan. 2, 1932.

WPA (LL) 44-1027

THE SILVER STREAKS QUINTET

That the preponderant power of the Silver Streaks "five" is a menace to every team of its class is being proven by the successes of these young men who, by-the-way, are Mexicans. Concrete evidence of this was shown in the recent games with the powerful Marte and Southern Arrows teams, both of South Chicago.

In each of these contests the Silver Streaks triumphed with a score decidedly crushing.

During the night games of December 17th and 21st. they were victorious with a score of 20 to 17 and 27 to 8 respectively. In their last encounter with the Southern Arrows they piled up a score of 24 to 8, showing that this quintet of audacious players need a wider field of action with opponents of greater skill.

El Nacional, Jan. 2, 1932.

All of this shows that the Silver Streaks is in evidence as one of the units of the Chicago Boys' Club which has taken a decided part in developing physical culture among its members, and whose accomplishment as authentically proven by its activities gives the Silver Streaks a worthy place of mention.

The quintet of the mentioned team is composed of the following personnel: Teddy Mendoza, **rg**; Rodolfo Salmeron, **lf**; Amador Manjarrez, **rf**; Ramon Mendoza, **c**; and Juan Garcia **lg**.

The substitutes **comprise** Luis Gonzales, Carlos Garcia, Santos Garcia and Antonio Servin.

El Nacional, Dec. 5, 1951.

MEXICAN
WFA 11 PRO 30275

The "Atlas" Sporting Club.

We have been informed that the "Atlas" sporting club has been organized at 8901 Buffalo Avenue, South Chicago.

The executive board is as follows: Pedro Orellano, president, Jose M. Mendoza, vice-president, Angel L. Mendoza, secretary and Amado Diaz, treasurer.

The young men who during this year played under the name "Excelsior" now belong to this club, which is composed of expert players.

These young men wish to form such a strong team that they will be able to meet any team from other nationalities.

This club is planning a dance for the last day of this month. We shall give more detailed information about it later.

El Nacional, Aug. 29, 1931.

WPA (LI) PROJ 30275

SOCCKER GAME

Sunday at 4 P.M., an interesting game of Soccer Foot Ball between the Pan American Team and The Italian Labor Team will be played at Ogden Park, located at Racine and 64th Streets. The Pan American Team is willing, (providing the International Foot Ball League will permit it,) to match its team with some regular American foot-ball team, in order to celebrate the national holidays. If permission is granted, the Spanish speaking colony should give wide publicity to the event as a means of lending its aid to the development of cultural sport in our colony.

El Nacional, Aug. 22, 1931.

THE PAN*AMERICAN DEFEATED THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

The foot-ball team, The Pan-American, defeated The Italian Republic last Sunday. This match was the most important of the season.

The Italian people were surprised, because they thought that their opponents were novices, instead of efficient and could be easily defeated.

The public applauded the Italians in the beginning, but **later** favored the Mexicans.

The heroes among the Mexicans were: Ranos, Robles and Gallardo.

APR 19 1931 30275

El Nacional, Aug. 15, 1931.

THE PAN-AMERICAN SOCCER TEAM

The enthusiastic members of The Pan-American Society are now very glad, because they are members of the State League.

The Pan-American is formed by a group of distinguished youngmen of the Spanish-American Colony and has an important soccer team, which they want to put it on the top of the League.

The new instructor, Mr. J. Alcayaga T., Chilean citizen, began his duties last Thursday, August 13, at Washington Park. Mr. Alcayaga has among his disciples, these noted youngmen: Jose Govea, Leon Lira and Jacinto Alcayaga T.

The first game will be held to-morrow against the strong Italian equipment of The International League.

The players of the Pan-American are as follows:

WPA FILE 3027

El Nacional, Aug. 15, 1931.

Jorge Ramos, Balivian, left side; Mr. Cortez, and Mr. Mendoz, Balivians also, who have good technical knowledges. M. M. Palafox, Robles and Gonzales play in the middle line. Cristino Gallard, is a youngman scarcely known, but he has great ability, in order to become a good goalkeeper.

This league is very expensive, and by this reason The Pan-American Association asks to all the Latin-American commerce, the support of this team which triumphs will be the triumphs of all the Latin-American Colony.

Mr. Jesus Delago, Mexican citizen, who knows the importance of this team, will give one part of the total amount of this equipment. This conduct must be imitated.

El Nacional, Aug. 8, 1931.

WPA (1) 10: 20275

SPORTS

Some days ago there was organized in this city the Pan American Soccer Foot Ball Team. This team is made up from the leading players from our colony.

The new team is affiliated with the International Foot Ball Association. As a matter of fact, plans have been made for the seasons first game which will take place within a few days and which we will announce at the opportuned time.

El Nacional, May 6, 1931.

WPA 311 > 2201 30275

FOOTBALL

A large crowd saw the foot-ball game last Sunday between the Spanish Union team of Gary, Indiana, and Necaxa team of Chicago. The score was 2 to 1 in favor of the Spanish team and the success made the Spanish team eligible for the trophy, "The Pearl" which they **received**.

The boys of the Necaxa team played valiantly and did not surrender as easily as some might believe. The contest, as such, was hard fought and it might have been a tie had it not been for the playing of Mike of the Spanish team, who from the center of the field threw the ball to the carrier with the result that the Spaniards came out on top, victorious.

The ball carrier of Necaxa played brilliantly, retaining the ball in all attacks. The Captain of the Necaxa Club presented the trophy to the Captain of the Club, on which occasion all **players** were present, as well as fans, and friends of the players.

El Nacional, May 6, 1931.

The players from the Spanish team really did not expect the stiff resistance which their opponents displayed, whose playing was lauded by all.

Among the fans, and there were a large number of them, could be found quite a few young women who belong to our colony, of this group we were able to distinguish the Flores sisters, belles of the colony, also the Alonso and Noriegas girls, and many others.

The principal thing about the contest was that both teams played magnificently with a fine spirit of sport, and that the fans were well pleased, and everything was satisfactory.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, May 2, 1931.

THE PLAY FOR TO-MORROW

Place: Washington Park.

Time: 2 o'clock sharp.

Reward: Trophy offered by Aguilar Brothers of "La Perla" store.

Mr. Socorro Zavala, President of sportive club Necaxa, notifies to the Spanish and Latin-American Colonies of Chicago and environs, that a football match will be carried out by the team which he manages versus the Spanish Benevolent Union's team of Gary, Indiana.

This match will be played at Washington Park, next Sunday, May 3, in order to commemorate the glorious date, the 5th of May.

All sport amateurs' are cordially invited. The reward for this match is a beautiful trophy granted by the Aguilar Brothers, traders of Chicago, at "La Perla" store.

El Nacional, May 2, 1931.

The players of the Spanish Benevolent Union's team are considered the best sportmen in foot-ball at Indiana.

The Necaxa team has defeated the Spanish Benevolent Union's team in the past and now the players of Indiana wish to recover the lost cup from their opponents.



El Nacional, May 2, 1931.

APR (11) 1931 20276

THE AZTECAS WERE VICTORIOUS

The team "Aztecas" of base-ball, which belong to The Club "Necaxa", won a second play against the team "Excelsior" of South Chicago, last Sunday at Calumet Park.

Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, Mexican Consul, attended the play surrounded by amateurs and beautiful girls.

The Azetcaz made 12 points against 4 for their apponents. In addition to this the star pitcher of the Aztecas, Pancho Lopez, only allowed The Excelsior six hits during the whole game, and Excelsior never gave two hits to him in the same innings.

El Nacional, Apr. 29, 1931.

FOOTBALL

Next Sunday afternoon there will take place in Chicago, probably in Washington Park, between the team of the Spanish Union and that of the Necaxa Club, the former from Gary, Indiana, and the latter from this city. The game will begin at 3 p. m.

The game has created great enthusiasm among the sporting element of the Spanish-American colony, because both teams are well known.

El Nacional, Apr. 8, 1931.

APA FILE # RCU 30576

VICTORY OF THE SPANISH AMUSEMENT CLUB

The Amusement Club of the Spanish Benefit Union of Gary, Indiana, announced last Sunday a decisive victory over the "Selection of North Indiana League". It was a hard fought encounter in which the Spanish Club distinguished itself from the beginning to the end.

Louis and **Pacheco** were the heroes of the contest. Mike was injured at the beginning of the game but returned during the second quarter. There were two injuries, one for the Spaniards and the other for their opponents. The score was one to nothing.

This event caused great excitement among the boys of the Spanish team who fought boldly without giving an inch of ground to their opponents, who had been chosen from several clubs with the object of doing all possible to defeat the "impossible".

El Nacional, Apr. 8, 1931.

In spite of the fierce resistance put up by the "Selection of the North Indiana League, their defense broke down before the avalanche of the Spaniards. They already had been maltreated in a game in which they were defeated by the German team.

The game Sunday was **very** satisfactory from the point of view of the Spanish team, especially when the power of the team which they opposed is considered. The victory was one of the most spectacular we have seen lately.

On this occasion the Spanish team demonstrated their real calibre and it is our hope that the victory Sunday will be the beginning of a continuous series of triumphs in the future.

El Nacional, Apr. 1, 1931.

WPA (C) L. 250. 90275

A MEXICAN PUGILIST FIGHTS AT THE CHICAGO COLISEUM

Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of meeting a Mexican athlete, Mr. Gilberto Martinez Larrea. This was at the time of his pleasant visit to the offices of this semi-weekly, for the purpose of **identifying** himself with the Mexican Colony of Chicago, to which, thru the columns of El Nacional is extended an affectionate and fraternal salute.

Martinez Larrea is a well known fighter, **who** in his professional bouts has gained victories and fame in all the countries of the world. Martinez Larrea, after his celebrated bout last night at the Coliseum, about which we will give a brief review in our next number, left today, for New York City where he hopes to fulfill other contracts which have been offered him.

El Nacional, March 25, 1931.

WFA (ILL) PROJ 40275

THE AMUSEMENT CLUB OF THE SPANISH BENEVOLENT UNION DEFEATED BY THE GERMANS

At two thirty p. m. when the Amusement Club entered upon the playing field where they were to play a game with the "German F. C.", the former was practicing with so much vigor that it was thought that the Germans would be defeated in the first contest. Victory in our favor appeared certain, but the results were deceiving.

At 2:35 o'clock the whistle was sounded and those who had rushed upon the playing field began to disperse and go to occupy those places for which they were suited. The boys of the Amusement Club did not do so badly but not as well as I had thought. In spite of the fact that they were outclassed throughout the whole game, suddenly they became interested like our godmother Lola, and behold the Germans made a goal contrary to our interests. On the field some of the players could be distinguished and it appeared that some of them had lost their dexterity. "Shorty", although small, was afraid of no one. He was the hero of the crowd, because he was always under the feet of some of the players trying to get the ball.

Mexico, May 13, 1930.

MEXICAN NINE DEFEATS WAUKEGAN AGUILAS

The game between the strong "Mexico" team and the equally strong "Aguilas de Waukegan" (Waukegan Eagles), which was played at Waukegan last Sunday, was a hard fought contest. The score was 13 to 11 in favor of "Mexico."

The game Sunday initiated the base ball season among the sport fans of our colony. The next game will soon be announced.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 10, 1930.

PROJ (U.S.) PROJ 30275

IMPORTANT SPORT EVENT

The baseball team "Mexico," of Chicago, will meet the "Aguilas de Waukegan" (Eagles of Waukegan) tomorrow at 3:00 P. M., at Waukegan, Ill.

II B 3

SPANISH

MEXICAN

WPA TEL. PROJ 30275

Mexico, Mar. 4, 1930.

DANCING FIESTA

Merry and successful was the ball which took place last Sunday in Olympia Hall, for the benefit of the popular baseball team "Azteca."

The fiesta was under the auspices of a committee composed of Mr. E. Salinas, Mr. F. Rodriguez, and Mr. E. Aguilar.

The hall was over flooded with merriment, and those who came were very well pleased.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 16, 1929.

PP-111: PROJ 30275

SPORTING INTERESTS AROUSED IN MEXICANS.

In order to awaken an interest for sports among the members of our colony, the newspaper, Vida Hispano-Americana (Spanish-American Life), at the suggestion of a group of young sport lovers, supports the plan of immediately forming a Sports' Club. The object of the club is to organize the enthusiastic youngsters who are anxious to go into action.

We are sure that the promoters of this group of physical culture disciples will bring together some very fine young people. Our great hope is that there will be a unanimous response to the cordial invitation which has been extended for our own benefit.

The plan is to organize the available young people into groups which will engage in baseball, football, basketball, etc.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

Mexico, Mar. 16, 1929.

For further information we suggest that you fill in the form which appears below and send it to us as soon as possible.

Sport Section. Trisemanal "Mexico", 1218 W. Madison St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

I would like to have some more information sent by you concerning the organization of the Sports' Club which is being sponsored by this newspaper.

Name _____

Address _____

Mexico, Feb. 23, 1929.

WPA 661, PROJ. 30275

"CUAUHTEMOC CLUB" DEFEATS "THE FLASHES"

Last Saturday, the Cuauhtemoc Nine, defeated "The Flashes" in a baseball game, which took place at Hull House. The score was twenty-three to thirty.

The Cuauhtemoc boys played wonderfully, all through the game. Among the outstanding players were: Luis Garcia, Pedro Rosales, Guillermo Escalana, Santos Garcia, Jesus Rivera and Francisco Portillo.

Mexico, Oct. 31, 1928. .

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

FOOTBALL

The football team "Espana" of the Union Benefica Espanola was close to victory last Sunday. Although defeated by the "Gary" team, the Espana fought courageously up to the last moment. Through our paper we extend our most sincere greetings to both teams for their splendid deportment on the playing field.

The Basques from Jai - Alai who played with the "Espana" team, excelled in this game as well as in other sports and they were loudly applauded. The only Mexican who played with the "Espana" outfit, whose name we regret not to know, revealed himself as a player of outstanding ability. With such players the "Espana" team may anticipate many victories.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent & Protective
Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

II D 1SPANISH
MEXICANScrapbook of Robert C. Jones, 5537 Ellis Ave.[FIREMAN HOUSE AT NEW LOCATION]

The Fireman House's Board of Directors most cordially invites you and your friends interested in the work the Church is conducting in behalf of the Mexicans to visit Fireman House and St. Mark's Church in the new location at 1213 Gilpen Place (near Racine and Taylor) at 3:00 P.M. on Sunday, November 29th, 1931, in honor of the relocation of this work.

Program

Rev. Francis J. Martin, V. Pres.

Invocation-----Rev. L.W. Almy.
 Piano Solo-----Prof. Justino Sanchez.
 Hymn (in English and Spanish)
 Welcome to our Guests in Spanish-----Manuel Garcia.
 In English-----Miss Marie Zapata.
 (Song Bilingual)-----By the young people.
 Numbers by the Mexican children.
 Gratitude by the Mexican parents.

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SPANISH
MEXICANScrapbook of Robert C. Jones

Remarks-----Hon. Rafael Aveleyra,
Mexican Consul.
Instrumental Music-----Efrain Castellanos.
Remarks-----Rev. E.G. Guthrie, D.D.
Rev. Henry S. Brown, D.D.
Offering Benediction-----Rev. E.L. Reiner.



Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 83, June 7, 1937.

ABOUT THE CONSOLIDATION OF SERBIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

There is no doubt that the consolidation of Croatian benevolent societies in the Croatian Fraternal Union influenced the Serbian workers to be interested in the consolidation of Serbian benevolent societies, but the main factor was the material situation and pressure of political facts.

There were more resolutions in this direction. Lately a society of Ohio sent to other organizations a stronger resolution, which we will bring to our readers for consideration and eventually for action.

The resolution reads: "To all Serbian benevolent societies and organizations of America. Dear Brethren and Sisters: The situation of our Serbian benevolent associations of America is, to put it mildly, unfavorable. The great, rich insurance companies put obstacles in the way of every benevolent society, also of ours, in the form of claims to have a large reserve fund and other things.



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Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 83, June 7, 1937.

"After the war in America, through organizations or certain persons, laws are introduced to burden the foreigner regarding his movements and work. To prohibit or limit the organization of foreigners, and to limit and censor the foreign press.

"Immigration laws are adopted. Many bills are introduced for registration, fingerprinting and photographing of immigrant workers. These bills are before the United States Congress and may become laws at any time.

"It can easily happen that the right to organize benevolent societies will be taken away. All such actions are directed against immigrant workers, also Serbians.

"The divergence of our benevolent societies, caused by inimical politics of the old country, the confidence in them lost because of malversations, demand a consolidation.



Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 83, June 7, 1937.

"The consolidation of Srbobran (Serb Defender), Union of Freedom, of the union of conscious Serbians is possible, if all these organizations take the idea in hand and act according to the following points.

"1. The constitution of a committee of three members for each participating organization.

"2. That the candidates for such a committee be named by June 1st.

"3. That the candidates be nominated at regular meetings.

"4. Elected at the above time.

"5. The majority of votes decides.

"6. The committee elected has to (a) examine the standing of each organization, (b) call a convention, (c) prepare everything necessary for such a convention.

Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 83, June 7, 1937.

"7. That the elected committee have full freedom of action.

"8. That the decisions of this committee be valid for each represented organization.

"Adopted unanimously at the regular meeting on April 11, 1926, by the Society of St. George, No. 80, at Canton, Ohio.

The coming convention of Serbian organizations must act seriously for the consolidation of all.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Voz De Mexico Vol. II. No. 10. Oct., 1936.

DANCE

The distinguish Mexican society Alianz Fraternal Mexicana is organizing a sumptuous festival with the object of presenting to those who love the art, the members of the famous Mexican Typical Orchestra of Maestro Mercado. The festival shall consist of a magnificent dance to take place in the luxurious "Cameo Room" of the Morrison Hotel on Saturday September 17, at 8: oclock P. M. The orchestra, "Latin America", conducted by Rafael Garcia, has been contracted for the occasion and will delight the audience with a splendid and new repertoire. The admission for gentlemen will be eighty five cents, and sixty five cents for ladies. The dance will continue until 2:00 in the morning. Do not forget to attend and welcome our **Charros** (Cowboys).

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Lucha, Vol. 1, No. 10, April 21, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3.1.70

ANNIVERSARY OF LA SOCIEDAD FRATERNAL MEXICANA OF
SOUTH DEERING

Deering celebrated the first anniversary of its founding in a brilliant manner.

The festival was not well attended, and we feel it was because the other social groups of this vicinity were not invited.

This was an omission on the part of the new executive board.

We hope that in the next event, this error will be corrected.

La Lucha, Feb. 24, 1934.

MEXICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

10808 Torrence Ave., South Chicago

WPA (LL) 1007 20779

President - Enrique Garcia

Vice-President - S. E. Hernandez

Secretary - P. Negrete

Treasurer - M. Sifuentes

Note: This society will elect its executive board today, Saturday, February 24th, 1934.

La Lucha, February 17, 1934.

MUTUAL SOCIETY O. L. M. (THE MEXICAN WORKERS
OF SOUTH CHICAGO)

WPA (ILL) FILE 10279

9126 Branden Ave. 2nd flat.

President - Agustin E. Zamudio

Vice-President - Teodoro Torres

Secretary - Juan Hernandez

Treasurer - Basilio M. Galvez

El Nacional, Feb. 10, 1934.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN THE COLONY

Masquerade dance tonight in the Spanish society. The dance has been planned for tonight by this society at the Club Room of the Palmer House, beginning at 8:30 P. M. The organizing committee has sheltered the hope of being able to gather a splendid crowd from the various sections of the Spanish speaking colonies of Chicago and suburbs. In order to accomplish such purpose they have decided to give out six prizes and **distribute** them among the luckiest persons in the audience during the process of the dance.

The committee who, with such great enthusiasm has undertaken the work for this festival is composed of: Alfonso Bouzo, Basilio Barrerio, Edelmerio Rodriguez and several young women who helped **on** the decoration of the hall, and other such task that can only be executed by women.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



El Nacional, June 20, 1931.

THERE WILL BE ELECTIONS IN THE BLUE CROSS IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The Mexican Blue Cross of South Chicago, will hold a meeting to-morrow at 7:30 P. M. in Bessemer Park.

During this meeting the new executive board which must be renewed each year, will be elected and there will also be inaugurated a series of educational lectures for the Mexican people in South Chicago.

A select program will be furnished and the following artists will take part in it: Mrs. Milla Dominguez, Brigade President and distinguished Mexican soprano, the duet Avila- Lechnge, the actor Jose Nieto and other artists.

The Honorable Rafael Aveleyra, Mexican Consul, will preside at the program.



El Nacional, June 20, 1931.

Mr. Adolfo G. Dominguez, Vice-Consul will hold a special conference, in order to help the Mexican people who live in this country.

The executive board consists of the following: President, Mrs. Milla Dominguez; Vice-President, Miss Mercedes Rios; Secretary, (vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Gertrudis Galindo); welfare director, Mrs. Eva A. Carrera; festivities director, Mrs. Carolina Lona; adviser, Dr. Oscar G. Carrera, and propaganda director, Mr. Carlos Robert.

The second conference will be conducted by Mrs. Francisco Luna, representative of the Mexican Railroad in Chicago.

The third and final conference will be held by Dr. Oscar G. Carrera, adviser of the brigade of South Chicago. Mr. Carrera will treat on themes regarding our compatriots' health. It is hoped that the Mexican Colony will cooperate with this institution.

No admission fee.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Apr. 1, 1931.

WPA FILE ; PROL 30276

CAMP EMILIO CARANZA

Camp Emilio Caranza, of the Woodman of the World, will prepare a splendid entertainment to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the camp in South Chicago. The party will take place Saturday, April 4, 1931, at the Community Hall, which is located on the corner of 92nd. Street and Huston Avenue.

We will have the opportunity to give our readers the details of the program which will be, according to what we have been informed, of the highest order.

Admission to this affair will be by invitation.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Dec. 17, 1930.

A 4 11 1930 30275

RELIEF EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF NEEDY MEXICANS

The situation is becoming more and more serious for those Mexicans who are without employment in the City of Chicago.

A great number of families are in great distress and without hope that their suffering will be relieved. A great number of Mexican children who have been living on the charity of their neighbors are now confronted with the coming cold weather, which has already begun to play havoc among those children who suffer from lack of food and clothing.

It is our duty to assist any family which finds itself in such straitened circumstances. We cannot remain deaf to the cries of anguish from the mothers who ask for bread and for protection against the rigors of the winter.

We must be a Good Samaritan for one or more distressed families. We must contribute liberally to aid at least one poor Mexican family. If it is not possible for us to give money let us get clothes from our friends.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

RECEIVED, NOV. 30 1930

El Nacional, Dec. 17, 1930.

These gifts may be taken to the Cruz Azul Mexicana. Remittance of money should be made to the Brigada de South Chicago, 3026 East 92nd Street or to Tosorera de la Brigada de Chicago, 926 West Taylor Street.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 20, 1930.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, EVENT OF MAY 4th

Receipts and disbursements made at the festival which took place at the Ashland Auditorium on May 24, 1930. The festival was organized by the Cruz Azul Mexicana of Chicago (Mexican Blue Cross.) The report is as follows:

For 829 tickets sold at 50¢ each-----	\$414.50
Transit and Alaniz (Undertakers)	
Paid for advertisement-----	40.00
Restaurant, 15 percent of the profits-----	18.25
Nine tickets, 25¢ each-----	2.25
A donation made by Dr. Juan B. Medina-----	<u>148.50</u>
Total Receipts-----	\$623.50

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 20, 1930.

Disbursment:

For rent of the Ashland Auditorium-----	\$350.00
For printing matter paid out to Mexico	
Printing Company-----	94.50
To Rafael Garcia, for 8 musicians-----	64.00
Stage and spot light electricians-----	30.00
Decoration of the hall-----	20.00
To Lira and Sanchez for posters-----	15.00
To Mrs. V. Griffith, for 3 costumes-----	15.00
To A. S. Alanis, for rent of one automobile-----	5.00
To A. J. Torres, for rent of costumes-----	5.00
For rent of one computing machine-----	<u>5.00</u>
Total Disbursments-----	\$623.50

Dr. Juan B. Medina,
Director of the Committee.

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Mexico, May 8, 1930.

SPANISH
MEXICAN

MORE FUNDS FOR THE MEXICAN BLUE CROSS

The affair promoted by Mr. Sabino Maldonado, as a feature of the Fifth of May celebration, was an artistic and financial success. It was held in the Eagle Hall, last Monday, and was attended by a large enthusiastic crowd from The Colony.

Mr. Sabino Maldonado willingly offered to give thirty per cent of the receipts from his project to the Mexican Blue Cross of Chicago, an auxiliary unit recently formed by the untiring efforts of Dr. Oscar Carrera. As a result of Mr. Maldonado's kindness, The Blue Cross received \$51.30.

The action of Mr. Maldonado created a very favorable impression in our colony. This is especially true because this support came at a time when the colony is trying to help this new and very worthy auxiliary of the Mexican Blue Cross of Chicago which aids the poor.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 6, 1930.

MEXICAN BLUE CROSS FOR S AUXILIARY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The literary-musical function which was recently announced by our paper, was held in Community Hall, 92nd and Houston Streets. There were more than 400 persons present, among whom was the Chicago Mexican Consul, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra.

The purpose of the affair was to select a board of directors to take charge of the newly formed South Chicago Auxiliary of the Cruz Azul Mexicana (Mexican Blue Cross). The following were chosen: Mrs. Maria Luisa Sanchez, president; Miss Merced Rios, vice-president; Mrs. Juana Pena, secretary; Mrs. Guadalupe Urrola, treasurer; Mr. Carlos Roberts, director of propaganda; Mrs. Eva A. Carreras, director of nurses; Mrs. Carlota Gonzales, director of ambulances; Miss Ana Maria Gonzales, director of festivities; Dr. Oscar G. Carrera, counsellor, and Miss Eloisa de la Paz, flag bearer.

During the function the sum of \$31.19 was collected. This, added to \$14.00 previously collected, was turned over to the treasurer of the New Auxiliary by Mr. Roberts.

Mexico, May 6, 1930.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

The program was an artistic feat and did much credit to its promoters.

The affair started with the singing of our National Hymn, with which the audience greeted the Honorable Consul of Mexico, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, as he came into the hall. The minutes were then read by Mrs. Juana Pena, secretary of the Order; after which Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Salas, master musicians, rendered piano and violin selections.

The principal speaker was Mr. Rafael. His talk covered the object of the gathering, history and purpose of the Mexican Blue Cross, and the benefits to be derived from the formation and activities of the new unit.

After Mr. Aveleyra's talk, Miss Ana Maria Gonzales entertained with popular songs. Then the Blue Cross orchestra played one number. These two musical treats were well applauded.

Mexico, May 6, 1930.

Mr. Jose Nieto, whose declamations are well known, recited, to the delight of the audience. When the applause which followed this number abated, the election of the directors began.

The Mexican Colony of South Chicago will, without doubt, support this new organization, which gives all kinds of aid, and contributes in one way or another to its growth.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 6, 1930.

AUXILIARY OF MEXICAN BLUE CROSS HOLD GRAND FESTIVAL

Ashland Auditorium was the scene last Sunday night of a most brilliant festival, given by the Cruz Azul Mexicana de Chicago (Mexican Blue Cross of Chicago). The purpose of this event was to commemorate the anniversary of the glorious Puebla expedition. (Puebla is the Mexican city where the famous battle of May Fifth was fought for Mexico's independence.)

The colony, led by our cultured fellowman, Dr. J. B. Medina, turned out in mass to do homage to the memory of our heroes, and to show the interest which we still have in the far away land of the Mother country.

Shortly after 9 P. M., Mr. Aveleyra, Chicago Mexican Consul, came into the amphitheatre, accompanied by his wife, and took the seats which had been reserved for them. He was chosen to preside over the festival, and his arrival marked the beginning of an excellent program.

Mexico, May 6, 1930.

The first number was a brilliant speech by Dr. Trevino, who reviewed the famous Batalla del Cinco de Mayo (Battle of May Fifth), and gave praise to the military genius of General Ignacio Zaragoza, and other heroes.

The second number was rendered by Emma Valle, daughter of Mr. Ignacio Valle, who danced to the delight of the audience.

The third number was a poem, recited by Mr. Jose Nieto. His rendition of "El Insurgente" (The Rebel), literary gem of Juan de Dios Peza, was well received. Another number well applauded was a folk-dance by several young women, who were presented as "Tehuanas" because of their characteristic dress.

Our well known tenor, Enrique Islas, delighted the audience with his beautiful songs. An outstanding feature of the program was the singing of a twelve-year-old boy of South Chicago. This lad, Emilio Arceo, sang native songs, including "La Paloma" (The Dove), which were loudly applauded.

Mexico, May 6, 1930.

The Fa-Do (a Portuguese dance), well danced by Paco Perafan and Florence Joyce, made a lasting impression on the audience. This was also true of a dance number by Paco and Linda Rodriguez.

Then came the lecture by the Mexican Consul, Mr. Aveleyra, who reviewed the pages of our history, in his fine oratorical style, to the pleasure of the audience. After the Consul's lecture, there was more singing and dancing by outstanding artists, topped by the singing of the National Hymn.

The Auxiliary of the Cruz Azul Mexicana de Chicago (Mexican Blue Cross of Chicago) should feel proud of the great success of this festival. We take this occasion to praise the diligent and capable directors for the manner in which this splendid affair was carried out.

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MEXICAN

Mexico, May 1, 1930.

MEXICAN BLUE CROSS WORKS FOR NEEDY

La Cruz Azul Mexicana (Mexican Blue Cross), indefatigable in its efforts to aid and protect the poor of our colony, has arranged a great festival for Sunday, May 4. This affair will be held at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium. It has two purposes: to pay homage to the glorious date, May Fifth, and at the same time to raise funds with which to aid the poor.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Apr. 29, 1930.

A NEW BRIGADE OF LA CRUZ AZUL MEXICANA WILL BE BUILT IN SOUTH CHICAGO

On April 24th, at 8:30 p. m. the first meeting of the commission which is to organize a new auxilliary of the Cruz Azul Mexicana (Mexican Blue Cross) took place in that locality. The meeting was presided over by the initiator of that idea, Dr. Oscar G. Carrera, because the Mexican Consul was not able to attend. The object of the meeting was to elect an organizing committee to begin the preliminary work of establishing a new auxiliary. The following persons were elected: Dr. Oscar G. Carrera, president; Jana R. de Pena, secretary; C. Roberts, treasurer; Mrs. Carlota Gonzalez, Eva A. de Carrera and Mr. J. Pena were elected as assistant officers.

According to the facts which we have been able to obtain, another meeting has been scheduled for next week when the Board of Directors which is to govern the destinies of this institution will be elected.



Mexico, Apr. 29, 1930.

Dr. Oscar G. Carrera, the initiator of the idea, emphasized the fact, that the unanimous cooperation of the Mexican colony of South Chicago is needed for the happy realization of this undertaking.

An **auxiliary** of the Cruz Azul Mexicana, (Mexican Blue Cross) is a powerful necessity to which all must contribute at the same time. The big Mexican colony in that locality needs an institution of this kind for the protection of its members. No institution is called upon to more accurately fulfill the need in social aid and protection than is imparted by the Cruz Azul Mexicana (Mexican Blue Cross) because this is an institution for all and by all. Our fellow country-men of South Chicago must second Dr. Torre's idea without tottering and vacillations.

It is high time for the colony of South Chicago to have an auxiliary and other colonies as well. On Wednesday, April 30th, a literary social will be held at the Community Hall, in the Union State Bank Building on Houston Avenue and 92nd at 8:00 p. m. when the official body of the auxiliary will be elected. All the colony is cordially invited to the affair.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Apr. 24, 1930.

THEATRICAL NOTES

It is already of the public's knowledge, through leaflets and posters now circulating in the colony, that the Cruz Azul Mexicana (Mexican Blue Cross) at the present time is busy in the organization of a great concert and dance, intended to commemorate the glorious 5th of May. The affair will take place at the Ashland Auditorium, May 4th at 7 P. M. To judge by the enormous enthusiasm which now reigns among the colony, this festival promises to be a colossal event. It counts on the support of the Mexican Consulate and many of the Mexican societies of Chicago, which on this occasion have united in order to give more splendor to this festival in commemoration of one of the most glorious days in the history of Mexico.



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Mexico, Apr. 12, 1930.

A MESSAGE TO THE CRUZ AZUL MEXICANA
by

Oscar G. Carrera, M. D.

Cruz Azul Mexicana,
Chicago, Illinois.
In care of the Chairman,
Honorable Board of Directors:

With due consideration I beg to call your attention to an article which appeared in the newspaper Mexico, on Apr. 5th, signed by Narciso Gonzalez, of South Chicago, entitled "El Problema de la Cruz Azul Mexicana" (The problem of the Mexican Blue Cross). As for myself, although I have ceased to be a member of your Directive Body, I have a great interest and enthusiasm for the Mexican Blue Cross, and the article here mentioned is very significant for these reasons; (1) The article, written in a conscientious and spontaneous manner, has come from our modest working class, the main element of our Mexican colony in South Chicago. Through it a call is made to the Mexican colony



Mexico, Apr. 12, 1930.

to give their contributions and entire support to the Cruz Azul Mexicana. (2) The writer, as I said before, belongs to the working class; he knows perfectly well what the needs are because he is in close contact with both the existing misery and prosperity in the Mexican colony of South Chicago. It is for this reason that he is authorized to speak on the matter the way he did. And, lastly, the article in question is highly significant because, having been written by a humble person,--a laborer,--it simply shows the interest that exists among the Mexican working class element of South Chicago as regards the Mexican Blue Cross. It further shows that the South Chicago territory should be a very favorable and fertile camp for the activities and development of this beneficent and noble institution; favorable, because of its large Mexican colony, among which funds could be raised to maintain this aid society.

Unfortunately, the geographic location of South Chicago in regard to the center of activities of the Mexican Blue Cross makes it difficult to



Mexico, Apr. 12, 1930.

extend such activities into that territory, due to the enormous distances the nurses of this institution would have to cover to investigate cases, and visit the sick, etc. The article goes on to say that the colony of South Chicago needs the Mexican Blue Cross, that the Mexican Blue Cross needs the cooperation of all the Mexican colony, and that it is imperative to take up some measure in order to correct the deficiency that now exists due to the difficulties above mentioned. That the S. Chicago colony has received little attention is self-evident to any observer who, as myself, has had the opportunity to know and be in close contact with the needs of our colony there. How many times, while discharging my medical duty, have I seen families in misfortune, not only unable to pay the doctor's fee or buy medicines, but unable to buy their daily bread. And, in spite of that I have chosen not to call upon the Cruz Azul Mexicana to solicit aid for these needy people, because I understand perfectly well that due to the distance, cases



Mexico, Apr. 12, 1930.

could not be attended with the required efficiency. How many times have I preferred in such cases to extend my services to them free of charge, giving them medicines, etc. Taking into consideration the aforesaid, with the utmost respect, I beg the Honorable Board of Directors of the Cruz Azul Mexicana to please take up in the next session the following motions which I wish to submit merely as a Mexican: (1) To establish a Sub-Brigade or a Delegation in South Chicago, (2) That such Brigade, or Delegation, be a subordinate to the Brigade of Chicago, (3) That the Sub-Brigade of the Cruz Azul Mexicana be granted an autonomy, that is to say, that it be free to take the initiative and to decide upon any problem that might arise, such as carrying out the work of charity as it may judge pertinent, organizing festivals in order to raise funds, etc., always in common agreement and with the cooperation of the Cruz Azul Mexicana of Chicago, (4) That the Sub-Brigade of the Cruz Azul Mexicana of South Chicago



Mexico, Apr. 12, 1930.

shall consist of a directing body elected by the Mexican colony of South Chicago in a mass meeting, so that it be composed of persons residing in South Chicago, who are familiar with the needs of that colony, (5) That on decisions concerning the management of funds, said Sub-Brigade be instructed by the Honorable Board of Directors. Having not the least doubt that this Honorable Board will give due consideration to my motions and accord them their support, since they have an altruistic aim, I remain with the utmost respect,

Your attentive and obedient servant,
Oscar G. Carrera, M.D.
South Chicago.



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MEXICAN



Mexico, Apr. 5, 1930.

THE PROBLEM OF "LA CRUZ AZUL MEXICANA OF CHICAGO - By Narciso Gonzalez

At the present time there is in existence "La Cruz Azul Mexicana," a fraternal and charitable organization which was formed some time ago. Since its inception up to this day, this organization has gone through a series of difficulties, because of lack of elements in their ranks who possess financial resources. Although the personnel which composes this society is very competent, they cannot make a front to all the obligations that the institution in itself demands. Because, as I pointed it out before; they need the financial cooperation of the Mexican merchants and the colony in general.

The doctors, nurses, persons visiting the sick, the president and finally the entire personnel receive no salary, their purpose being to aid our countrymen in distress. But, what can the members of this society do without money? Is it possible to solve all the problems that may arise, with good-will alone? No, because in cases like this, good-will is not enough, for we are living in a world in which money is the support of life.

Mexico, Apr. 5, 1930.

And, money is the problem with which a charitable organization is confronted with, and it would be a gross absurdity to think that with good-will alone everything can be done. Especially in these cases the 'will,' demands a prompt appearing of funds on the contrary any aim on this direction will be shattered to pieces upon the stone of failure. The question of raising funds for the support of this society has been carefully studied, and it has come to the **conclusion** that this can only be done through the organization of festivals, whether these be recreational or in commemoration of the struggle and deeds of our Mexican heroes. Only in this manner can such work be carried out effectively. The idea is very good, magnificent, but, I would add to this, that it is the inevitable duty of all of the Mexican Colony in Chicago and vicinity to contribute freely with its share every time they are solicited.

Since it is the duty of every good Mexican, to be vigiland over those of our countrymen who are dispossessed and wandering through the streets, nearly begging some bread, not for them, but for their children who cry because of a lack of food, without shelter, or in bed sick, fighting between life and death without any protection or resource than the aid of our charitable institution.

Mexico, Apr. 5, 1930.

Let us not forget; all the Mexicans who today enjoy a partial security, that perhaps tomorrow or a day after they may be in their ranks, begging some bread for our children due to unemployment. Then we will have to resort to the above mentioned society and it **in gratitude may** open the door and give help. Members of this society, must bear in mind that the aggrandizement of the work which they have decided to carry on, depends upon the fulfillment of the sacred duty. that they of their own volition have imposed upon themselves.



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MEXICAN

Mexico, Jan. 25, 1930.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT

The Cruz Azul Mexicana has prepared a great surprise for to-night at 8 P.M., in the West Side Auditorium. It is nothing less than a dance where an exquisite barbecue will be served. The colony is cordially invited.

Because of the splendid spirit with which this social affair has been organized, it is expected that all will meet to-night at the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor Streets. The Cruz Azul Mexicana, in whose benefit this festival is given invites once more the Mexican colony to be present. As we said before, this will be a surprise that is going to leave a greatful impression on everyone.

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MEXICAN

Mexico, Dec. 12, 1929.

VACATION TRIP

Dr. Oscar G. Carrera, well known physician of Chicago, has informed us of his resignation as Counsel of the society Cruz Azul Mexicana, the reason being he and his wife have planned to go to Havana for a vacation.

The Society has elected Mr. Jose S. de la Mora as Provisional Counsel.

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MEXICAN

Mexico, Nov. 12, 1929.

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GREAT SUCCESS FOR THE CRUZ AZUL MEXICANA

The Bazaar given by the Cruz Azul Mexicana of Chicago last Saturday was attended by a large number of people. Members of the Mexican colony contributed with their presence, and many gentlemen and young ladies were in charge of the various stands which gave color to the festival. The entertainers guided by a pure humanitarian and patriotic sentiment, discharged their duties marvelously. It can truly be said that this was the greatest Mexican festival that the colony of Chicago ever witnessed. For this reason, we wish very warmly to congratulate the Cruz Azul Mexicana, especially the Festivity Director, Mrs. Willa Dominguez.

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WPA FILE 30275

Mexico, Mar. 9, 1929.

CHARITABLE ACTION OF THE SOCIEDAD FEMENIL MEXICANA.

The Sociedad Femenil Mexicana has performed one more noble deed by which it expresses its charitable mission amongst our countrymen who happen to be in need and distress. Mrs. Arredondo de Novaez, of 1204 W. Roosevelt Rd., lost a two and one-half years old son two days ago. The misery of this woman is extreme. Her husband deserted her and her four children, two of whom are sick in the hospital. The afflicted mother is engaged in a life and death battle with her misfortunes. The remains of her deceased son will receive a Christian burial; thanks to the Sociedad Femenil Mexicana. The Mexican mother is now trying to save her other children from sickness and death.

The Sociedad Femenil has called our office on the telephone asking us to inform the colony that three of their members have been assigned to collect funds amongst the Mexican people in order to pay the burial expenses of

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Mexico, Mar. 9, 1929.

the deceased child and to help the rest of the distressed family as much as possible. We wish to congratulate the Sociedad Femenil Mexicana for this humanitarian deed and it is our belief that the Mexicans and Spanish-Americans will give their share be it small or large to a desolate mother whose sole resources are those given to her by a kind public. A good example has been set by the Sociedad Femenil-Mexicana. As soon as the society heard that there was no money to bury the boy its members decided to meet and to find out what they could do to help a grieving mother. It is up to the Mexican colony, or rather to all those who speak Spanish to show once more that they are really united and hospitable. It is not a matter of putting up a monument to our own glory, but to bury one of our nationals who for the two and one-half years of his short existence lived and died in poverty. "May he rest in Peace."

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Mexico, Feb. 2, 1929.

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LATIN-AMERICAN CULTURAL CLUB IN RELIEF ROLE

The agents for Club Cultural Latino-Americano (Latin-American Cultural Club), with offices at 4630 Gross Avenue, gave a good account to the honorable Mexican Colony of the amount which they collected for the burial of Mr. Valentin Guevara who died last month, January 6th, in Cook County Hospital.

The sum of \$51.90 was collected from individuals in amounts ranging from five cents to one dollar.

The total collection was turned over to Mrs. Elisa G. de Ibanez in the name of Juanita Guevara.

The Club Cultural Latino-Americano extends the most heart-felt thanks to the Mexican Colony for its most generous aid.

The Club Directorate. In cooperation with Chicago University Settlement, Chicago, Illinois.

Signed: Duane V. Ramsey.

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Mexico, Jan. 16, 1929.

THE SOCIEDAD FEMENIL MEXICANA RENDERS ACCOUNTS

The Sociedad Femenil Mexicana has successfully completed its self imposed duties. The Society wishes to thank the Mexican Colony and especially those persons, who have so kindly cooperated in helping the Mexican children.

The members of the collection committee elected by this organization were: Mrs. Maria P. de Jimenez, Josefa Ruiz and F. G. de Barron.

The total amount collected in the Mexican Colony and among the American merchants was \$224.06. Toys, candy, clothes and fifty baskets of groceries were distributed to different needy families on December 24th. These gifts had been donated by different groups of societies, by Montgomery Ward and Company, by the Salvation Army and by friends.

Mexico, Jan. 16, 1929.

Of the above mentioned funds collected, a sum of \$221.84 was spent to purchase toys, clothes, goods, groceries, carton paper, crepe paper, ribbons and lace. From \$224.06 collected and \$221.84 spent a balance of \$2.20 was left.

The documents showing for what purpose the funds were disbursed, will remain in our archives. We extend our most sincere thanks to the different groups, merchants and individuals for their charitable cooperation and for having assisted at the various festivals organized in order to collect funds to help the Mexican children.

Mr. Jose O. Velasco, director of "El Heraldito Juvenil," on behalf of the Colony expressed the most cordial thanks to the Society and to the Committee in charge.

We compliment the children who at the last charity function took part in the various dance numbers and plays. In the comedy, "Contra Soberbia, Humildad" a part filled by little Miss Rosaura Marin, tears were shed, so well did the little girl play.

Mexico, Jan. 16, 1929.

In fact all the children who took part in either of the plays deserve praise. Members of the committee in charge who worked so hard to reach the intended goal are:

President -	Mrs. Antonie Aguilar
Vice-President -	Mrs. Maria P. de Jimenez
Secretary -	Mrs. F. G. de Barron
Treasurer -	Mrs. Elena Flores de Lovera
First Assistant -	Miss Maria Cervantes
Second Assistant -	Miss Lala Villarreal
Chairman of Entertainments	Miss Lala Morales
Chairman of Charities -	Miss Maria de la Luz Morales.

We ask forgiveness for having delayed so long to express our gratitude to all those who have cooperated in the celebration of the Anniversary Commemoration. Extending again our thanks to all,

The Society.

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Mexico, Dec. 15, 1928.

SPEAKING OF UNITY

In the issue of December 5th, of this newspaper, a gentleman whose initials I do not recall mentioned an article written by me for this paper some months ago wherein I advocated the formation of a Mexican Center, which would be a credit to our nationality; to show that we know how to form associations worthy of civilized men. I am very glad that this matter has been brought to the fore so that countrymen of ours with sound ideas and principles might take up such an undertaking. A qualified man for such an enterprise is for instance my good friend Luis Martinez, the organizer of the well known Centro Mutualista Azteca of Chicago.

I wish that the gentleman who wrote the article about which I am speaking now, be kind enough to give us some ideas and to invite the members of our colony to outline a practical project. No one may deny that we have a **considerable** number of competent Mexicans **besides** Luis Martinez. Just to mention a few, we would for instance appreciate the **cooperation** of the cultured and well known Col. Rafael Trejo, of Nicolas Lara Garcia, and of Efren Torres, as well as of the learned Dr. Juan B. Medina and of many others.



Mexico, Dec. 15, 1928.

I had the honor of being the director of propaganda of the worthy Cruz Azul Mexicana which failed and of which at that time Mrs. Refugio Alaniz was president. As at that time no other charitable society was in existence, the no less respectable Sociedad Femenil Mexicana was organized under the leadership of Mrs. Barron. Instead of speaking of union and solidarity, would it not be better to lend complete support, to the Sociedad Femenil Mexicana? Our financial support is the one mostly needed. If we spend one and two dollars for **little** festivals which only deprive us of sleep, why can't we attend instead the festivals organized by the Femenil Mexicana? In that case more Mexicans would attend the entertainments organized by those charitable women who in many instances put aside their domestic duties in order to give aid to our children, widows and unemployed. By coming to their affairs we improve the financial condition of this benevolent institution. Thus we would not only help financially, but at the same time build up a Mexican institution devoted to charity which would be economically sound.

Why should we want a Mexican center which might become a center for gossip and breed jealousies, because Mr. so-and-so was not elected president or secretary and wanted his name to appear in print?



Mexico, Dec. 15, 1928.

On the other hand, if we help an institution of charity whether this be the Sociedad Femenil Mexicana or a similar one, we are promoting the formation of good Mexicans, and the education of our helpless children who fortunately or unfortunately speak the English language much better than their own beautiful Spanish. With sufficient funds, we could afford to pay an instructor to teach the Spanish language and Mexicanism as well, not only to our children but also to us adults who need it so much. If on the other hand a Mexican Center is formed, the past shows us how unsuccessful we have been in such undertakings. Having formed such a center, we would have to keep away from groups that indulge in dancing and similar frivolities.

Two real festivals a year having as object to help the charitable and cultural institutions would be sufficient. There are now one or two groups which have an athletic or social purpose. In the main they devote themselves to dancing and **little** week-end parties, without any other purpose than to provide a good time for a group of conceited youngsters. Their dances are immoral to their contortions ridiculous and the flappers whom the young men escort have a very doubtful reputation.

Mexico, Dec. 15, 1928.

The presence of these young people keeps our decent families away from those places to which all of us would come should order, morality and good manners prevail.

Let us be contented and help the only charitable institution that we have, the Sociedad Femenil Mexicana, let us give it our complete moral and material support. The society above mentioned within a few days will give an entertainment for the children, let us help them, and forget the "editoriales."

By J. Xavier Mondragon.

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MEXICAN

Mexico, Nov. 28, 1928.

BENEFIT FUNCTION

The well known, Sociedad Femenil Mexicana, is giving a benefit festival, Saturday, December 28th, for the Mexican children's home of Hull House, 800 South Halsted .

At the end of the dance large Christmas pictures, in valuable frames, will be displayed. Those who buy one, will help to ~~increase~~ the funds for the children.

This organization, which is composed of respectable ladies of the Colony, has been working solely for the benefit of the orphans. Charitable entertainments, such as this one organized by the Sociedad Femenil Mexicana, deserve the support of every good citizen.

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Mexico, Nov. 28, 1928.

You are cordially invited to attend. You will be happy in the realization that you are helping these fatherless and motherless children. Do not fail to come and help those who deserve to be helped.

Mexico, Nov. 21, 1928.

IMPORTANT MEETING

The Union Benefica Espanola held a meeting the 8th of this month at 10:30 A.M. This extraordinary session was very well attended. Mr. Serrano opened the meeting. The main item was the nomination of candidates who would direct the destinies of that society during the year of 1929. Mr. Jose Amigo, Francisco Abeldua and Pedro Ballesteros were nominated as candidates for President; Juan Serrano, for Secretary; Francisco Garcia and Alfredo Quintana, Assistant Secretary; L. Jose Varela, Treasurer; Jose Cendon, Assistant Treasurer.

Be on the look out for the new undertakings which will be outlined by the new officers in the very near future.

Mexico, Oct. 27, 1928.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

We request that the members of this organization attend the extraordinary session on Sunday, Oct. 28th, at 3:00 p. m. at 8901 Buffalo avenue.

The object is to inform the Mexican colony of the work that is being carried out by this group and the mutual aims pursued. We extend this invitation to all those who may be pleased to accept and protect themselves under the banner of our Society, which is registered under the laws of the State of Illinois. In view of the noble aims we are pursuing, we hope to see our efforts crowned with success. We extend to all our most sincere thanks.

Will, Union, and Perseverance.
South Chicago, Ill. Oct. 23, 1928.

Signed: Jose R. Vega, vice-president, Adolfo C. Hores, secretary, Jose Balindo, treasurer.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent & Protective
Institutions

3. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical
Aid.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

La Voz De Mexico, Vol. 2, No. 2, Feb. 1936.

DANCE

With the object of raising funds to help a victim of an automobile accident the Club Hidalgo gave a dance in one of the local halls. The orchestra was magnificent and the attendance commendable. The receipts were turned in full to the beneficiary.

WPA (11) PROJ 2007

El Nacional, Sept. 2, 1933.

LIST OF MEXICANS IN COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL - FOUND IN TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT

Among the infirms, found in the Cook County Hospital, in the Tuberculosis Department, are the following Mexican persons:

Pedro Sifuentes, Jose Lopez, Candelaria Mendoza, Jose Socorro Torres, Jose Marin, Pablo Danian, Juan Gonzales, Estanislao Aldepe, Mrs. Refugio Serda, Miss Socorro Zaragoza, Mariano Amparan, Maria Ramirez, Julia Gomez, Pablo Ramon, Virginia Badillo, Maria Salas, Margarita Chavez, Gertrudes Guel and Jesus Escoto.

Those recently deceased are: Emilio Guzman, Antonio Castillo, Nicolas Plaza and Juan Arceo.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39276

El Nacional, June 25, 1932.

DR. TRAVINO RESIGNS

Dr. Eluid Garcia Travino, who had charge of the Monday Clinic, serving especially the Mexican Colony, at Washington Park Hospital, has just informed us that he has resigned as head of the Clinic. At the same time he notified us in his courteous note that he had changed his consulting hours at his private office, located at 6306 Cottage Grove Avenue. **Because** of this he will be able to give two **hours** in the morning, from 10 to 12 to Popular Consultations for the benefit of those sick people who formerly went to the Clinic and for those from the **Mexican** Colony.

Hereafter, consulting hours will be from 10 to 12 A.M., and from 4 to 7 P.M., except on Sundays and holidays.

Mexico, Apr. 26, 1930.

May 1, 1930 30275

THE MEANING OF HEALTH

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, of which the Centro Sanitario Mexicano, at 840 South Halsted Street, is a branch, contributes the following article.

By Clara M. Hayes, M. D. member of the Medical Board and Medical Service of the American Association for Infant Welfare. "May Day makes us remember another problem."

"The nation eagerly awaits May Day; stimulus to the culminating point of the annual program for Health and Children's Welfare. It is on that day when we get ready to make the children happier, through obtaining better medicines for their health. Do we by any chance remember the more than one million children, between the ages of 10 and 15 who are employed by industry? What a misfortune, that the work and youth have to be associated together! These are among the less **privileged** and must receive special consideration. This question may be considered from many angles.

Mexico, Apr. 26, 1930.

NPA (ILL) 1406 3027

These children must have the right nourishment, appropriate clothing, sufficient hours of sleep, and physical examinations to discover those defects susceptible to correction, these things must be done every year. One must insist that the factory or the place where they are employed should not expose them to danger and should allow them the time and place to play. Even after these problems are being solved, we must be sure that the seclusion necessitated by their work and the duties other imposed upon them, do not diminish their vital strength, nor injure their health in general; this would make them physically incapable in their future life. It is the duty of the community to facilitate the work in all its phases so that the child who works may have sufficient hours of rest and play. Children who have this responsibility must play enough and this should be done under close supervision and guidance.

In some of the States of the Union, even the time required for school is shortened so as to permit the children to go to work. This deprives these children of the opportunity to read good books, newspapers and reviews and robs them of what we may properly call the most indispensable thing in their education, next to the cultural possibilities and the opportunity to develop their inborn abilities and follow the career they like best.

Mexico, Apr. 26, 1930.

Are these our plans for May Day - to reach these children who are overwhelmed with a burden heavier than they are able to carry? Are we doing everything possible to give these children healthier, more robust bodies and a better mental development with which they can ably meet the problems of their youth? Are we trying to give them an opportunity in life, equal to that possessed by those with a higher social rank? Will they through our efforts derive a favorable idea of the justice of our nation for its less privileged class.

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Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

NEW HEALTH CENTER FOUNDED

W7A (LL) PP05.30275

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute will inaugurate a health center for Mexicans next Sunday, March 30, at 4 P.M. The center is the first of its kind to have been founded in the United States. The inauguration will take place at the home of the Health Center, 840 So. Halsted St.

The Honorable Mexican Consul of Chicago, Mr. Rafael Aveleyra, Dr. William Evans, Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, and Dr. Arnold E. Kegel, will speak during the inauguration ceremonies.

We are unanimously in agreement with Mrs. T. B. Sachs, superintendent of the Institute, that there exists a great need for a center, offering this type of service to Mexicans. This is particularly true because of the large number of Mexicans living in and around Chicago.

This new center has been made possible through the Christmas Seal Fund.

Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute invites the whole Mexican Colony to the inauguration of the center on the date and hour mentioned above. At the same time, it desires that you consider this institution a place of confidential aid, where every assistance will be offered in the fight against tuberculosis.

Dr. Goldberg feels sure that the Mexican colony will cooperate with him and his Department in its crusade against consumption. It is with this object that the new health center will be inaugurated next Sunday.

Every person wishing to obtain advice relative to their health, or that of their family, is welcome. Do not allow this malady to take root in your body, because then it is too late. This center is to serve all who do not have other means to combat tuberculosis.

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1928.

Chicago Daily News, Oct. 25, 1928.

PROVIDES AID FOR MEXICAN BABIES

Daily News Sanitarium works wonders for defective waifs. In that babel of tongues through which moneyless mothers pour out the illness of their children, only the Mexican mother is silent. She **makes** no headway in the language and has nobody to tell her that Mexican **babies** who are brought to northern cities escape the bad sanitation of their own country only to miss their one aid to health - sunshine. She knows one thing, however, that of the many children she bears a large number die and Amelia Guerra's mother must have been thinking of it at the Daily News Sanitarium. Anyhow she placed the tiny bundle which contained her baby down on the floor of the winter nursery and pointed to it.

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1928.

Oh, see the cute little dark-eyed baby", thoughtlessly said some one who came along just then and Mrs. Guerra, hearing it, tried her vocabulary - four words - with gusto. "She near two year, she near two year", the mother said over and over. It was true. Amelia who is so pretty and well proportioned that everybody stops to admire her, was within a few days of two years and weighed less than fourteen pounds. She couldn't walk or feed herself, or even handle a spoon. She seemed when picked up to have almost no bony structure.

Even yet strangers accept her as a very young baby. In her few weeks at the baby haven she has made no headway, except to gain two pounds. With the aids now being given, she may **escape** the further development of that rachitic trouble, which depletes transplanted Mexican babies **if** crowded into dark tenements through a northern winter. A **two** month old sister to Amelia weighs only four pounds, and a Mexican family in the same neighborhood has four children, none of whom, it is said, is able to walk, because of rachitic trouble.

Chicago Daily News, Oct. 25-28.

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927.

MEXICAN COLONY ENLISTED IN WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

Educational campaign is instituted by Municipal Sanitarium. An intensive campaign for the elimination of tuberculosis among the 10,000 Mexicans of Chicago is announced by the Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium. It will take the form of school of public health instruction and will be directed by Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, medical supervisor of the institution. The city now has 642 of the Mexican colony under its supervision for tuberculosis.

A series of lectures covering basic facts about the white plague, given in Spanish by native Mexicans, and moving-picture films to illustrate various conditions and point out salutary lessons, are to be used", said Dr. Goldberg. Leaflets printed in Spanish will be distributed to the entire Mexican population, so that they will be enabled to understand tuberculosis-breeding conditions and endeavor to remedy them.

Chicago Daliy News, Oct. 25-28.

Scrap Book of Robert C. Jones, 1927.

Messages on health also are being printed in the Spanish Language newspapers. Lectures on the prevention of tuberculosis will be given for four Sunday evenings at the University of Chicago Settlement in the head of a large colony of Mexicans working in the Stockyards, and later in the South Chicago Steel-mill district. The first meeting was held last Sunday night at Hull House, attended by 400 Mexicans and addressed by Dr. Goldberg, LeRoy Miller of the Sanitarium board of directors; Rafael Aveleyra, Mexican Consul; and Dr. E. Garvia Trevino.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent & Protective
Institutions

6. Settlement Houses and
Community Centers

La Defensa, Vol.2. No.47. November 28,1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Celebration of Miss Mary McDowell Anniversary.

With the object of celebrating the birthday anniversary of Miss Mary McDowell, the prominent sociologist, whose philanthropic qualities were widely know among the foreign elements that reside in the Stock Yards district, a literary and musical program has been arranged for tomorrow at 2:30 P.M. at the University of Chicago Settlement 4630 Gross Ave. The program will consist of songs, musical numbers, and expressions of gratitude. It will be in charge of the different foreign groups among whom the elderly sociologist was so dear. Invitations of honor have been sent to the Consulates of Poland, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, and Mexico. The Mexican numbers will be presented by the elements which are known in our colony by their artistic abilities, and have been selected by the Frente Popular Mexicano Section 1 and the Mexican Mothers Club of the University of Chicago settlement. Due to the great sentiment of gratitude which was well earned by Miss McDowell's social activities for the interest of the unfortunate, we have no doubt, that there will be a great attendance at this interesting celebration. The admission will be free to everybody.

November 10, 1936.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Interview: Secretary, Henry Booth House, 14th Pl. & Union Ave. Canal 1672.

This Community Center founded 38 years, houses the activities of Poles, Mexicans, Lithuanians, Jews and Russians. Its head assistant is Miss Meisner. There are two Societies that hold meetings in the building, also Spanish classes, dramatic groups, and a library of 100 books, mostly fiction and a few in history.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Mexican in Chicago, 1928-31.

THE NEW HOME

by

Robert C. Jones and Louis R. Wilson

(Introduction)

This pamphlet is based upon information gathered by Robert C. Jones in a survey of the Mexicans in Chicago during the years 1928-1931. The survey was carried out under the direction of United Religious Survey of Protestantism in Chicago and presented to a Sub-Committee of the Comity Commission of the Chicago Church Federation. This Committee recommended the publication of a pamphlet based on the findings of this survey and appointed an Editorial Committee to assume charge of the publication, consisting of M. N. English, R. H. Elliott, S. C. Kincheloe, Victor E. Marriott.

Through the open windows of a second-story room opposite Hull House on a mid-summer Saturday evening come the jazz strains of a gospel hymn being lustily sung in Spanish. If we were to trace this music to its source it would lead us into the midst of a revival meeting of the Pentecostals. There in a crowded room we would find a Mexican Evangelist, eyes shining

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The Mexican in Chicago, 1928-31

and face flushed by his enthusiasm, leading the singing, while an orchestra made up of a cornet, two drums, three triangles, and a piano beats out the rhythm with a will. But we do not wish to loiter long within its doors. There are other interesting things to be seen along South Halsted during this twilight hour. The strange Spanish signs upon the shop windows put us in the mood for exploration and we turn our steps southward along the Mexican Boulevard. First we pass a restaurant whose brilliant painted walls are covered by designs reminiscent of that Indian culture which Cortez and his followers so ruthlessly destroyed in their conquest of Mexico. In the next block we pause before the window of a music store and glance at the display of ukeleles, guitars, violins, and wind instruments. This little shop makes phonographic records of music as played and sung by Chicago's finest Spanish-speaking artists. And from here the records may find their way to the portable phonographs in the boxcar homes of Mexican railroad workers all over the United States, or even in the little far-away shacks which house the migratory laborers in the sugar-beet fields.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

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The Mexican in Chicago, 1928-31.

Across the street a Mexican woman of middle age, straight black hair caught up in a knot at the back of her head, modestly garbed in a long brown skirt and green silk waist, stands beside her husband. They are looking at the primitive metates in the window of a grocery store - those crude ironing boards with their stone rollers for crushing the water soaked kernel of corn into the paste from which the Mexican bakes his thin cakes of unleavened bread, his tortillas. The woman is evidently considering a purchase. A well dressed young Mexican man passes by, escorting a Mexican girl who is smartly attired in the most modern fashion. They are probably on their way to a dance of the Aztec Club in Bowen Hall at Hull House. The older woman gazes after them in stern disapproval. Then she shakes her head. Such an immodest dress for a girl to wear in public! And to think of any young girl being out on the streets alone with her lover! Such things are never done in Mexico! The young man and woman are passing on up the street. As they go by a pool hall several other young Mexicans watch them enviously. Rubio always was a lucky dog! And to get such a pretty girl.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Mexican in Chicago, 1928-31.

The largest part of the Mexican immigration has been made up of single men or of men who have left their families in Mexico. This makes competition for the women very keen among the young men. However, the Mexican is such a graceful dancer that he can often overcome the barriers of difference and secure a partner from among other nationalities. Miss Anita Edgar Jones has even found some Mexicans taking wives among the Norwegian, the Polish, and the German girls.

Out on the street the fortunate Rubio and his companion are pausing before the window of a Jewish clothing merchant to admire the splendidly attired wax figures of a bride and groom. The Mexican temperament loves the color and gayety of any festive occasion - especially of a wedding. And these two are young and in love. But this is not the story of Rubio. Let us return and step inside the pool hall.

The Mexican pool hall, of which there are more than fifty in Chicago, is quite as much patronized as a social center, news dispensing agency, and mutual aid society as for its more obvious purposes.

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The Mexican in Chicago, 1928-31.

And although the Mexican is growing to do more business with the banks which are located in the immediate neighborhood of the colony, the proprietor of the pool hall remains one of his most trusted bankers. Here the newcomer to Chicago can most easily fraternize with his fellow country-men; be informed of the ways of the city; secure such small, friendly loans as he may at first need; inquire about the best way to find work; and later leave with the proprietor for safekeeping such amounts from his weekly wages as he may be fearful of carrying upon his person or of leaving in his room in the cheap lodging house where he stays. But let us end our leisure walk down Halsted now and complete our survey of this largest of Chicago's Mexican Colonies by swifter method of general description.

The colony centers around Halsted between Harrison and 15th Street. That is to say, it is located in the near West Side, a locality which has been receiving newly-arrived immigrants for the past half century and also, though scarcely by accident, a community which has some of the poorest housing in the city.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Mexican in Chicago, 1928-31.

Here where rents are cheap, where employment agencies are near at hand, and where numerous industrial plants are within easy reach, is a natural place for the immigrant to begin his life in Chicago. As the successive waves of immigrants have come into the city they have always settled in such communities and then pushed outward to occupy better residential districts as their economic status has improved. As newest arrivals in the immigrant flood the Mexicans are found living in the poorest **quarters** in the city. The Mexicans of this colony, however, though numbering between seven and eight thousand, do not wholly fill the districts.

Between Harrison and Polk Streets and especially on Halsted and Blue Island, the Mexicans are in the midst of a Green settlement. Between Polk and Roosevelt Road there is a heavy concentration of Italians west of Halsted and of Poles to the east. North of Roosevelt Road a great many Jews and Russians are to be found. Along Halsted Street the north and south traffic jostles and bumps and clangs its way. Maxwell resounds with the din made by the vender on the curb market as they scream their strangely assorted wares and haggle

II D 6
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- 7 -

The Mexican in Chicago, 1928-31.

over a difference of a few pennies on a sale. Up and down the treeless back streets dilapidated two and three-story houses elbow each other for room and struggle to give shelter to many families who overcrowd their interior.

On week days the Old Town Boys' Club of Newberry Avenue reaches out to serve more than two hundred Mexican Boys. Firenne House on Gilpen Place has its clubs for Mexican Mothers and their little daughters.

The Infant Welfare Society with headquarters at Hull House labors to teach the mothers of the neighborhood how to overcome the rickets-producing effects of the smoke-dimmed daylight. And Hull House itself opens its classes to hundreds of Mexican students. There they are to be found in the pottery shop, the studio, the musical organizations, the dramatic association, the English classes, and the Social groups.

The members of St. Mark's Presbyterian-Congregational Church hold their Sunday School and worship at 1213 Gilpen Place. The Methodist have a Church at Polk and Sholto and the Baptist at Monroe and Morgan.

The Mexican in Chicago, 1928-1931.

In addition there are a number of other missions of the Seventh Day Adventist, Pentecostal and other sects. But at the Church St. Francis on Roosevelt Road the predominant Catholic background of these immigrants reveals itself. There at special Mass conducted for the Mexicans nearly a thousand worshippers often kneel and are comforted by the beauty and upreach of the prayers offered in the universal language of the Church of Rome. There at a shrine at one side of the church their own national patron saint, Our Lady of Guadalupe, gazes upon them. From there they go out after the miracle of the Mass has been consummated, assured once more of their soul's salvation. Such, in brief outward view, is the picture of Chicago's largest and perhaps oldest Mexican colony in the city.

Reference to the map on the opposite page will reveal at a glance where the chief Mexican colonies are located. The two most important areas in addition to the one already described, are the Stock Yards district and the So. Chicago area. In the Stock Yards district there are three distinct colonies, the largest of which is concentrated around Ashland Avenue and Forty-six Street.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

The Mexican in Chicago, 1928-31.

The University of Chicago Settlement has served as a center for the Mexicans in this community for a number of years. The Settlement has employed a part-time Spanish-speaking worker and several Mexican Societies have had headquarters there. This group is employed mainly in the Stock Yards. The smaller groups to the south and east of the Yards find employment with the several packing houses, the American Can Company and the railroads.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

7. Organizations for Legal
Assistance

II D 7
II E 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 10, 1930.

MEXICANS HELP PRISONER

Next Monday the trial of Max Garcia and his two companions will take place. These three men are accused of killing a South Chicago police officer.

The fate of these men is in our hands, and we should show our unity and fellowship by seeing that they be given justice, since it is well known that the policeman's death was not the result of an act of crime.

Albert C. Boehm, attorney for the defense, has decided to aid them and has given instructions to his subordinates to sell chances in the Mexican Colony on a radio in order to raise funds for defense expenses.

Show your love for justice and fellowship by taking one of these chances. They may be secured at the following places: Restaurant, 8855 Buffalo Ave.; El Humo, 5513 Main St.; Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Barber Shop, 828 W. 14 St.;

II D 7
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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 10, 1930.

Grocery Store, 91st and Brandon Ave.; Grocery Store, 10806 Torrence Ave.;
Drug Store, Ben-Carrillo, 92nd St. and Burley Ave.; and Mexico, 1218 W.
Madison Street, Chicago.



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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, May 6, 1930.

MEXICAN COLONY AIDS PRISONER

The collection of funds to aid Max Garcia, still confined in Cook County jail, continues.

Money given by individuals and organizations of the colony this far total \$153.76. Of this amount \$50 has been turned over to Attorney C'Brien - leaving \$103.76 on hand for the defense.

Your contributions are greatly appreciated.

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MEXICAN



MEXICAN



II D 7
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II E 2

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Mar. 6, 1930.

BENEFIT COLLECTION

The total amount of money collected among our colony in Chicago and vicinity until now, is \$132.96, of which \$50 will be given to Mr. O'Brien, attorney for the defense of Max Garcia and his two companions. This money will be delivered to the attorney by Mrs. Delfina Villarreal. The prisoners are in the Cook County Jail, for murder.

In a letter addressed in care of this paper by Mr. J. Refugio, vice-president of the "Sociedad Obreros Libres Mexicanos," we received \$67.31 collected by this society.



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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 22, 1930.

AN INTERVIEW WITH O. B. HERNANDEZ

Mr. O. B. Hernandez, President of the Sociedad Mutualista Obreros Mexicanos visited our office last Thursday and had a long talk with us in regards to the action to be followed in the defense of the three Mexicans who are accused of taking the life of a policeman in South Chicago.

The Sociedad Mutualista Obreros Libres Mexicanos may justly be said, has been the first to demonstrate its altruism, being very active in trying to overcome the serious problem that the prisoners are confronting; "lack of funds for their defense." Other Mexican Societies ought to follow the good example, by giving their contingent for this cause which besides being just, has been left to the care of the Mexican Colony who must not be deaf to the plea of its members in misfortune. Mr. Hernandez has told us that the organization he represents will do everything in its power to help these countrymen of ours.



Mexico, Feb. 22, 1930.

One of the first steps that said society will take is to solicit a contribution from each one of its **members**, this money will be turned over to an attorney that will take care of the defense. All the names of those who contribute will be published at an opportune time.

Translator's Note: It may seem strange that some societies and even the newspaper Mexico could have taken such interest in these prisoners. The reason is that these three Mexicans were held up by the policeman while he was not on duty nor wearing a uniform. As a result of a thorough investigation on this case then some of the Mexicans in Chicago decided to give the accused their moral and financial support. It was considered an act of self defense. However one of the accused was sent to prison from one to ten years, the other two were set free.

Nicolas M Hernandez.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 13, 1930.

WPA 100-1007

ASKED TO AID THREE OF OUR COUNTRYMEN IN JAIL

Three of our countrymen are being held in the Cook County Jail, accused of having killed a policeman. They are Maximo Garcia, Alfonso Reyes, and Jose Garcia, who, frightened by the presence of a policeman who wanted to interrogate them killed him, believing he was a robber.

Mrs. Regina Villarreal, 5419 E. 9th St., Street, South Chicago, writes us to the effect that we call upon the Mexican colony for assistance, since the accused have no funds to defend themselves of the serious charges brought upon them. Here is the letter:

South Chicago, Illinois
February 13, 1930

Editor of Mexico
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:

Allow me to inform you, and all the Mexicans scattered in the city of

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

44-38861-30775

Mexico, Feb. 1 , 1930.

Chicago and vicinity that I wish to call upon all my countrymen to contribute with a small amount of money for the defense of our countrymen, Maximo Garcia, Jose Garcia, and Alfonso Reyes, who are held in the Cook County Jail of Chicago for the crime of taking the life of a policeman of this locality, on the night of Jan. 17 last. The gentlemen already mentioned are good workmen and never had any trouble up to the day of the occurrence. They do not have an attorney because of lack of money and I hope that all the Mexicans will cooperate with me in order to save them from the gallows. I shall ask the Supreme Being, that all of us make an effort in defense of these honest workers. Your contributions may be sent to the newspaper "Mexico," the spokesman of the colony in Chicago. Said funds will be placed in the hands of a prominent attorney, who will be in charge of the defense. For the time being, Mr. Mike Curas, 7855 Buffalo Ave., is the person collecting funds in South Chicago and surroundings. I beg you to take an interest in the matter. The case comes up for trial on March 10th, and the effort must be made now or never. Without any further business, I remain with respect and consideration,

Your sincere servant,
Delfina Villarreal

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA FILE # 801.90275

Mexico, Feb. 18, 1930.

Those persons who wish to contribute with their donations to the defense of these compatriots, must send the same to the newspaper "Mexico," 1217 West Madison Street. The names of those sending a contribution, together with the amounts thereof, will be published in this paper. The funds collected will be paid to a prominent attorney, as suggested by Mrs. Delfina Villarreal, so that he can take charge of the defense.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions
8. Employment Agencies

Mexico, Oct. 10, 1928.

UNSCRUPULOUS EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

From time to time reports have reached this newspaper about some of our countrymen who have come to this city in search of work and who have become victims of racketeering employment agencies. The system of asking money for a job which is never secured for the applicant is not confined to Chicago neither is it news to us. The question is that the "victim" pays for a job which he may or may not get, the latter case being the more common.

We recommend that those who might be seeking work through employment agencies, make their choice with the utmost circumspection so as not to become victims of a fraud. The only way to put a stop to these wretched swindles is to stay away from the places where they are practiced. Applicants should pay for employment after they have obtained it.

WPA (111) DE 1 20178

Mexico, Oct. 10, 1928.

We do not wish to say that this shameful practice is carried out by all the employment agencies in the city. There are many places where fraud is not perpetrated and where promises are fulfilled. Of these agencies one is located at 631 West Madison Street, a Mexican one which is operated honestly, and which carries out what it promises. There are others of this kind but it is evident that they are not numerous.

We should stay away from those places where they promise much and give nothing.

It was not long ago that a group of Mexicans lost money in dealing with one of these fraudulent agencies. All the efforts of our countrymen to recover the money which they had paid for employment they did not get, were in vain.

It is evident that some of the employment agencies have studied the game to the end and that whatever money gets into their hands, is kept by them.

Before registering at one of these employment agencies, make first an investigation about its integrity and then pass your findings on to other countrymen. To go blindly ahead and pay is the worst thing one can do.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent & Protective Institutions

10. Foreign & Domestic Relief

El Nacional, July 25, 1931.

WILLIAM L. ...

CONTRIBUTION

Mr. Lino Ortega, 829 South Morgan Street, wishes to thank all persons who contributed to the fund for the burial of his son. The contributions were as follows: La Favorita, \$11.00; La Perla, \$1.00; La Colorada, \$1.00; La Esperanza, \$1.25; **Alberto** Aleman, \$1.00; Gaspar Alagna, \$2.00; Eufernio Rodriguez, \$0.55; Joaquin Moncada, \$0.50; Alfonso Luniga, \$0.20; Josi Balcazar, \$0.25; Ignacio M. Valle, \$0.55; Alfonso Zaragoza, \$1.00; Josi Gonzalez, \$0.25; Francisco Palacio, \$0.25; Pablo Aguirre, \$0.25; Josi Lopez, \$0.25; Manuel Cepeda, \$1.00; Josi N. Manguise, \$0.25; Miguel Rivera, \$0.15; Luis Martinez, \$0.50; Manuel **Ortiz**, \$1.00; Macario Villanueva, \$0.50; Julio Rodriguez, \$1.00; and Jesus Ortega, \$3.00. Total \$29.40.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Dec. 31, 1929.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE FEAST

VFA (11) 17 200

The Children's Fiesta organized by La Chispa and the Cruz Azul Mexicana took place last Sunday at Hull House. The day was one of happiness for the Mexican children of Chicago, thanks to our colleague "La Chispa," and to the untiring work of la Cruz Azul Mexicana of this city.

A large number of children attended the affair and were presented with gifts.

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Mexico, Nov. 28, 1928.



SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30278

FESTIVAL

A dance has been announced for December 8th, to aid the Mexican Children; this event will take place at the Hull House 800 S. Halsted st. It will be under the auspices of a Mexican society. Two festivals that have been very successful in the past, makes us feel that this affair will be a splendid success. At the end of the dance some painting will be on sale, this contribution will increase the fund. Such paintings are very appropriate for Christmas gifts. Work such as that which as been carried out by the Sociedad Femenil, which is composed of Mexican women who have been working for a long time in behalf of the Mexican children. We are appealing to you as a good Mexican to attend without fail to this festival. Besides the entertainment, you will have the opportunity to have the satisfaction of having contributed to the assistance of those who together with their parents face the same ill fate in this country. Mexico supports everything that tends to benefit the Mexican children. Unite with us and the effort will be double.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, Nov. 24, 1928.

W. L. L. R. 102

BENEFIT FESTIVAL

The Sociedad Femenil will give a festival at Hull House on December 8th. This organization is gathering useful objects to be distributed among poor Mexican children who live in and near Chicago.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Oct. 24, 1928.

WPA (111-1871-26218)

FOR CHRISTMAS

From good sources we are informed that the Sociedad Fraternal Mexicana, Lodge 170 of the Alianza Hispano Americana, is organizing a series of festivals. This is to raise funds to buy clothes, toys and candy in order to distribute them on Christmas to the Mexican children of the colony.

"El Arte Infantil", the well known group of children who also work on the stage, has seconded this idea and placed its artistic contingent at the disposal of this cause.

Since the Mexican Consul of Chicago, has supported this idea, and since the aim is commendable we hope that the other groups of Chicago will follow this example to realize such a noble undertaking.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

1. Organized Crime

El Nacional, Apr. 30, 1932.

WPA FILE # 100-20273

APPREHENSION OF AUTO THIEVES

According to the Chicago authorities, fifteen Mexican boys from an organized band of auto thieves were arrested. Other members of the band are located in the State of Texas. Fred Tabor and Miguel Cortez, both 17 years respectively, were presented before Commissioner Walker of the Grand Jury, for violating the Dyer Act. Tabor and Cortez were placed under a \$2,000 bond. The rest of the other members of the band were each placed under a \$1,000 bond.

According to the facts uncovered at the trial, the band specialized in stealing and selling the autos to families returning to the Mexican Republic. It is estimated that 400 autos were stolen, which resulted in a very lucrative business for the thieves.



El Nacional, May 20, 1931.

MORE MEXICANS ATTACKED

Many thieves who commit robberies near Halsted and Taylor Streets, are a continuous threat to the neighborhood and especially to the Mexican citizen.

These robbers are well organized in several gangs and well known to the police. It is imperative that the authorities clean up this city ward, for the benefit of its inhabitants and merchants.

We see daily, around Halsted and Taylor Streets, groups of Italians who are planning robberies. It is very dangerous to reach this part of the city, because the bandits attack even during the day. There is an assumption that some Italian politicians protect them, when one of them is caught by the police he is freed very soon without punishment. With this procedure the neighborhood is **terrorized**.

El Nacional, May 20 1931.

Last week two young Mexicans were brutally beaten at the corner of Halsted and Taylor Streets, by a group of six or seven persons. The Mexicans escaped from their assailants due to their swiftness in running.

The bandits have always numerical superiority over their victims and know perfectly well they have political protection.

Now we must relate that last Sunday about 4 P.M. two Mexican workers, at that tragic corner: Halsted and Taylor, were assaulted by more or less 10 Italians. Our compatriots work in a railroad section outside the city and come weekly to purchase provisions. The bandits intended to rob them by day. The two workers fought as two wildcats, but at the end, were vanquished, but one of them escaped and found shelter in Mr. Ignacio M. Valle's store, owned by this esteemed Mexican trader. The robbers waited outside the store for their Mexican victim, who remained there until he thought that his assailants had gone; however, when he intended to go outside toward Mr. Enciso's tailor shop he was attacked again. The Mexican wished to get his trousers mended, which were torn during the previous struggle.



El Nacional, May 20, 1931.

In this occasion the Italians were very angry and assaulted him furiously. The Mexican used a knife and stabbed according to some witnesses, some of his rivals, who threw stones at him. Being unable to go to Mr. Enciso's tailor shop he retreated back to Mr. Valle's store. The bandits became very angry at their victims flight, and threw stones against the plate glass windows of "El Arte Mexicano".

The attackers fled in three automobiles. The damage done to the store is estimated at \$500.00, excluding the window panes which were insured.

Mr. Valle called the police and reported the attack. An American eye-witness took the number of one of the automobiles; but the police found it was a stolen plate.

The Mexican people will ask the Mexican Consul to look into this matter and demand from the authorities the punishment of these people. If the authorities are not willing to protect us there is the intention to make a formal appeal to Washington by the conduct of the Mexican Embassy.

El Nacional, May 13, 1931.

WPA FILE 100 30270

MEXICAN MURDERED IN GARY, INDIANA

Last Saturday morning Domingo Gonzales, a Mexican citizen passed away in the hospital, as a result of gun-shot wounds which he received during the previous evening. He was a victim of an unidentified aggressor who shot him from an automobile while it was going at top speed. The victim was 35 years of age and lived at 1604 Jefferson Street, Gary, Indiana. He was caught in the cross-fire when he found himself in front of a pool-room located at 1609 Madison Street. Angelo Traficamp, 35 years of age, also received a wound in the chest when he left the pool-room and went to the aid of Gonzales. His condition is considered critical.

Another victim of this shooting incident is Hans Hansen, 40 years of age who was nearby. He received two gun-shot wounds in one leg, but his condition is not considered serious.

El Nacional, May 13, 1931.

In the under-world of Gary, Gonzales gained the reputation of being a stool-pigeon for the police, telling them what he knew, of the many secret hiding places of the "bootleggers" of the neighboring city.

The theory prevail. that the assailant was Joseph Montano, chief of a gang of "bootleggers" who marauds thru the northern part of Illinois. Traficamp told the police that he seemed to have recognized Montano as being the man who walked thru a small passage-way a few moments before the tragedy.

On the theory that Montano is the murderer, the police have begun to search for him, hoping for his apprehension.

El Nacional, Apr. 29, 1931.

WPS (122) 801.20275

THEY SOAKED ONE DOLLAR BILL AND CONVERTED IT INTO TWENTY DOLLAR BILL

The arrest of three men yesterday by agents of the federal secret service completed the capture of a band of twenty dollar bill counterfeiters, according to the findings of Captain Thomas J. Calloghan. It is said that the imitation bills were among the best that have been found in the history of the city. They found that the counterfeiters washed the one dollar bills with some kind of acid, and then reprinted them by means of some ingenious process into twenty dollar bills.

Cormine Pirofalo, Leo Cuda and Louis C. Olivo were examined yesterday and confined to prison pending a bond of \$10,000.00 for each of them.

The printing according to the report was done by Pirofalo, who it is said quit a \$100.00 per week job in order to work with Cuda. The bills were printed in a workshop located at 1706 W. 51st Street, property of Olivo.

Mexico, Apr. 18, 1929.

APR 20 1929 PROL 50275

AN UNIDENTIFIED MEXICAN ASSASSINATED

The police of this city, has discovered the body of one of our compatriots, in a state of putrefaction, in one of the caves that exist on Clinton and Polk Streets.

The state of the body proves that the attack has taken place several days ago and the victim cannot be identified for that reason.

According to neighbors of that vicinity, three Mexican men had the habit of sleeping daily in the **caves**. It is thus probable that the other two individuals killed the third.

The body of the unfortunate man, revealed enormous wounds, a testimony of the ferocity of the murderers.

The body was taken to the morgue. Without any clues whatever, it is impossible for the police to apprehend the criminals.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30271

LA DEFENSA Nov. 21, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 46

"What Fred Chavez, says".

The young assassin related his life story and motives which caused him to commit the crime. Last Tuesday after considerable efforts, a representative of "La Defensa" was permitted to see Federico Chavez, who is now waiting for trial for the murder of his 16 year old wife, and his mother-in-law. The interview took place in the County Jail, and after our reporter told him ~~told~~ ~~the~~ the object of his visit, Federico manifested good will in giving him the intimate details of his brief and tragic matrimony. Federico, appeared to be as a school boy who is being punished, but to whom the disciplinary measures taken to correct his ill tendencies don't matter in the least. Federico Chavez is 21 years of age, 5 ft. 6 inches tall, black eyes, short nose, without any beard and weights 126 lbs. Federico voluntarily related to our reporter what he thought had been of utmost interest in his life. He was born in San Antonio, Texas, in the year of 1914, his father and mother were Mexican immigrants, his mother died when he was 3 years old, and he was raised by his grand mother on his mother's side. His father, after becoming a widower, went further into the United States looking for work. When Fred was just a kid he used to carry a shoe shine box, and shine shoes in the streets, in

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WFL (11), PRC 30275

order to help his grand-mother to support him during which time he had a chance to associate with bad companions. When Federico was 15 years old, he was arrested together with a boy older than him, because the police found them in possession of a stolen suit; and a considerable amount of money. Both were unable to explain how they had obtained the suit and money and Federico was sentenced for 15 months to the school of correction. After Federico served his term, his father, who was already in Chicago, sent him some money and told him to come to Chicago, but since his father was again married, he could not get along very well with his step-mother. Federico then had to go to an uncle on his mother's side who also was in Chicago, and it was the latter who supported Federico and sent him to school, but he did not finish the grade school. Federico's efforts to find employment were unsuccessful on account of the industrial crisis. Federico's best record of employment, is a 3 months period during which he worked as a kitchen helper in a restaurant located at 63rd and Dorchester Ave. Outside of this he has worked whenever and whatever he could find to do. He was 21 when he met Aurora Rodriguez, a 15 year old girl, who was at that time attending the San Francisco Parrochial School. Aurora's mother opposed the relations of her daughter with Federico in view of this fact, Federico urged Aurora, to leave

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WPA (U) 2-11-39

her home, and go with him to which she acceded. Four days after they eloped the Juvenile authorities, held the girl but her mother gave her consent to the marriage which had been already performed at Crown Point, Federico's father paid the expenses connected with the marriage and offered his home to the young couple. The honey-moon was very brief, and shortly after the difficulties with authorities ended, the dissensions, between husband and wife started, and Federico's father was forced to tell them to leave his house. The couple established their home in an apartment house on Morgan Street, in which even the most indispensable means of life were scarce. About three months after the marriage, Federico took his wife along and went to Garry, Indiana, looking for a job.

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LA DEFENSA, Vol. 2. No. 44. Nov. 7, 1936.

TWO WOMEN ASSASSINATED.

A young Mexican killed his wife and mother-in-law. The home of Mrs. Angela Rodriguez situated in the first floor of the Oberman Building 14th, and Newberry Ave. was a theatre of a tragedy last Thursday, when Federico Chavez 21 years of age, Mexican by nationality, killed his wife, Mrs. Aurora R. de Chavez, and Mrs. Angela Rodriguez his mother-in-law.

Antecedents.

Federico Chavez, is an individual who has been known never to have had a permanent occupation. He is well known among the young elements in the neighborhood and in social centers of which there are three or four within the block where the crime occurred. Six months ago after a brief betrothal Federico persuaded Aurora to abandon her maternal home, and they went to get married in the nearby city of Crown Point. Mrs. Rodriguez who always

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objected to the relations of her daughter with Chavez when she saw the marriage certificate, surrendered to the irremediable, and forgave Aurora for getting married without consent. The newly married couple established their home in a modest four room apartment at 817 So. Morgan St. where they had the honeymoon, which did not last quite six months due to the apathy of the husband in seeking an honest job, whereby he could support his young and attractive wife.

Frequent Aversions.

For some weeks until this date the disagreements between the new couple became frequent and serious. The wife, accustomed to an unencumbered life carried on at the side of the mother, could not habituate herself to the series of privations obligated to go through due to the indifference of the husband to fulfill his obligations. According to some people who knew intimately the young man, there were not a few days in which there was nothing to eat in their poor home. Very frequently Aurora, and even her husband came to the maternal

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WPA (ILL) 204 2/2/4

home asking for food.

The Tragedy.

Thursday morning just before noon, Aurora made one of those frequent visits to her mother. Shortly before four o'clock Federico arrived too, and said he was just from his house looking for his wife. A strong discussion started between husband and wife because she gave the marriage certificate to a woman friend to keep, so she said. Strong words continued for few minutes, at the end of which, Federico asked his wife to a bed room where they could speak with more liberty. Aurora agreed to the suggestion. Mrs. Rodriguez and the other occupants of the house suddenly heard Aurora screaming desperately and hurried to the room, but just before they got to the room they heard three detonations. When they opened the door Aurora was found on the floor mortally wounded.

Two Women Assassinated.

When his mother-in-law appeared in the door, Federico turned his revolver

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WPA (ILL., PR) 30271

and shot her in the abdomen.

The Assassin Arrested.

The police were called by one of the persons who were in the house, as soon as he heard the first shot, and within a few minutes the police arrived at the place of the tragedy. The proximity of the Maxwell station within two blocks where the crime was committed, caused the police to reach the place before the assassin completely realized his guilt and intended to escape, he was surprised by the policemen while sitting on the edge of the bed with the revolver yet in his hand, and in a state of apparent stupor. While being arrested he showed no resistance. When he was interrogated at the Police Station Chavez said that he suspected infidelity of his wife and that his suspicion increased greatly by the act of his wife when she took the marriage certificate away from home.

(to be continued.)

La Defensa, Vol. 2 No 40. Oct. 10, 1936

A MEXICAN VINDICATED BY A JURY

Jorge Rojas, a mexican, was declared not guilty of disorderly conduct by a jury in the Municipal Court. Young Rojas, was arrested the morning of August 23rd, and accused by the police of being found embracing Miss Eleanor Swimmer. The scene of affection that caused so much aversion to the police officer, took place on 67th Street and the Illinois Central Railway. The police declared that, at the time of the arrest, they found communist literature in possession of Rojas. The couple contracted civil marriage last Wednesday.

The now Mrs. Rojas, has denied the scene of affection took place as discovered by the police. The jury deliberated only 90 minutes before reaching the verdict. The parents of Mrs. Rojas, objected to the marriage, but she said; that she will see to it that her marriage with Rojas, be accepted benevolently by her parents.

La Defensa May 16, 1936 Vol. 2 No. 20

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Editorial "Language"

Not long ago we witnessed an incident which took place in one of our municipal courts of Chicago. A married woman whose charge is not fit to mention, claimed to be from a Latin-American Country, and Mexican by Marriage, was taken before a judge. She was a woman of no physical or moral character that could distinguish her from an anonymous accumulation. She had little, or no education. Slow in thinking, and slower in expressing her thoughts. Awkward in her language, and with no knowledge of English. Her accusation was as one who is a prostitute professionally. She was represented by a lawyer who frankly confessed to have no knowledge of Spanish. The state's attorney basing the charge upon the declarations, which was said to have been made to the police officers, at the time of the arrest, asked for the maximum punishment which the law stipulates in similar offenses. The attorney for the defendant made a motion to postpone the case because his client could not speak English, and the interpreter who was to act in the case was not present for some unknown reason. The Judge refused to grant the delay in

view of the fact, that the defendant had been arrested four times, on the same charges. About two hours later a colored person was brought in to interpret for her. The judge asked: "How many years have you been in this country?" "Ten years," she answered. This answer caused a reaction of ire upon the magistrate. He then imposed a heavy fine upon the woman. The conviction of a common charge of that nature made the defendant eligible for deportation. The convicted woman, without any funds, could not have her case appealed to a higher court. After a long period of incarceration she was deported and this of course caused considerable expenses to the Immigration Department. The magistrate was extemporaneous in his decision, and therefore unjust because he based his justification solely upon the version presented by the police. If the case had been appealed to the Superior Court perhaps the decision would have been reversed. The defendant was a victim of her own economic condition. Every story has two sides, so before we blame the judge let us consider his side also.

La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 13, Mar. 28, 1936.

A MEXICAN DIED IN JAIL

Ignacio Ramirez, 48 years old who was accused of conducting a disorderly house, and arrested with four men and two women was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction. The State appointed a lawyer to represent Ramirez, and the sentence was suspended. Then the Immigration Department subjected the defendant to an examination and found that Ramirez could not produce a passport and confined him to the County Jail subject to deportation. While in jail, Ramirez suffered an attack of pneumonia, and died. The Immigration Department, estimated Ramirez's case to cost the State about \$700.00 besides the oxygen administered during his illness, which cost about \$34.00 a day. The other persons arrested with Ramirez, are still in jail, waiting for a decision from Washington to be deported.

La Lucha, Mar. 10, 1934.

THREE MEN SEIZED AS ABDUCTORS

Ramon Silva, 26 years, 9022 Burley Avenue; Ray Diaz 20 years, 8712 Mackinaw Avenue; and Emilio Gonzalez, 20 years, 8738 Buffalo Avenue; were held at the police station at South Chicago, according to a notice published by The Daily Calumet, and were indicted for the abduction of a girl. She was lured and conveyed by these rascals, to Hammond, Indiana, where she asked for police assistance.

The Detectives Kuzanek and O'Brien captured the audacious kidnapers. We congratulate the young lady who could escape from the snare which stretched around her. The accused, will be judged very soon.

We know that the accused, Ramon Silva, is a sly fellow whose name appears in the pólice records because of accusations such as this.



El Nacional, Feb. 4, 1933.

WOUNDED IN A FIGHT

A week ago Monday, Juan Garcia, 39 years, of 1100 West Harrison Street, was wounded on the head during a quarrel with Mr. Rafael Muro, Proprietor of "La Favorita" store, 1009 West Polk Street.

Mr. Garcia, said that he had gone into the store to buy a newspaper, but that he first paused to read some articles on the front page. Mr. Muro thought probably that he was not going to purchase the paper. He thus told him in an offensive way to get out of the store. Thereupon a quarrel ensued. The proprietor attacked him with an empty bottle, wounding his head. Realizing that he was badly hurt, Mr. Garcia summoned the police and was taken in an ambulance to the Cook County Hospital, where he received first aid treatment.

The merchant told one of our reporters, that Garcia was leaving the store, without paying for the paper and that on being discovered he began to throw things at him. So he, in self defense threw a bottle at Garcia, to intimidate him.

Judge Bonelli, of the Disciplinary Court, on hearing the charges of Garcia, issued a warrant for the arrest of the well known merchant, Mr. Muro.



El Nacional, Aug. 27, 1932.

CAPTAIN VENEGAS FOUND GUILTY

The trial of the distinguished aviation instructor, Captain B. J. Venegas, charged with embezzlement, took place last Tuesday at 1:30 P.M. The charges were proffered by Benigno A. Daza, who is a native from Colombia. The charges accuse Captain Venegas of having received \$275.00 from the student Daza to be used for the purchase of a plane. A receipt was signed stating that if no purchase had taken place by March 21st, the money would be refunded. As Captain Venegas has neither purchased a plane, nor refunded the money, he was arrested for embezzlement.

The trial was to have taken place last Tuesday at 9:00 A.M., but was delayed **due** to a great number of other cases. The Venegas case came up only at 1:30 P.M. in the Court of Judge Borrelli, which is located at 48 South Wabash Avenue. Our **reporter**, who witnessed the disposition of the other cases found Judge Borrelli's decisions to be just and humane ones.

El Nacional, Aug. 27, 1932.

Captain Venegas claimed in Court that a \$50.00 **deposit** made by him towards the purchase of a plane had been lost. But he refused to say what had become of the remaining \$225.00.

The Judge ordered the defendant to return the money. Should he refuse to do so, he would be sentenced to a prison term of one to five years. The case was then continued until September 15th.

WPS (L. L.) RE 15 20275

El Nacional, Aug. 13, 1932.

AVIATION CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT FREED ON THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND

Captain and instructor, B. J. Venegas, appeared before, Judge Borrelli, last Monday in the court located at 48 South Wabash.

As we have already informed our readers, the captain ~~had~~ been accused of embezzlement. He was found guilty, arrested and fined \$1,000.

He was also held on other charges which will be heard by the Judge on the 23rd of this month, at nine o'clock in the morning.

The defendant, was apprehended last Saturday and was immediately freed on bond. The bond was put up by his mother, Mrs. Venegas, guaranteed by a house which she owns.

The lawyer for the defendant, Lic. Julio I. Puento, asked for a continuance in order to give Captain Venegas time to raise the money with which to repay Mr. Deza.

El Nacional, Aug. 13, 1932.

One version of this lamentable affair is it seems that Captain Venegas was the victim of a pickpocket who robbed him of a large quantity of money. For that reason he was not able to meet the payments toward the purchase of the plane.

This version of the affair was given to our reporter and as such, we give it to the public. In the meantime we will be on the look out for new facts in this interesting case.

El Nacional, Aug. 6, 1932.

PROL 30275

CELEBRITY COMMITTED GRAVE CRIME

Yesterday, Captain B. J. Venegas, well known aviator was arrested for swindling, on a warrant obtained through the court of Judge Borrelli.

In 1931 a young man by the name of Benigno A. Dezas, a native of Colombia, single, and 23 years of age, came to this city. He had been attracted to this city by an advertisement which he saw in his homeland and which offered a course in aviation. It was his idea to study it so that he might secure a license to fly and then return to his native land to serve his country. Once here he made inquiry as to merits of the school which had advertised in his homeland. He learned that the school had an extremely bad reputation. Thereupon the young man decided not to enter this school. It was then that he met Captain Venegas, who was giving private lessons on the theory and practice of aviation. Young Dezas' interest was aroused to the point where he decided to take the courses offered by Captain Venegas.

El Nacional, Aug. 6, 1932.

WPS (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

He paid the Captain one hundred and fifty dollars for the theory course of flying lessons which were given in groups for a period of several weeks. At this time the Captain conducted the classes at 1826 South Michigan Avenue, where young Dezas lived together with Enrique Moncayo and Libardo Rodriguez, both also from Colombia.

In as much as instructor Venegas had fulfilled his contract by carrying the aviation theory course to a successful end the classes were terminated. In the meantime only one of the students was financially able to make arrangements to pursue the practical end of the study, and this student was Benigno A. Dezas.

On the 21st of last March young Dezas gave two hundred and seventy five dollars to instructor Venegas as his contribution toward the purchase of a plane to be used in taking flying lessons. Captain Venegas had told his pupil that he already had obtained money from two Mexican and one American students which together with his and that of Dezas' would be sufficient to obtain the flying machine.

VDA (ILL) INCL 30278

El Nacional, Aug. 6, 1932.

The young man was pleased with this arrangement and in the presence of one of the students, Enrique Moncayo, Captain Venegas gave him a receipt which indicated that the money was to be used for the purchase of a plane.

Several weeks passed by and no machine was secured. Day after day the student inquired as to what was holding up the acquisition of the machine.

Captain Venegas finally stated that he had lost the initial payment put up with a company towards the purchase of the machine because he could not get enough money to complete the purchase. He promised the young man that he would make restitution.

However, in the face of continuous evasions on the part of the Captain, the young man obtained the services of an attorney of great reputation, Mr. Julio I. Puente, who started action against the Captain immediately.

One of our reporters tried to interview instructor Venegas but he did not succeed in seeing him before this edition went to press.

El Nacional, Aug. 6, 1932.

WFF (ILL) P. 102/5

However, in our next issue we will inform our readers of what defense the Captain made.

Because Captain Venegas was so well known in our social circles the notice of his plight has caused great consternation in the Mexican Colony.

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El Nacional, Apr. 23, 1932.

WIP (11), PROJ. 1278

MURDER IN SELF DEFENSE

The home at 7930 Parnell Street was the scene last Friday of a bloody tragedy. Ignacio Panlaqua, 33 years of age and a resident of 7915 Parnell Street, lost his life. The murderer Ildefonso de la Cruz, who lived in the home where the tragedy occurred, told the authorities that he committed the murder in self defense when Panlaqua tried to stab him with a dagger. He also mentioned that on repeated occasions Panlaqua had forced his attentions upon his wife, molesting her every day with his repulsed love advances. On Friday, when De la Cruz found him with his wife in his own home the latter tried to escape, not being able to get out he decided to give battle if necessary.

The result was an exchange of violent words and the appearance of a long dagger in the hands of the abusive Panlaqua, De la Cruz, then gave him a terrible cut on the neck with a razor.

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WFA (LL) /KOL 3027

El Nacional, Apr. 23, 1932.

Altho mortally wounded Panlagua succeeded in making some ten steps before falling to the floor with his head severed from his body.

The murderer is in custody of the authorities who will fix the day when he is to appear in court and be freed for his offense.

El Nacional, Mar. 12, 1932.

WIT (11) 30275

MYSTERIOUS MURDER

Joseph Carrasco who once lived here and who had served four years of a ten year sentence in Joliet penitentiary was recently murdered. The cause of his death is being investigated by doctors and officials of the prison, in order to solve the mystery.

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El Nacional, Mar. 12, 1932.

974 (P. 2), P. 30276

MEXICAN LAW BREAKERS.

Ramon Catro, who lived at 551 W. Madison street was sentenced to serve one year in the House of Correction by magistrate Brooks. He made an effort to escape from his guards when he was being returned to his cell.

Castro was sentenced for having sold marihuana cigarettes to high school students.

El Nacional, Jan. 9, 1932.

MEXICAN MURDERED

Pedro Almendariz, a young member of a peaceful and humble Mexican family, was the innocent victim last Sunday morning of a moody and drunken murder who sent him to his death with five gun-shot wounds.

According to the information which we have been able to obtain concerning this case, young Almendariz was walking in the vicinity of Blue Island and Halsted when he was accosted by another fellow-countryman known as Bonifacio, who, completely intoxicated, insisted that the former take some drinks with him. After a brief interchange of words, during which young Almendariz categorically refused the invitation, Bonifacio drew a revolver and fired five times at close range upon his defenseless and unsuspecting victim.

Having committed his atrocious crime the aggressor tried to flee, succeeding in evading the authorities until Monday afternoon, when the detectives **succeeded** in locating him and placing a charge of first degree murder against him.

El Nacional, Jan. 9, 1932.

WPA FILE # 200.30275

The quarrelsome Bonifacio was subjected to long and impetuous cross-examination by the detectives. Although he confessed having been the perpetrator of the crime, he has persistently refused to reveal his motive for having killed Almendariz, giving rise to the belief that he wishes to indicate that his act was due to a deranged mind caused by the effects of the marijuana habit. Cases are known where marijuana addicts have committed murder without knowing why they did it and it is possible that this might be analogous case.

The victim of this bloody tragedy was 27 years of age and had always been known for his retiring and laborious character. His death has been an irreparable loss to his parents and sisters who had not dreamed of parting with him at such tender age.

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WPA (IL:) PROJ. 50275

El Nacional, Dec. 19, 1931.

RIVERA FREE

Mr. Santiago Rivera, Mexican, 25 years old, was acquitted last Tuesday, December 15th, by Judge B. David, at the Criminal Court.

It was an impressive act, when Judge B. David said solemnly: "I would have done the same as this youngman had done in those circumstances; therefore, in the Law's name I declare you innocent.

The story of this crime is as follows:

A ~~sex~~ offender attacked Mr. Rivera's mother, who is a venerable old woman. Mr. Rivera loves his mother with unutterable affection and when he knew by his own mother's lips what had occurred, he became enraged, because the bandit who had trampled his honor was proud of his deed. Then, Mr. Rivera took a pistol and ran to kill the fiend.

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El Nacional, Dec. 19, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

Mr. Rivera was charged with murder; but he got the sympathy of those persons who knew the truth. Rivera's fate was in Judge B. David's hands; but this honest man was just.

Mr. Rivera received his friends' congratulations. Many Mexican persons were interested in Mr. Rivera's lot; but Mr. Guillermo B. O'Neil always showed a great endeavour to help him.

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SPANISH
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El Nacional, Sep. 26, 1931.

MEXICAN BEHEADED

A body was found last Sunday at the break of day in an empty lot at Taylor and Canal Streets. The body was identified as that of a Mexican named "El Veneno" (The poison).

He had a very bad **reputation**, because he was aggressive and a thief; consequently he had many enemies.

The last time he was under police surveillance he was living with a crew of bandits who were plundering homes on the West Side.

The body had many lesions, but the fatal blow was one which almost severed the head from the body. There is a great deal of conjecture respecting the **murderer**, but he may be among the many Veneno's rivals.

"El Veneno" was so named, because of his bad conduct.

El Nacional, Aug. 29, 1931SPANISH
MEXICAN

FOUR ROBBERS IMPRISONED

Two men whom it is believed, robbed Frank Gosieski of 40 chickens last Wednesday night, were arrested yesterday with two women. When approached, they were eating a chicken dinner in their home, at 10722 Torrence Avenue. The four were taken to the police station where Gosieki said that the chickens, found in the yard of the robbers' home, were his. Those apprehended were Remigio Trevino, 30 years old; Louis Rottus, 26 years old; Mrs. Amelia Orvontiv, 26 years old and Mrs. Isabel Cervantes, 35 years of age. The accused maintained that they bought the chickens in May of this year.

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El Nacional, Aug. 29, 1931.

WPA FILE, PROJ. 30275

MEXICAN CONDEMNED TO PRISON

Yesterday, Judge Joseph A. Garber of the Court of Domestic Relations, imposed a sentence of two years in prison and a fine of four hundred dollars on Manuel Romeo, a Mexican citizen, 23 years of age and resident of 3731 Sheffield Avenue. He was arrested on July 29th, and accused of molesting two minors.

El Nacional, Aug. 29, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) VOL. 30275

MURDER

Yesterday at two o'clock in the afternoon, the first investigation of the death of Jerry Brosman, who lived at 1802 W. North Avenue, took place at the County Morgue. Brosman was shot to death Thursday, by a Porto Rican named Santiago Rivera, who told the authorities that he killed Brosman when the latter tried to attack his mother. Brosman was in charge of the house in which young Rivera and his mother lived.

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El Nacional, June 27, 1931.

FRUSTRATED ABDUCTION OF A MEXICAN GIRL

While walking along the street last Sunday, Miss Maria Rosa Rosales, 19 years old, 808 Roosevelt Road, was assaulted at Roosevelt and Morgan Streets and thrown into an automobile by Leo Giannola, 22 years; Alfredo Blanchio, 21 years and Vito Norablano, but the abduction and rape were frustrated by the arrival of the police.

These men who were taken in to custody, are believed to be of Italian extraction.

El Nacional, June 20, 1931.

WPA (ILL) FR01.30275

ENRIQUE GUERRERO MYSTERIOUSLY MURDERED

Enrique Guerrero, 20 years old, 1523 Elberne Street, was attacked and shot twice by two men, last Wednesday, at the corner of Flournoy and Paulina Streets.

He was taken to the County Hospital where he died a few hours later.

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MEXICAN

El Nacional, June 17, 1931.

SPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MEXICAN ARRESTED

Pedro Salinas, 17 years old of 1458 West Roosevelt Road, was arrested last Tuesday by the police when he started an automobile which did not belong to him.

The youngster was held for further investigation.

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El Nacional, June 3, 1931.

80 MEXICANS ARRESTED

80 Mexicans were seized by the police, last Friday in a pool-room, at 617 West Madison Street. Among the arrested persons some were playing, others were spectators in the pool-room, and others were in a near barber-shop getting a haircut or shave.

The police arrived suddenly and nobody understood why they acted in this way without motive, arresting so many compatriots. Somebody informed us that a Mexican fellow who was getting a shave, was forced to leave the barber-shop and taken to jail.

Jesus Cordova was the only one among the arrested able to furnish bail. When he was freed, he went to the Mexican consulate to report this abuse. The Consul immediately began an investigation.



El Nacional, June 3, 1931.

All the **arrested** remained in their cells until Monday afternoon, when they were conveyed as a group before the judge. Only two men were found guilty, because they carried "Marijuana" cigarettes, in their pockets.

The pool-room located at 617 West Madison Street, is very much attended by the Mexican people. In this time of crisis many went to play and others to pass the time. Somebody reported this to the police. Many were beaten because they protested against their imprisonment. Twenty were put in a cell in very bad hygienic conditions.

The Mexican Vice-Consul accompanied by the lawyers, Friedman, Elebogen and by the Consulate's lawyer started an investigation. They adduced that the arrested Mexicans had not committed any crime.

El Nacional, May 16, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MEXICAN WAS THRUST WITH A DAGGER IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Francisco Juarez, 29 years old, was conveyed last Thursday evening, to the South Chicago Hospital in a very serious condition, as a result of fighting his fellow-roomer Salvador R. Gutierrez.

Juarez and Gutierrez lived in the same room at 3436 Greenbay Avenue, and according to the aggressor's statement, Juarez came home intoxicated and started abusing him.

Juarez has two wounds in one of his arms, one in the chest near the heart and one in the back.

The police of South Chicago seized the attacker a few minutes after the tragedy, he told the authorities that he had acted in self defense.

WPA (H.L. PRO) 30275

El Nacional, May 6, 1931.

MEXICANS WHO RAN OVER JOHN PATLON ACQUITTED

Last Friday the case against nine Mexicans, who ran over an old man was heard in the court of Judge Zeller, magistrate of Chicago Heights. The occupants of the automobile were on their way to Mexico when the misfortune occurred. Thanks to the active efforts on the part of Mrs. Mary Belle Spencer, a lawyer very well known in our colony, who was able to show in court that the misfortune was accidental and not the fault of the fellow citizen who was at the wheel.

The Mexicans referred to are Louis Martinez, Carlos Martinez, Dolores Martinez, and her **baby**, Sebastian Zapota, Magdaleno Villanneva, Cavo Rodriguez and Francisco Abundes, all of Gary, Indiana. They had started on a journey to Guadalajara, Jalisco in an automobile, having taken **Lincon** Highway. Near Chicago Heights the car collided with a buggy driven by John Pelton, of the mentioned city, who was on the highway in front of the car, both going in the same direction. The old man was thrown to the pavement and badly hurt. He was taken to Saint James Hospital where it was found that his condition was very grave.

El Nacional, May 6, 1931.

WPA FILE; 4801 302/5

All occupants of the car were arrested at once by police of Cook County Highway. Mr. Carlos Martinez who had worked in Gary for the last **eight** years put up a bond of \$1000.00 for the release of his brother who was driving the machine.

The family of the injured engaged the services of attorney William Kennedy of Chicago Heights, and the Mexicans were aided by Mary Belle Spencer, one of the most eminent lawyers of the city.

Mr. Kennedy instituted charges against the Mexicans, based on the laws of Illinois, which if proven carried a sentence of one year in prison and a fine of \$500.00; that is if could be proven that carelessness in driving the machine was the cause of the accident. He demanded, however, that the Judge should order the custody of the occupants of the car in order to hold them for murder or homicide in case the injured might die within a year and a day after the accident, as is provided by the law.

El Nacional, May 6, 1931.

WPA (C), PRO 30275

Attorney Spencer defended the case for three days, obtaining acquittal of all criminal and civil charges. She secured the signature of Mr. John Pelton, as well as from all legal authorities on the necessary documents to prevent further legal action in case the injured should die. Mr. Carlos Martinez paid the hospital expenses of \$100.00.

After attorney Spencer had prepared the document and succeeded in having Mr. Pelton sign it Judge Zeller returned to Mr. Martinez the \$1000.00 which he had deposited as a bond. The fellow citizens, with this matter settled resumed their journey to Guadalajara.

El Nacional, Apr. 29, 1931.

NEW YORK, APR. 30, 1931

MEXICAN ASSASSINATED IN CHICAGO

Last Friday, South Chicago was the center of a bloody tragedy, between ~~two~~ Mexicans for the favors of a gay young Polish woman. The result was death, from gun shot wounds, for one of them, which took place in the presence of the owner of the establishment where the quarrel began.

Albert Velasco, 8722 Buffalo Avenue, and his friend, Irene Lavonage, young Polish woman, 3221 E. 91st Street, entered Joseph Garcia's meat-market, located at 9022 Burley Avenue, Friday afternoon, where they met Juvencio Horta, 9232 Burley Avenue, who was purchasing meat.

Velasco, who had been drinking all afternoon, took advantage of Horta's being behind his friend and maintained that he had made some smart remark in the presence of the Polish woman. Joseph Garcia, much alarmed by the words which Velasco uttered and desiring to keep order in his store told him that his establishment was no place for arguments, and that he was not disposed to tolerate disturbances from any drunkard.

El Nacional, Apr. 29, 1931.

Velasco paid no attention to this but, on the contrary, grew more boisterous and gave Horta on minute to answer his accusation. Horta did not comply and Velasco drew a revolver which he carried and fired once, killing Horta instantly.

Mr. Garcia, without thinking of the danger he was in, seized the ~~weapon~~ from the culprit and with the same revolver marched him down the street to the home of Mr. Herberto Sanchez, ~~at~~ 9014 Burley Avenue, from where he called the police. Garcia held Velasco prisoner until the police arrived.

Velasco, the assassinator, Garcia, Herberto Sanchez and the young woman, Irene Lavonage, friend of the assassinator, were taken to the police station where all made declarations, except the accused. Miss Lavonage who was in the meat-market, said that she did not witness the murder because of having gone to another room when her friend began to quarrel with Horta.

El Nacional, Apr. 29, 1931.

WPA FILE 180 30271

In an interview with our reporter, Velasco said that he killed Horta because his sweetheart deceived him. He said: "I know that they cannot do anything to me because I am a minor". Velasco was twenty years of age.

Juvencio Horta was twenty-five years old and had been working for quite some time at the Illinois Steel Company. Not having any relatives or close friends in the city to claim his body it was taken to Murphy's Funeral Parlor, 95th Street and Buffalo Avenue, where an inquest will be held Saturday.

El Nacional, April 4, 1931.

APR (LL) PROJ. 276

ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR MRS. SPENCER

The case against Vicente Garza and Joseph Ramos was completed last Tuesday, in the Desplaines court.

They were charged with displaying pistols and daggers, Sunday March 22nd, at Peoria and 14th Streets. The distinguished American lawyer, Mrs. Mary Belle Spencer was in charge of the defense for Garza and Ramos, though they could not be located at the time.

Candido Ricon and Estefano Gomez, who also took part in the quarrel, were represented by attorney Sullivan. They were sentenced to a fine and six months in prison.

Ramon Solis who was represented by an attorney of the court, was fined twenty-five dollars for interfering with the police while arresting others after the fight.

El Nacional, April 1, 1931.

MEXICAN STABBED

APR 11 1931 PROI 10275

Last Saturday night there was quite a disturbance in the South Chicago Mexican Colony, in which, as at many other times, the razor was brought to play.

The victim was Mr. Francis Bravo, a man highly respected and well liked in the Mexican Colony. He was the proprietor of the "South American" billiard parlor situated at 92nd street and Brandon Avenue.

The instigator of this crime has caused other disturbances in the Mexican Colony and is a well known bully from Torrence Avenue, an individual of the daring type usually carrying a knife in his belt. He already has a record in several police stations and is quite well known for his merciless and quarrelsome nature. His name is Jesus Barragan, alias "The Monkey", who, as we have been informed, has already committed a more serious misdemeanour than the one committed Saturday.

"The Monkey" was playing billiards with another Mexican. Apparently Barragan had been drinking "moonshine" and found himself under its influence.

El Nacional, April 1, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PP63.30275

Since the opponent of "The Monkey" could not have been acquainted with his style of play, a heated argument followed and Barragan drew a barbers' razor from his pocket to attack his companion at play.

Mr. Bravo took notice of the intentions of "The Monkey" and interceded in behalf of the rival of Barragan.

Barragan would not listen to reason but assaulted Mr. Bravo, giving him several razor cuts on the left cheek.

Finding himself wounded, Mr. Bravo seized a billiard cue and tried to capture Barragan in order to hold him for the police. However, some of the companions of the "bully" who were in the billiardroom ran to his defense and guarded his escape.

A doctor was called immediately and Mr. Bravo was taken to the South Chicago hospital.

El Nacional, April, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

At this moment "The Monkey" has not been captured. However, it is greatly desired that his whereabouts be discovered and brought to justice so that he may receive his rightful punishment.

El Nacional, Vol. VII No. 595, p. 1, March 14, 1931.

APR 11 1931 1021

Heinous Murder

An honorable and faithful Mexican wife, Gregoria G. de Marquez, was mortally wounded Tuesday morning by a suitor named Carlos Franco, who enraged by her scorn, himself drunk with passion, beat her and shot her twice as she passed from the drawing room to the kitchen. The victim fell to the floor mortally wounded.

Gregoria and her husband, an honorable and industrious gentleman, live at 921 S. Ashland avenue, the place where the crime was committed.

When questioned by the police the husband declared that he knew nothing concerning the pretensions of Carlos Franco, and said that since this individual had been passing for his friend he never suspected that he nursed any love for his wife.

The police are trying to find the hiding place of the assassin so that he might answer to the charge of murder.

El Nacional, Vol. VII No. 595, p. 1. March 14, 1931.

WPA (R) 100-300

Because of the secrecy in the investigation of this case, it has not been possible for us to obtain more details of this fatal tragedy in which the principal characters are a lewd mad man and a defenseless woman who opposed his passion and suffered the consequences rather than consent to his desires.

Mexico, Mar. 29, 1930.

WPA (10), PFC 30275

A MURDER MYSTERY

Jose Portuguese, 18 years of age and a high school student of the city, was accused of the murder of his sister, Maria, 22 years of age, when he was brought before Judge Francis Allegretti, of the Juvenile Court, who continued the case until the 4th of next month.

Miss Portuguese was found dying in her bed last Tuesday, with a pistol bullet in her head. Near her was found an unloaded pistol. Investigation by Sergeant Edward Balata, from the Maxwell Police Station, was a basis for his saying that the case had all the earmarks of murder, and not suicide. He found, as evidence of his contention, on the floor of the room the shell of a discharged bullet.

The accused declared that he had come upon his sister the moment she committed the act; that at this time he rushed towards her in an effort to take the weapon away from her. Later Jose Portuguese confessed to have been the one who inflicted the wounds which the head of his sister gave evidence of. This confession he now openly denies, holding out that the police forced him to confess.

IN

1975, 1976, 1977.

1975

MEXICO 11

MPA (ILL.) PROC. 80775

1975, 1976, 1977.

When the first of the three
photographs was taken, the subject
was in a crouching position, looking
down at the ground. The second
photograph, taken a few seconds
later, shows the subject in a
different position, looking up
at the camera. The third
photograph, taken a few seconds
later, shows the subject in a
different position, looking up
at the camera.

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AMERICAN
MEXICAN



Chicago, Apr. 9, 1930.

1000 P.M. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

The men, Jose Torres and Enrique Gutierrez, who were arrested in connection with the murder of John J. Kelly, were turned over to the authorities, who will investigate the matter further to determine the facts. The two prisoners were taken to the County Jail at 15th Street and California Avenue.

The police department will be asked to hold them until this month or sometime in the early part of April.

The Kelly, Dublin, murder is the affair which took place Sunday, the 16th of last month, is now being covered. It is not known what was reported relative to the condition of the men, but Jose Torres suffered.

Mr. Charles Miller, Mexican Consul General representative here, told the family of Mr. Gutierrez that Mr. Enrique Gutierrez, who was killed in Chicago, had never had any interest in this case, and that they should not retain any lawyer, since the attorney of the family will handle this case.

II E 2

SPANISH

Mexico, Jan. 30, 1930.

MEXICAN

APR 10 1930

MEXICANS GO ON SHOOTING SPREE

Three Mexicans were arrested and held in custody of the police pending an investigation of the death of officer Louis Szewczyk, who was shot at the corner of Buffalo Ave. and 90 St. yesterday. The shooting occurred when the policeman, dressed in plain clothes, attempted to question three Mexicans who were passing by.

Those apprehended were, Max Garcia, 27 years old, 3040 E. 22nd St., accused of being the murderer; Jose Garcia, 26 years of age, of the same address, but not related to Max, and Alfonso Reyes, 29 years old, 8425 Mackinaw Ave.

Max Garcia was seized by officer Daniel Collins, partner of Szewczyk, shortly after the shooting. The others, Jose Garcia, and Alfonso, were apprehended and held as material witnesses in the case of the accused.

Mexico, Jan. 30, 1930.

Collins, in making a report of the case, said that he and the victim were making a round thru Buffalo Ave. when they encountered a group of three individuals who looked suspicious. When he and Szewczyk went up to question them, one drew a pistol and opened fire on Szewczyk, who fell mortally wounded. The trio immediately fled, two of the men running south in Buffalo Ave. and Max Garcia fleeing north. It was then that Collins ran after Max Garcia, shooting at him as he ran, and trying to protect himself from the bullets of the fugitive, who escaped.

Garcia was finally overtaken in 88 St. and arrested. He still held the pistol in his hand.

Walter Krause, a chauffeur, 9370 So. Chicago Ave., and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anaszewickz, 8837 Buffalo Ave., witnessed the cross-fire and were the ones who took the wounded policeman to the Illinois Steel Company's Hospital, where Szewczyk died a few moments after his arrival. The murdered officer lived at 9332 Colfax Ave. with his wife, Anna, and their five-year-old daughter,

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, Jan. 30, 1930.

W.P. OLL, 12-11-30/31

Angelina. His body was taken to the Walkowiak mortuary, 8803 Commercial Ave.

At present the investigators are trying to disclose what led the accused to commit his crime, and whether it is certain that he shot the officer without the latter having given Max a cause to do so. Collins reported that there was no cause for the crime.

Szewczyk was dressed in civilian clothes when he approached Max Garcia and his two companions, and it could have well been suspected that Garcia might have felt that he was about to be a victim of a hold-up. As to the facts of this, we are not sure, because it was not possible for us to talk to the accused.

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SPANISH

MEXICAN

Mexico, Aug. 17, 1929.

FEDERAL AGENTS ACT TO CURB CRIME IN SOUTH EAST CHICAGO
AND ADJOINING TERRITORY

Scores of prisoners, among them some Mexicans, were taken in a recent raid carried out by Federal Agents in the Calumet District. Many of them are threatened with deportation as undesirable aliens.

This action was taken by the solicitor of So. Bend, Indiana, for the United States Department of Justice, who has decided to rid the Calumet District of all vice dens and houses of prostitution, even if he has to declare a state of martial law.

In the meantime, news is current that Gary will be the next objective of the Prohibition Agents who raided East Chicago and Indiana Harbor last Thursday night. The Federal Authorities said that many of these vice dens were operated

Mexico, Aug. 17, 1929.

by aliens.

The status of each prisoner will be investigated by the immigration authorities. Those without citizenship papers will be listed. This group will be deported, the basis for deportation being that they are aliens attacking public morals and order.

The Solicitor from the Department of Justice, Mr. Loomis, speaking upon the subject of the recent raid, said:

"The condition in East Chicago, judging by the reports of the government agents, are such that the immediate declaration of martial law is not necessary.

The investigations show that sickness and prostitution are common; that the health of the whole district has been undermined; that gambling was wide open; that immorality was allowed and practiced as indiscriminately as in those days

Mexico, Aug. 17, 1929.

when the citizens allowed zones of prostitution which were advertised to the public with red lights.

In addition to this, there were reports on types of so called sport activities which cannot be mentioned to the public.

This complete breaking down of the moral standard of the district is the result of some years of lawlessness there. However, the bad feature of it is that it has happened by the consent and license of those charged with enforcing law and order."

Mexico, June 8, 1929.

ASSASSIN APPREHENDED

Monday evening the assassin of Concepcion Garcia, a Mexican boy, who died in the County Hospital, June 1st, was arrested on Taylor Street. He and a group of Italian boys, attacked Garcia on Taylor Street. The murderer has confessed the cowardly attack.

After having been grilled by the police he revealed the names of his companions, who had taken part in the attack. These revelations caused the arrest of three individuals of bad reputation and who all had police records.

For a long time, these men have specialized in attacking defenseless persons, who would be walking the streets late at night. For this they had been arrested several times previously.

On the night of the murder, the police recalled having seen a group of men standing on a neighboring street corner. On another occasion the policemen saw the same group hurrying down the street and their instinct told them that these men were up to no good.

SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, June 8, 1929.

When they were informed that a Mexican had been shot on Taylor Street, they suspected this group. The leader of the group was held. He confessed after a severe grilling. Later he also confessed the names of his accomplices.



Mexico, June 1, 1929.

COMPATRIOT SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Jose Rivas of 4318 South Ashland Avenue, was taken to the County Hospital the day before yesterday. He was found on 45th and Ashland, with a fractured skull.

The attacker, is a certain Victorio Sanchez of 4334 South Ashland Avenue. After having had a fist fight with Rivas he departed to return armed, either with a rock or a bottle. He struck a hard blow on the head of Rivas, leaving him seriously wounded. The quarrel took place, Thursday at 3:30 P.M. on 45th Street.

Rivas according to the police, received the blow unsuspectingly. His recovery is doubtful and he may die at any moment.

One of our reporters, tried to interview him, but was unable to do so on account of his critical condition.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Apr. 16, 1929.

WPA 411 PROL 35275

BLOODY SCUFFLE BETWEEN TWO MEXICANS THEY BATTLE WITH KNIVES ON STREET

Juan Godinez, 22 years of age, of 8903 Mackinaw Avenue, was seriously wounded on the left side of his neck and Pascual Velasco, 25 years of age, of 9026 Brandon Avenue, received a stab in the heart. Their quarrel resulted from a dispute as to which of the two had the right to use the telephone booth, in the restaurant of Mr. Mie Canas, on 8855 Buffalo Avenue. Velasco died Friday night, at the Illinois Steel Company Hospital.

Godinez and his wife Lidia were in Canas' restaurant telephone booth, making a call, when Velasco came and ordered them to get out, as he too had to make a telephone call. Godinez told him to wait a moment, where upon the dispute followed.

The men went out on the street, and began to fight with knives. Godinez, was taken to the Bridewell Hospital.

It is believed that the police of South Chicago, will indict Godinez for murder.

II E 2
IV

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Apr. 16, 1929.

WPA 1117 PRO 312/5

Godinez, however, killed in self defense, as Velasco attacked him. His wife and other witnesses can testify to that. However his condition is serious and little hope remains to save him.

Mexico, Mar. 23, 1929.

WPA (JULY PRG) 30275

CRIMINAL IS SENTENCED

Angel Guarache, 25 years old, who lives at 4325 South Wood Street, has just returned from Cook County Hospital, where he had been confined for a long time as a result of a gun shot wound inflicted by the faithless Anselmo Jimenez, when the former was crossing the street at 46th and Laflin.

Jimenez was captured some hours after the crime and given from one to ten years in prison.

Guarache, who had the bullet removed from his nose is now in perfect health.

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SPANISH

Mexico, Mar. 19, 1929.

MEXICAN
WP- JUL 1929

7.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

As a result of a police raid on the Poolroom at 4537 So. Ashland Ave., thirteen Mexicans were arrested. The arrests were made last Saturday night at 2 o'clock when one of the agents who was searching the "parlor" for illicit alcohol discovered four bottles of beer in a hiding-place. Those detained were taken to the police station and were freed after a brief hearing.

The proprietor of the billiard-parlor, Mr. A. Castro, was fined \$100 and costs.

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SPANISH

Mexico, Mar. 2, 1929.

MEXICAN

111-111-1 PDCJ.30275

LOVER WOUNDS FRIEND.

Anselmo Jimenez, 27 years of age of 1541 W. 46th St., was arrested last Saturday night. He was accused of having wounded his compatriot, Angel Guarda who lived at 4325 So. Wood St.

According to information received the victim was wounded in a fight over a love affair. As a result of this altercation Guarda is confined to the hospital and Jimenez is imprisoned.

Mexico, Feb. 13, 1929.

44-311, 21-31 30275

THE CASE OF BARTOLO GUERRA

In our last edition, because of lack of information, we were not able to give any details about Bartolo Guerra who was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for the murder of his countryman Angel Sandoval.

The crime was committed at 10 p.m. on the night of September 27, 1927, at an Illinois Central Railroad camp. The assassin who was intoxicated seized a heavy piece of stove iron with which he knocked his companion down after which he beat him to death.

The superintendent of the place where Guerra was employed informed the police authorities that the crime was without any justification.

Guerra evaded the police authorities for two years when he was apprehended and brought to trial. He was defended free of charge by Mr. Sebastian Rivera, who was able to save Guerra from the electric chair.

II E 2
IV

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

Mexico, Feb. 13, 1929.

W. A. R. - 1911: 30275

We congratulate Mr. Rivera, this young lawyer who wished to save a life but wanted also to see justice done.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

WFO (11) 74-10-1275

Mexico, Nov. 21, 1928.

A MEXICAN ROBBED ON THE STREET

Vicente Garcia, 40 years old, native of Jalisco, recently arrived in this city and became the victim of a clever swindle while he was walking on Canal Street last Saturday. Two individuals undoubtedly noticed that our countryman was new in the city. One of these two walked a little ahead of Garcia, and the other behind him. The one who was ahead dropped a pocket book and his accomplice immediately picked it up and disappeared. The first man then accused Garcia of having taken his pocket book and as he was getting very angry, Garcia in a good faith showed him his own to convince him that he was innocent. The swindler snatched the pocket book out of his hand and ran away.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN

6. 11. 4 30213

Mexico, Nov. 21, 1928.

Garcia says that his pocket book contained \$12.50, the only money he had. He also lost very important documents together with the money.

We have been informed that Garcia came to Chicago to see if he could locate his wife and four children. He says that his wife and four children came to Chicago last June with a brother of hers named Atiland. Garcia believes that his wife is in Chicago or in a nearby town.

Mexico, Nov. 17, 1928.

BE AWARE OF SWINDLERS.

Mexicans beware! Our editing offices have received information about some individuals who have appeared as agents of the Gas Company and have introduced themselves into the Mexican homes, particularly, asking for the names and addresses of those who live there, with some vague excuse. After they obtain such information, they return the following day with a suspicious package that they intend to sell them future victims. Although, a warning of this nature seems out of question, "Mexico" being faithful to its principle' of safe-guarding the interest of its readers, wish all those who are not aware of this fact, to abstain themselves from purchasing any article unless it is guaranteed by a reliable company and well known agent.

Mexico, Oct. 31, 1928.

CRIMINAL APPREHENDED

Jose Durand, the confidence man, who defrauded more than 300 Mexican workers and then disappeared was apprehended by the Mexican authorities in the City of Juarez, Chile, at the request of the Chicago Mexican Consul.

The American detectives were informed yesterday of the apprehension of the criminal and the Mexican Consul at Chicago will request his extradition so that he may be prosecuted here.

Mexico, Oct. 31, 1928.

ALL PRO 30275

JOSE DURAND IN CIUDAD JUAREZ MEXICO.

Jose Durand, the man who swindled over three hundred Mexican workers was arrested by the Mexican authorities at Ciudad Juarez Chihuahua, Mexico, at the request of the Mexican consul in this city.

Mexico, Oct. 27, 1928.SPANISH
Mexican[MEXICANS SWINDLED BY FAKE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY]

Jose Duran, an employment agent, is being sought by the police. Another confidence game assuming vast proportions has taken place in the colony. It occurred just a few days ago when Jose A. Duran, of 40 S. Halsted street, swindled over two hundred Mexicans on the pretense of sending them to work. He has mysteriously disappeared from his temporary employment office at 40 S. Halsted street.

His confidence game consisted in collecting money from Mexicans seeking for work at the agency. In order to make the victims gobble the pill so artfully prepared, he distributed some attractive literature among the Mexicans. Among other things the place where these workers were supposed to report for work was at the Navy Yard of Cleveland, Ohio, where all kinds of work could be had. Of course those who didn't want to do labor could be used as electricians or mechanics. Five dollars a day was the minimum wage. Considering the lack of work that prevails at this time in this city, Duran's appeal must have had a good response. The literature in question offered a good job with free transportation, furnished rooms, stoves, coal, light, clean bedding, and dishes, all guaranteed for six months. The days for registering were from Oct. 15th to 22nd, and the day of departure for Cleveland, Oct. 25th. On October 20th Duran disappeared. The departure for Cleveland was quite a joke that has been felt by more than two



Mexico, Oct. 27, 1928.

hundred Mexicans. When they came to the depot they were told that the Mr. Deming who signed the literature was absolutely unknown. When the workers had convinced themselves of the truth they went to the Desplaines Police Station to lodge a complaint. The police promised to do everything possible to find Joe Duran, alias A. B. Deming.

Jose Duran is married to a girl from Argentine and it is said he was in financial straits. It is believed that in order to avoid suspicion for his disappearance, he suspended the enlistment of workers the day he left, telling those who asked to go to Cleveland that all the vacancies had been filled. It is estimated that Duran collected about \$3,000. Many people paid him \$15, \$10, and \$5. Some not only paid their fee, but also paid for those who were penniless. No one suspected the insolvency of Duran and everyone had faith in him. The swindle was cunningly planned. The date to carry it out was precisely at the time when hundreds of Mexicans converge into the city in preparation for the winter season. Duran knew that this was the time when most of the workers had received their half month salary and was the only time in which his project could bring results.

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SPANISH
MEXICAN



Mexico, Oct. 27, 1928.

MEXICAN SWINDLER WANTED BY POLICE

A few days ago, one of the meanest swindles was revealed in the Mexican Colony through the mysterious disappearance of Jose A. Duran. He had established a fake employment office at 40 South Halsted Street, with the purpose of securing employment for all those Mexicans who wished to leave the city.

This individual has swindled a large sum of money from more than 200 of his compatriots, who paid him fees for the jobs they were to obtain.

He cunningly took in a large sum of money and then disappeared. Duran, had distributed cards which explained the various types of work. The lowest wages being \$5.00 daily. The locations for the work were in Cleveland, Ohio, in the Navy Yard and dock yard as well as in other cities.

In view of the hard times, the people naturally grasped at this opportunity, which the swindler offered. The cards that were distributed stated that transportation would be free. The day set for the departure for Cleveland was October 25th. On October 20th, Duran disappeared.

Mexico, Oct. 27, 1928.

When the enlisted men went to the Railroad Station to leave for Cleveland, they were informed that the "Deming" whose signature was on each card was an unknown person.

Convinced that they had been swindled, the Mexicans went to the Desplaines police station. There they were told that everything would be done to capture, Jose A. Duran alias A. B. Deming. Our compatriots are now lamenting over the money they lost.

It is known, that a short time ago, Duran married an Argentine girl. At the time of his marriage, he was probably short of money. He collected approximately \$3,000 before his disappearance. The fees he charged ran from five to fifteen dollars.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

3. Crime Prevention

La Defensa, Vol. 2, No. 21, May 23, 1936.

LA MARIHUANA

A group of prominent persons of the Mexican Colony has come to our office, to ask us in the name of decency to open an energetic campaign against the vice of "Marihuana" which has become an article of great demand, even among some students of high school. According to data furnished by the commission the pernicious herb is becoming generalized, not only among the laboring elements to whom the introduction is attributed, but also in juvenile groups and some branches of the army.

El Nacional, Mar. 26, 1932.

THE PLIGHT OF TWO MEXICAN GIRLS

The disappearance of two Mexican girls has caused consternation in the Spanish-American colony of Chicago. They were daughters of two very well-known and socially prominent families here.

Yesterday morning the news came to this paper through Mr. Lacy Simms, one of the editorial staff, that the young women who disappeared were Fernanda Rodriguez and Ramona Talamantes, 17 and 18 years of age respectively, who lived at 2522 South Lowe Avenue.

The following account of the disappearance of the two young people was given to the editor of El Nacional: "My name is Refugio Rodriguez and I am the father of Fernanda. Because of the difficult situation in which we found ourselves, my wife and I permitted our daughter at the close of last year to accept a position which had been offered to her by a company which was then publishing a Catholic magazine. The company provided regular remuneration to agents who represented it. If I remember correctly this firm of publishers is known as the 'Crosier Missionary,' with offices on the north side of the city."



El Nacional, Mar. 26, 1932.

"Do you feel that you can give us particulars in connection with the disappearance of your daughter?"

"I have reason to attach importance to some details and incidents which occurred during the time my daughter was working for the company to which I have referred. On a certain occasion, Fernanda, who never kept secrets from me, mentioned that an individual who was one of the personnel of the firm for which she worked had offered her money, and that she had refused. This man was an American who molested her daily, she said.

"My daughter is very friendly with her neighbor, Ramona Talamantes, a young woman who is worthy of the highest respect, and with whom she worked at the 'Crosier Company.' The parents of this young woman are intimate friends of my family."

The public authorities have been investigating the case for three days. They have been checking the personnel at the "Crosier Company," for the man who answers the description of the one who Miss Rodriguez claims molested her. They are also looking for another individual of Mexican nationality who goes under the name of "Rodgers," who it has been found sought the friendship of



SPANISH
MEXICAN

El Nacional, Mar. 26, 1932.

Fernanda. No further progress has been made in the investigation of the case up to today.

The parents of the two young women fear for their safety, because of the bad social conditions in Chicago.



Mexico, Nov. 28, 1928.

A WARNING TO OUR COMPATRIOTS

We have learned that a band of swindlers, is now operating here in Chicago. Everyone should be on his guard.

Yesterday for instance a Mexican family became the victims of this band. They paid a large sum of money for a package that was said to contain a very valuable object, but when the package was opened, it was empty.

Mexico, warns all the members of the colony, because this band shows no mercy whatever.